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THE WORSHIPFUL
Company of Grocers.





SAINT ANTHONY
tutelar Saint of the Company of Grocers,
from an ancient carved figure preserved at Grocers Hall.

Some Account of the Worshipful

Company of **G**rocers

OF THE CITY OF LONDON

BY BARON HEATH,

F. R. S., F. A. S.

Mercibus hic Italis mutat sub Sole recenti
Rugosum Piper et pallentis Grana Cymini.

PERSIUS. Sat. v.

Third Edition.



LONDON, 1869.

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A LIST OF THE MASTER, WARDENS, AND
COURT OF ASSISTANTS OF THE
WORSHIPFUL COMPANY
OF GROCERS.

1868-9.

MR. VESEY WESTON HOLT *Master.*

„ HENRY BAINBRIDGE BROWNING	} <i>Wardens.</i>
„ RICHARD BANKES BARRON . .	
„ JOSEPH HENRY WARNER . . .	

COURT OF ASSISTANTS.

Baron John Benjamin Heath
Arthur Pott
Henry Warner
William Pott
William Thomas Steinmetz
John Hodgson
Richard Hilhouse
John Ansted
Henry Browning
James Layton
John Allnutt
Robert Garrard
Octavius Edward Coope
Robert Amadeus Heath
Charles Emanuel Goodhart
Thomas Alers Hankey
Charles Hilhouse
William James Thompson

Cornelius Paine
James Cottam
Robert Pott
Coventry Mark Woodhouse
James Norman Layton
Benjamin Lambert
John Farrer Kensington
Arthur Augustus Rasch
Mark Cattley
Vesey Weston Holt
Henry Bainbridge Browning
Frederick Alers Hankey
John Garford
Richard Bankes Barron
Joseph Henry Warner
James Bishop
Wildman Cattley



TO THE MASTER, WARDENS, AND COURT
OF ASSISTANTS OF THE

Worshipful Company of Grocers

OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the year 1853 I had the honour of presenting to you the second edition of my Account of the Venerable Fraternity with which we are all associated, and you were pleased to receive it with favour.

On the 8th of April, 1868, the following resolution was proposed by the then Master, Mark Cattley, Esq., and adopted by you :—

“GROCERS’ HALL,

“8th April, 1868.

“At a Court of Assistants held this day, it was resolved and ordered that the Volume compiled by Baron Heath, entitled “Some Account of the Grocers’ Company,” be reprinted, for the use of the Members of the Court and of the present and future Livery, and that Baron Heath be requested to favour the Company by revising and making such additions to the work as he may think fit, prior to its being reprinted.”

Much flattered by the compliment thus paid to me, and stimulated by the more recent mark of your esteem conferred upon me, I have devoted some of my leisure hours to the revival of my book and to the superintendence of its production.

Allow me once more to dedicate to you the work in its new form, and to express my hope that you will receive it with the same indulgence which you granted to its predecessors.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

With sincere esteem and attachment,

Yours very faithfully,

J. B. HEATH.

LONDON, *June*, 1869.





PREFACE.

THE GROCERS' COMPANY is one of the most ancient of the twelve great Companies of London; and as it was, undoubtedly, the first commercial Corporation ever known in England, and one from which sprung, in aftertimes, some of our greatest mercantile establishments, it has frequently been a source of surprise and of regret, that there should exist no account of the origin and proceedings of this venerable body. In the year 1689, *Mr. Ravenhill*, the Clerk, at the period when the destruction of their property by the fire of London had placed them in a situation of difficulty, published, what he termed, "The Company's Case," to which he annexed "A short Account of the Grocers." The object of "*The Case*" was to demonstrate to the world, that the Company had ever acted in the most honourable manner, and that their inability to fulfil their engagements at that period, arose from circumstances over which they had no controul; principally from the want of faith on the part of those who had borrowed, or rather extorted from them, their funds. *Mr. Ravenhill's Account of the Company* consists of a dozen pages, very superficially written, and composed entirely of materials gathered

from *Stowe*, and from other authors who had obtained their scanty information from tradition, without any reference to the early records of the Company, of the contents of which *Mr. Ravenhill* appears to have been ignorant. *Mr. Bridgman*, the Clerk in 1792, was the first person who ascertained that the records and journals of the Company were in a complete state; and he was charged by the Court of Assistants to collect and arrange them in chronological order. He compiled, at the same time, a manuscript book, containing extracts from the earlier *ordinances* and regulations by which the Company were governed, a few lists of the names of the original members, and some portions of the City charters, but he made no attempt at a history of the Company. I ought to state, that the service he rendered in making the above compilation, is in great measure neutralized by the irreparable injury he has inflicted on the first volume of the records, (written partly in Norman French and partly in old English,) by transcribing on its margin his own modern version of the text.

Since I was first enrolled as a Liveryman of this ancient Brotherhood, I have constantly lamented the want of a history, which could make the members acquainted with their origin, as well as with the principal events in which the Grocers' Company have been engaged since their formation into a Corporate body, and render them familiar with the lives and actions of those distinguished and illustrious personages whose names are inscribed on the records. During the year I had the honour of presiding as Master of the

Company, it became a part of my duty to inspect the journals with the view of confirming the correctness of the list of those Lord Mayors of London who had been members of the Company, and whose coats of arms were destined to adorn the Court-room at Grocers' Hall. In the course of my researches, I discovered materials which, if carefully digested and arranged, would furnish all the information required, and I perceived a series of names calculated to shed the brightest lustre on the City of London. Much interested in this discovery, I formed a plan for devoting my leisure hours to the arrangement of a History of the Company, which I proposed to divide into three parts; first, an Account of the Hall itself, and of the principal events of which it has been the scene; secondly, a brief History of the Company; and lastly, Biographical Notices of the most Eminent and Distinguished Members. The latter portion of the work increased upon me so much as I advanced, that it became necessary to select the most distinguished names for the prosecution of my purpose, and simply to register the others; for, had I done justice to all the individuals whose names grace the Grocers' list of Lord Mayors, I could have collected materials for another volume. As I proceeded, I found that the various specimens of early Wardens' accounts, of the details respecting the Irish Estate, &c., if incorporated in the narrative, would impede the regularity of its course, and, therefore, I preferred adding a fourth part to the work, in the shape of an Appendix, in which they all appear in chronological order.

In the composition of this work, I do not presume to lay claim to much original matter ; the records have furnished me with the substance of my *Account of the Company*, and I had only, in addition, to search for collateral information to illustrate certain points, which otherwise would have been obscure. The Histories of England, of London, and the old Chronicles furnished me with all I sought ; and, for the Biography, I had recourse to County Histories, to the Journals of both Houses of Parliament, to records in the public offices, and to old tracts.

The period which elapsed since the printing of my first edition, having afforded me opportunities of rectifying certain inaccuracies which had crept into it, has enabled me also to collect the accounts of the different Pageants connected with the Grocers' Company, which furnish curious illustrations of the manners and customs of the times in which they were celebrated, and these I have added to the Appendix.

I have also extracted from the first volume of the Company's records in the original language, those early germs of maritime law called the *Laws of Oleron*, for the translation of which I am indebted to my friend Mr. Charles Devon, of Queen's Square. I now present the work to my Brethren of the Company, and should it have the good fortune to receive their approbation, I shall consider the time devoted to its composition as having been well employed, and esteem myself amply rewarded for my labour.





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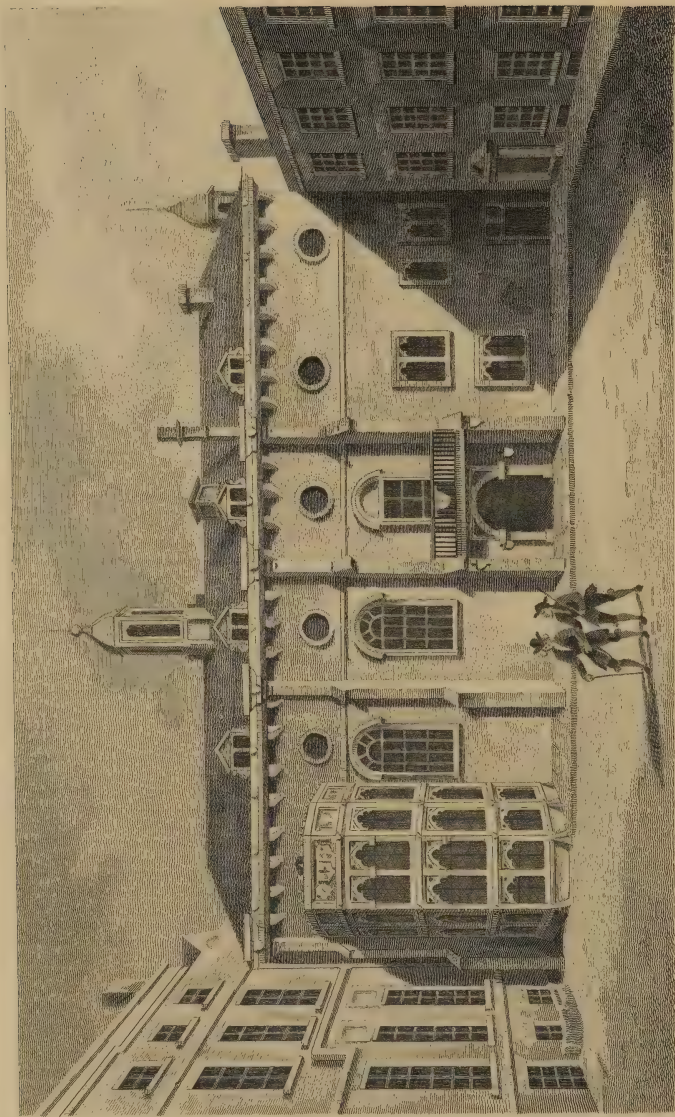
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SOUTH VIEW OF GROCERS HALL
as it was restored after the fire of London 1666.



The Worshipful Company of GROCERS.

THE HALL.

“IF any think those Halls were built merely for feasting and entertainment (or at the most but for pompe) they are much deceived. Certainly they were both intended and improved to higher and better uses.”—*Rolle's Burning of London*, 1667, part iii. p. 55.

BEFORE I proceed to the history of this most ancient and honourable Company, it will not, I imagine, be deemed superfluous that I should make a few observations respecting the locality now occupied by the Grocers' Hall, and detail, briefly, the principal events of which it has been the scene. The earlier part of the subject is necessarily involved in some obscurity, but I have reason to believe, considering the sources from which I have derived my information, that the following narrative may be relied upon.

The first trace discoverable in the early records is The Site.

that of a synagogue, which, before the expulsion of the Jews from England in 1291, occupied a portion of the site of the present Hall, and which, after that event, was obtained and converted into a chapel by a religious society, called ¹*Fratres de Saccâ*, or *de penitentiâ Jesu Christi*, or, in the familiar phraseology of the time, *the Brethren of the Sack*. These friars, so named from wearing sackcloth, subsisted entirely by begging.

They first came to London A. D. 1257, and settled without Aldersgate; but King Henry III. in the 56th year of his reign, gave them the Jews' Synagogue on the south side of Lothbury, where they continued until their order was dissolved by the council of Lyons A. D. 1307. It was there decreed "that the mendicants should not receive into their order any others save the Preachers, Minors, and Carmelites; but that they had license to enter into religions or societies of larger rule." From this time forth all mendicant friars began to decrease and, except the preaching friars, were in a short time brought to nothing.

The brethren above mentioned purchased the capital mansion of John Le Rus opposite the chapel of St. Edmund; but "because the messuage was of the fee of the Canons of Barnwell, prior John of Barnwell hindered their being put into possession; on which John Le Rus, with the Brethren of the Sack, came to the said prior and, on his request, obtained permission of the said John for them to have it."

¹ "Eodem tempore novus ordo apparuit Londini de quibusdam fratribus ignotis et non prævisis, quia saccis incedebant induti, *Fratres Sacci* vocabantur."—*Matthew Paris*, 1257.

In the reign of Henry III. the Lord Fitzwalter,¹ hereditary chafellain banneret or ftandard-bearer of London, then refiding at Baynard's Caftle, prayed the King that the Brethren of the Sack might affign the faid chapel to him; or, in plainer terms, that they might be expelled from it. The family manfion of the Lord Fitzwalter,² it appears, joined this building, the poffeffion of which was confidered as convenient to him, and therefore, as the chronicles ftate, "the request was granted; but on the condition that he fhould maintain two chaplains for the daily performance of divine fervice."³

In the year 1411, during the reign of Henry V. a defcendant of the faid lord fold the chapel to the Grocers' Company for the fum of 320 marks, and, in the fubfequent reign, the family manfion alfo became the property of the Company, who, having borrowed great fums of money for the purpofe, built their hall upon its fite.

Pennant and other writers affirm that this houfe, after being ufed as the refidence of fundry chief magiftrates of London, who kept their mayoralties there, degenerated into an inn,⁴ known in the time of Ben Jonfon

¹ Stowe, edit. 1633, p. 288. Newcourt, p. 516. Tanner, p. 316.

² Fitzwalter's houfe, in Conehope-lane, feems to have been the fame as is mentioned under the name of the *ftone houfe* in the Jewry, which in the reign of King John belonged to Heredei the Jew, and was firft granted by that monarch to William Earl of Surrey, the title of which grant is in the Calendar of the Charter-rolls in the Tower.

³ The original runs thus :—"Quod poffint dare capellam fuam in Coleman Strete, quæ dudum fuit fynagoga Judæorum, Roberto filio Walteri, ita quod inveniatur duos capellanos divina fingulis diebus celebraturos."—*Pat.* 33, edit. 1, p. 1, m. 16, vol. xvii.

⁴ "This place, firft a fynagogue, then a friery, then a nobleman's

as *the Windmill Inn, in the Old Jewry*, and celebrated by him¹ as the favourite resort of the roisters and master spirits of those days ;

“ Revellers, whose lawless joy
Pains the sage ear and hurts the sober eye.”²

The precise identity of the spot is difficult to establish, but it is certain that the ground occupied by *the Windmill* became, and is still the property of the Grocers' Company. The fact itself is of little importance, and any further inquiry respecting it would be attended with no satisfactory result. Every trace of *the Windmill* has long since disappeared, its orgies are remembered only in the pages of the dramatist, and the voice of riot and debauchery, which once filled its chambers, is silent and has given place to the more sober festivity which the hospitality of the Company occasionally calls forth at the Hall.

The Hall. The first founding and building of Grocers' Hall took place in the year 1427 and, as the details are preserved in the Company's records, I insert them verbatim.

“ John de Wellys, Alderman and governour, John Melborne . John Olyve . Maistres.

“ REMEMBRANCE—that in here (their) tyme, that is to wite the viij dai of Mai in the yeer of our Lord M.CCCC.XXVIJ—was the furste ftoon leyd of the Groceres Place in Conyhoope-lane³ in the Warde

houfe, then a merchant's house wherein mayoralties were kept, and at last a tavern.”—*Archæologia*, vol. iii. p. 125.

¹ See the comedy of “ Every Man in his Humour.”

² Pope's *Odyssæy*.

³ “ Grocers' Alley was of old tyme called ‘ Coney-hope lane,’ of the sign of three coneyes which hung over a poulterer's stall at the lane's end ; within this lane standeth the Grocers' Hall.”—*Stowe's Survaie of London*.

of Chepe, ther beyng present our worshipfull Aldermen Thomas Knolles, William Cambrigge, John Wellys, Robrt Otely and many othir, and frō the seide viij dai of May unto the day of here acounte (that is to witen the v day of Juyn next followyng) was maad the foundement of the West gabylande of the Halle, with the ground, which coste as it followeth; The wich be here accounte to,

Ffor iwritten	Sm. ^{to} lxxvij lb. viijs vijd
Alfoe payd in the same yeere-ffor the purchase	
of y ^e place	ijxiiij lb. vjs viijd
Sm. ^{to}	ij. ^{xx} iiijx lb xv s iij d

Then follows a list of sixty-three names of persons, with the amounts contributed by them towards the building; among them is

William Sevenoke	£6 13 4
& of diverse perfonen ikallyd <i>Bacheloris</i> to the glazyng	} 9 13 4
of the parlore	

In 1428 is another entry in the books to declare the completion of the Hall; it is thus worded:

“In the name of Jhū. Will.^m Cambrigge Alderman and Governour. Will.^m Wetenhale and John Godyn—Maistres.

“REMEMBRANCE that in here tyme, that is to wite frō the vth day of Juyn in the yeer of our Loord Jhū M.cccc.xx.vij unto the vj dai of Juillij M.cccc.xx.vij was alle the foundement of the Halle fully imade, except the foundement of the west gabill ende as it apperith in John Olyve and Melbourne’ tyme. Alfoe in the seide Will. m Wetenhalle and John Godyn tyme, alle the dores in the halle fully maad, fet up and iclofid. Itm. the walle atte seid west gabillende was maad x fote in heyghte above the watir table; alfoe the walle atte est gabill ende was maad ix fote and a half above the seide water table in heyghte. Alfoe the walle on the north fyde atte parlore ende xxvij fote in lengthe, was maad to the fulle length that is to wite xxiiij fote above the seide watir-table, with the dore into the parlore and ij wyndowes into the chapele and alle the remenant of the seide walle was maade x fote in heyghte above the seide watir-table. Alfoe the cref-table on the seide north fyde of the halle was maad and layd on.

“Alfoe the walle on the south fyde joynnyng to the south dore was maad xxj fote in length and v fote in heyghte above the seide watir-

table and so from them ys *xlviij* fote in length unto the west gabill ende is the feide walle maade unto the watir-table and the said watir-table ilaid on. Alsoe the foundement of the boterye and pantrye was take and maad; alsoe in the seyde yeer was beginne and full maade the foundement of the parlore and chambre with the vawte,¹ chemeys & previes and the feide parlore and the trefance lattizid, glazid and felyd with othir necessariis as it aperith, wich coste in here tymes, as it aperith pleynelly be here acontē, as followyth—

Sm^{to}. £508. 10

The following are a few of the items paid by the fellowship of Grocers towards the building; they are curious, inasmuch as they show the great difference between the prices of that period and those of our own times:—

For chalke and ftoon and cartage	£18	11	5
For lyme	22	4	8½
fande and loom	10	6	6
Mafon's weages with maistre mafon's rewarde	5	9	2
Tymber with the coste and cariage	48	5	6
Carpenter's weages with the maistre carpenter's reward	59	8	4½
Makyng of the celour, the batements & kervyng of the keyys in the parlore and trefance withouten and in the baye wyndowe of the chambre with werie boards and lattices in the seyde parlore and chambre	10	8	8
To dawbers	2	18	3
For expences and costis maad on oure gardyne	1	0	0
Payde for the new vynes that is sette byfore the parlore wyndours	0	13	4
Unwroughte Stapylton ftoone; reidy hewe for the faame for wyndowes, wyndow jambes and fills. Cref-table mestr ^a . in ftoon hewn for the fowth fyde of the halle, afhler, coyne, skew ragge, chalke, fluit-tyles and estriche boarde	32	2	11
For costages of the gardyne 4s. 8d. and by the hand of John Godyn for makyng of the Erber, ² carvyng newe rayling off alle the vynes and gardyne	8	8	7

¹ Vault.

² Arbour.

The finishing of the Hall appears to have been celebrated by a dinner, for, under date of the 5th February, 1428, is found the following entry:—

For the fyrste dynner imade in the parlore to oure Aldermen and othir many worthie men of the fellishipp £5 6 8

Five years afterwards, in 1433, the Company increased their property about the Hall, as it seems they paid for “the purchasyng the remaynder of the voide grounde, sumtyme the Lord Fitzwalter’s Halle, £31. 17. 8,” and with it enlarged their garden. I find, on examination of the accounts of expenditure, that they took great pleasure in their garden, on the cultivation and adornment of which they spent considerable sums: the item of “costys at our gardyns” is of yearly occurrence; and, no doubt, it was kept in a perfect state, for, to the beginning of the seventeenth century, it was resorted to by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and, indeed, by the citizens at large, as a place of recreation.¹ It is described as containing alleys, hedge-rows, and a bowling-alley, with an ancient tower, of stone and brick at the north-west corner which, probably, was part of the mansion of the *Fitzwalters* and, in that case, was the oldest building within the walls of the city.² There must have been some pecuniary advantages derivable from the custody of the garden; for, in the month of April, 1574, “Thomas Hervey, our clerk,” say the Ordinances, “was humble suitor to have the keepinge of the garden; whose suit being considered of, hoping that he will keep it in better order than of late it hath been, finding all plants,

The
Garden.

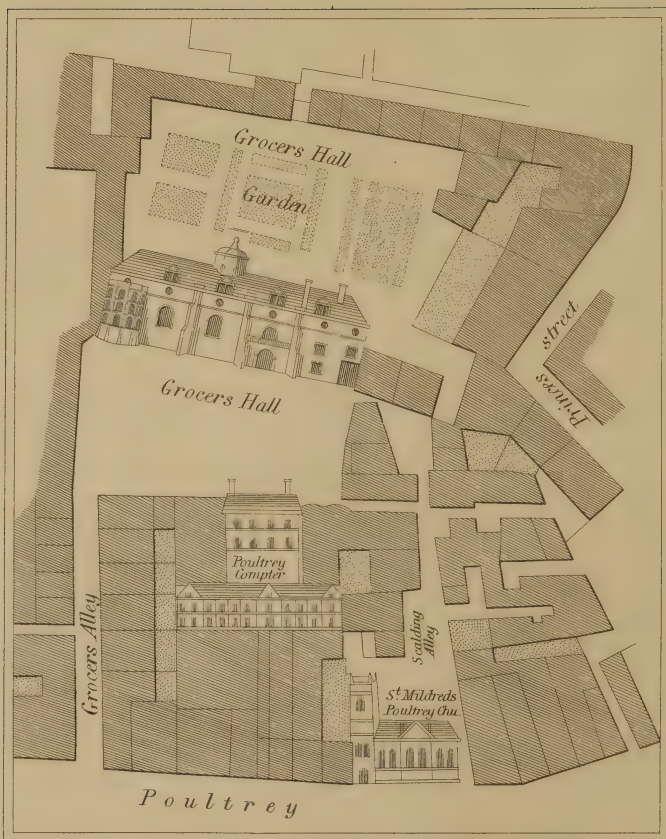
¹ Malcolm’s History of London.

² Northouck’s History of London.

feeds, powles and other things thereto belonging, it is agreed that he shall have the accustomed stipend for keepinge of the same, which is £3. 6. 8, upon condycyon that he shall not suffer any common bowling there, but only for brothers of the Companie, and foure or five ancient neyghbors dwellyng in the Powlterie."

The clerk, however, does not appear to have attended much to this caution, for in 1584 his negligence called forth the following remonstrance; "The Court being informed that the clerk of the Companie did suffer to play at cards and tables in the tower and alsoe in his owne house, which was not thought good or convenient to be any longer suffered or permitted, he was charged thenceforth not to suffer such like playing, unlesse upon the stone in the garden, but in no secret place, & that no man should bowl in the garden unlesse of the Companie or some of the honest & ancient neighbours dwelling near about and no common bowling to be permitted in any wise."

My conjecture of some pecuniary advantage accruing from the garden to the officers of the Company is founded on the following passage inserted in the books in July 1601; "The keepinge of the garden being most freely and lovingly granted to Richard Gough, clerk of this Companie, *with all fees, herbes, and profits thereunto belongynge*, reservinge onlie to Richard Tomkins the beadle, the keepinge of the bowling alley with the benefit thereof during pleasure, on the condition that he suffer no other companie to repair theretoe but brothers of the Companie and neighbours of honest reputation within the parish, whereby the garden may not be damnified nor any disorder had



PORTION OF THE MAP OF CHEAPE WARD,
INCLUDING GROCERS HALL AND GARDEN.

From Maitland's London, 1775.

and after his death to return to the clerk as heretofore."

The garden remained unchanged until 1798 when the present Hall was commenced; its dimensions were then contracted by the increased size of the buildings and a still further alteration took place in 1802, when the Bank of England was extended to its present boundaries to the east of Prince's Street. The new carriage-entrance opened in this street in 1827, has procured for the Company a facility of ingress and egress, the want of which had been felt for many years.

Among other appendages attached to the Hall was an armoury, regularly supplied with weapons offensive and defensive, which seems to have been resorted to by the city authorities in all cases of actual or apprehended tumult. The period of its first establishment does not appear in the books; for, although the earliest notice of it is in 1558, it is clearly demonstrated that it had existed some time before. Under date of the 24th August of that year, is an entry, showing that "John Edwyn, armourer, had a grante of 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly from the Companie for kepinge of the harnesse and other thinges in the armorye made unto him the 26 daie of April 1555, and having since well and honestlie kept the said armorye in good order and readynesse whenever it might be required, it was agreede, on accounte of the armes in the said armorye being more than it was when said wages were graunted, that the said Edwyn should have 12*d.* a daie for every daie's worke he should doe in byrnyrshing and dresfying of alle the harnesse then remaining in the house, over and above the 13*s.* 4*d.*" Besides the arms

The Armoury.

and *harnesse*, the Company was at times called upon to furnish ammunition and even men, both for military and naval service, as appears by the following extracts : —“ In July 1557, the Wardens were to provide 60 good, fadd and hable men to be fouldgears, whereof 2 to be horfemen well horfed and armyd, 20 of them to be harquebufiers or archers, 20 to bear pikes and 18 to be billmen, all well harnyshed and weponed, mete and convenient, accordynge to the appoyntment of our Soveraine Lorde and Ladye the King's and Queene's Majestie; as well for the securitie of the Queene's highnes' most royal person, as for the suretie and safe-guarde of their highnesse's chambre and citie of London and the resistaunce of such malitious attempts as may happen to be made against the same by anny foraigne enemye.”

In 1562, a precept from the Lord Mayor directs “ xxxv good, apte and talle personnes to be fouldgears, xxiv of whom to be armed with corselettes and weaponed with pykes or bills.” Another, in 1569, orders 60 men “ of honeste behavioure ” to be provided to serve the Queen, “ each to be well and sufficiently furnyshed with a jerkyn and a paire of galley slopps of crode clothe, calyver matches with flasks, a morion, a fworde and a dagger, and every of them to be paid 8*d.* for presse money to marche against the rebels in the northe.”¹

¹ Under date of 1586-1587 I find the following entry in the books :

“ Payd to the armorer for the attendance of hys three servaunts three severall dayes uppon iiij pykemen furnished foorth by this Company at the buryall of Sir Phillip Sydney, 10*s.* ”

My talented friend, Mr. Peter Cunningham, in his admirable *Hand Book of London*, which ought to find a place in every library, states

Shortly after it was thought necessary that a store of gunpowder should be kept by the different Companies in London, to be in readiness in case of need; and, accordingly, on the 7th of June 1574, the Lord Mayor, in pursuance of an order received from the Queen's Council, signified, "that certaine provision of gunpowder should be made, to remain within the citie, as well for the better defence thereof in times of peryl and daunger, as well as for present service of the same, if need required; that this and the other Companies should, after the rateable and proportionable allotment, provide their shares thereof; the same to be kept in their owne hawls or other convenient places, viz^t. 14 fyrkins of the gunpowder called corne powder, every fyrkin to containe 60 pounds nett at the least and soe much more as should be thought goode by them."

Deposit of
gunpow-
der.

The only contribution made to Queen Elizabeth's *navy* appears under date of June 1578; and, I am afraid, that some violence and compulsion were resorted to on the occasion, for I find the order "to provide 15 men for her Majestie's shippes," followed by the entry of a payment "to the city chamber of £8. 19. 4 for 15 blew cotes made for the 15 men *which were pressed by this Companie*, to serve in the Queen's Majestie's shippes."

Entries relating to the keeping up the armoury, the loan of arms to the city, and the stock of gunpowder, are continued in the records from time to time till the great fire of London in 1666, when all mention

that the Grocers' Company attended the funeral of Sir Philip Sydney. I find no other mention of the fact in the Company's books than the one quoted.

respecting them ceases. So much importance was attached to the powder being kept in good order, that it was occasionally sold and replaced by fresh. In July 1609, part of the stock of gunpowder was disposed of to prevent spoiling, at the price of £3. per cwt. and the Company credited for the produce which was £20. 5s. 6d. In January 1650, the removal of the powder from the turret was resolved upon by the Court, in consequence "of the lamentable accident which latelie happened;" and it was placed in some more remote part of the building. The accident alluded to was the explosion of 27 barrels of powder at a ship-chandler's in Tower Street, which blew up 60 houses with their inhabitants, and caused an enormous destruction of property as well as of human life.¹

The Hall
let for fe-
stivals, &c.

The favourable situation of Grocers' Hall, being in the very centre of the city, rendered it a most eligible place for holding meetings and assemblies, and the Company availed themselves of the advantage. It was frequently let for festivals, as I find an entry in 1564 setting forth that "Mr. Mallorie, sonne to the Lord Mayor, and others, praied the Wardens to have the use of the common hall, parloure and kitchyn of Grocers' Hall, on Fryday 9 februarye, to make a supper to divers gentlemen of Gray's Inne, for the great amitie betweene them and the Middle Temple gents," which was agreed to; the same not to be taken as a precedent hereafter. In the course of time, some abuses appear to have arisen in this system of letting, for, in 1649 it was ordered "that, for the future, the Company's

¹ Maitland's History of London, vol. i. p. 420.

Hall shall not be lent or made use of by strangers for burials, country feasts and the like, without leave of the Wardens;" and in 1678 the Company's officers made a formal complaint that, though they had the care and responsibility of the Hall and its appurtenances when it was let to strangers for dinners, funerals, country feasts or weddings, they were oftentimes excluded; whereupon it was ordered that, "in future, the Hall is never to be let for such purposes, unless the officers are retained and employed." The amount of consideration required by the Company on these occasions does not appear; but I should imagine it to have been very moderate, because the whole interior of the Hall was for many years in a rude state.

The apartments in the Hall were not wainscoted until the year 1591 and the undertaking was deemed so important, that, after mature deliberation, the Wardens were ordered "to confer with a joynere of abilitie and a skilfull workeman how the same may be conveniently wainscoted upon the view and sight of good and convenient patterns;" this was afterwards done under the direction of one Stickells, who was "to oversee the worke at the weages of 20*d.* a daie, his two chiefe workmen 18*d.* and the rest 16*d.* a daie, and two boys 8*d.* a daie." The great parlour was not boarded until 1631, up to which time it had been strewed with rushes, according to the old English custom. On the 2nd September in that year, the Court," takyng into consideracyon the inconveniencie and noysomeness of the rushes in the parlore, especiallye in the summer time, and alsoe how subject they were to the greate daunger of fyre in the wyntere," ordered that the Wardens should send for workmen and

The Hall improved.

Fittings & furniture.

take care that the same parlour should be well and sufficiently boarded "with all convenient speede;" and that three dozen of chairs, "beinge of the best Raushe leathere," for the furnishing the said room, should be provided. I should add, in further illustration of my idea respecting the ill state of the Hall and its want of every kind of accommodation, that a formal resolution was passed in 1575, in consequence of the Court "beinge put in remembraunce by the Wardens of the lacke of napery that is in this house," to enable the said Wardens to incur the serious expence of providing "one table clothe of damaske and two table clothes of diapere, together with napekins, as they shall thinke needefull." There was, besides, to be provided "a new herfeclothe of velvet, fayre and embroydered with the Companie's armes and other gode thynges." This *herfeclothe* was invariably used at the funerals of those members of the Company who were conveyed to the Hall previous to interment; and on these occasions dinners were given, as I find in 1589, "Paide to Roberthe Peacocke, Stewarde, for Sir Thomas Ramsey his dynner at his buriall £20."¹

It is consolatory, however, to know that the great officers of state, at the early period I allude to, were as scantily provided in their domestic arrangements as the Grocers' Company; this is shown to demonstration by a note in the books dated January 1583 which sets forth that "the two long tables in the parlor, with the treffels and table-cloth belonging to them, were lent to the Chancellor,² at his request, for the celebration

¹ The Fishmongers' Company have preserved their *herfeclothe* or pall, which is shown with the other curiosities at their Hall.

² Sir Thomas Bromley.

of the marriage of his daughter." It is evident the Court of Chancery, in Queen Elizabeth's time, was not so fruitful a source of revenue as it is at present. Let the reader imagine my Lord Lyndhurst borrowing an oak table and table-cloth for the marriage of his daughter! *Horresco referens!*

The first member of the Company who gave the example of liberality towards the embellishment of Grocers' Hall was Sir Stephen Soame: he had been Master of the Company and had served the office of Lord Mayor in 1598. In October 1617 it was recorded that "the offere of Sir Stephen Soame to new ciel the Hall, though it should cost him £500, is thankefullie and lovynglie accepted by the Courte and Companie;" and £20 was ordered to be contributed towards it by the Wardens. The work was completed and Sir Stephen, having magnanimously refused the Company's £20, received a strong vote of thanks for his generosity. The details of this transaction will be found in the biographical sketch of this worthy Citizen.

In 1641, when the forced adjournment of the House of Commons took place in consequence of the unguarded attack upon its privileges by Charles I. a grand Committee of Safety was appointed to watch over the interests of the nation; or, in plainer terms, to conduct the inflammatory business of the times.¹ This body, which was commissioned to hold its sittings in the Guildhall, not finding that a convenient place by reason of the multiplicity of the city affairs, adjourned to Grocers' Hall, where they, "pretending fears," says Lord Clarendon, "for the safety of the

Sir Steph.
Soame.

Commit-
tee of
Safety.

¹ Maitland's History of London, and the other historians.

friends of liberty; and feeling, in reality, a dread of the moderate men who had been pointed out to the mob as the enemies of their country, appointed a sub-committee to draw up certain heads for their safe return to Westminster on the Tuesday following; and who resolved that the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex should raise the *posse comitatus*, to guard the King and Parliament for that day."

The Committee, although it occasionally held its meetings at the halls of other companies, continued to sit at Grocers' Hall, at intervals, for several years after. In the "*Perfect Diurnal*," a newspaper published at the time, I find a notice, dated the 8th of April 1644, which states that "both Houses adjourned till Saturday, and appointed to-morrow to sit in Grand Committee at Grocers' Hall, London, to hasten business for the advance of the armies;" and, on the day following, that "the Committee of both kingdoms, and the several Committees appointed to sit at Grocers' Hall and to meet about the militia, make a report to the House in what forwardness the forces were that are appointed to be at the rendezvous: that the Earle of Manchester hath signified he will not faile to be at the rendezvous in person, with horse and foot and that his horse are on their march accordingly towards Bedford."

In 1648, that year so disgraceful to the English Annals, during which Charles I. was beheaded, General Fairfax, Commander of the Parliament Army, arbitrarily levied a sum of £40,000 on the City, towards the payment and maintenance of his soldiers.¹ A

¹ Rushworth's Col. vol. iv. p. 2.

demur taking place in the raising of this sum, and symptoms of discontent having manifested themselves about the same time on other accounts, the General ordered two regiments of foot and several troops of horse to march into the city to hasten the collection of the money. Under date of the 21st December in that year, the Court of the Grocers' Company were informed "that a quarter-master had been to view the hall for the taking up of quarters for the soldiers of the army." A petition against this intrusion was instantly prepared and forwarded to Sir Thomas Fairfax and, in the mean while, the Company's plate and papers were ordered to be moved to a place of safety under the care of the Wardens. The Company had been drained of the greatest part of their money during the reign of Charles I. and indeed, I may add, during several of the preceding reigns: whether this fact or the petition of the Company proved most efficacious, I do not know, but I find no record of their having been harassed on this occasion. Their neighbours were less fortunate, for, after the troops had quartered at Blackfryars and in the neighbourhood, they proceeded, by order, to secure the treasuries of the Weavers, Haberdashers and Goldsmiths Halls, from the first of which they took £20,000.¹ This proceeding was endeavoured to be justified in an artful letter from the General to Sir John Warner, the Lord Mayor, who, by the way, was a Grocer and, on that account perhaps, influential with Sir Thomas in saving the Hall from the pollution which impended over it.

Attempted intrusion of troops.

In the following year, a grand entertainment was

¹ Maitland's History of London, vol. i.

Feast to
Cromwell
and Fair-
fax.

given at Grocers' Hall by the Corporation to Cromwell and Fairfax, who had returned in triumph to London after the surprize at Northampton of the mutinous regiments which had refused to go to Ireland. Fairfax was presented with a basin and ewer of pure gold, and Cromwell with £300 worth of plate and 200 pieces of gold and "great rejoicing there was, and smiling too, at this the cities kindness."¹ The sentiments of the Citizens on this occasion were manifested in a variety of ways; murmurs, not loud but deep, were uttered and, as is usual in all cases where the public mind is excited, lampoons and pasquinades issued from the press in abundance. One publication, in particular, excited great attention and some merriment; it ranks above those passing trifles which are read with avidity at the moment and afterwards forgotten. At the entertainment before alluded to, many speeches of compliment and congratulations to the generals were made, and a deal of what Casca,² more forcibly than elegantly calls "stinking breath," uttered by the republicans. It is a parody on these speeches that composes the little work referred to, and more keen and cutting satire was never committed to paper. As the scene is laid at Grocers' Hall and as the matter is short, I cannot resist giving it verbatim, in the Appendix, as I found it in Lord Somers's tracts.³

Queen
Elizabeth's
arms.

The government of the Commonwealth appear to have been tremblingly alive to the destruction of every memorial of Royalty, no matter how ancient or how trifling. The existence of Queen Elizabeth's arms at

¹ Heath's Chronicle.

² Julius Cæsar.

³ First Collection, vol. i. p. 212.

the upper end of Grocers' Hall appears to have given them umbrage; for, on the 25th February 1651, the Lord Mayor addressed a letter to the Wardens, directing the said arms to be taken down, and replaced by those of the Commonwealth, "or by some other piece." The Court of Assistants did not evidently approve of this interference; for, after considerable hesitation, they agreed "that the fulfilment of this order should be left to the Wardens, to cause the same to be done at as easy a charge as they can, not exceeding the sum of three pounds." Some further instances of the vexations practised by this precious government will be found in the notice of the Company's history in another part of this volume.

The same spirit of dislike to the usurping *Protector* is observable in the conduct of the Company in the early part of 1654: they knew

"That to his power he would
Have made them mules, silenced their pleaders and
Disproperty'd their freedoms; holding them,
In human action and capacity,
Of no more soul, nor fitness for the world,
Than camels in the war, who have their provender
Only for bearing burdens, and fore blows
For sinking under them." ¹

On the 3rd February, "notice was given to the Court of the city's intention of entertaining the Lord Protector at this Hall, as it was lately agreed upon by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council." It was notified that something would be expected of this Company, among others, "for the gracing of this entertainment in their standing railes, for which it was

¹ *Coriolanus*, Act ii. Scene 4.

supposed some exprefs would be iflued out in writing; and, therefore, the direktion of the Court was defired what fhould be done in this Company to give fatisfaction therein?" In reply to this, it was agreed and ordered, "upon confideration thereof, that *if any exprefle fhall come*, requiring this Company's performance, that the managing of the faid bufinefs fhall be referred to the care and direktion of the Wardens, and they to order and appoint, at the charge of this Company, whatever *fhall be required by exprefle*." No exprefs did come, and the Company were fpared the humiliation of aiting upon compulfion in direkt oppofition to thofe feelings of loyalty and of attachment to their legitimate Sovereign which they had always profefled and afterwards difplayed, in fo eminent a degree, at the reftoration.

Feaft to
General
Monk.

Under the konftant influence of thefe principles, it is not furprifing that the Grocers fhould feize with eagernes the earlieft opportunity that offered of publicly teftifying them. They invited General Monk and his commanders to a fplendid entertainment at their Hall, on the 8th of February 1660, that eventful year which reftored King Charles to the throne of his anceftors.

To render this feftival the more remarkable, it was ordered that, in the courfe of it, the Mafter and Wardens "fhould tender the freedom of this Company to the Lord General, as a mark of the particular refpekt and gratifikation of this Society to his Excellency, for his profefions of tendernefs and care for the honour and fafety of the city." This is the firft inftance of the Company's freedom being beftowed upon an individual in approbation of public fervices; and furely

one more deserving of such honourable distinction could not have been selected. To give the reader an idea of the splendour of this entertainment, which created such a sensation at the time,¹ it is only necessary to state that it cost £215; a sum never before expended for such a purpose.

On the 29th of May 1660, King Charles the Second made his public entrance into London; and, on this occasion, the Grocers took a conspicuous part in the pageant furnished by the City. Sir Thomas Alleyn, Lord Mayor, a member of their Company, received his Majesty in a splendid pavilion erected for the occasion in St. George's Fields, and, after a suitable address, delivered the city sword into the King's hand, who, with it, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. "The 29th of May," say the records, "being the day of His Majesty's birth, is appointed to be annually observed for the restoration of His Sacred Majesty to his dominions and dignity." The above resolution was passed after His Majesty had condescended to accept the office of Sovereign Master of the Company; and, since that period, an entertainment has been regularly given at the Hall on the 29th of May, under the name of "*The Restoration Feast*."

The Restoration.

I have now to advert to an event which caused a greater destruction of property and entailed more severe and protracted distress upon the city of London than any that has occurred before or since, not even excepting the great plague of 1661. The latter caused great temporary misery, but the former, in its effects, was felt for several generations after. The Grocers' Com-

Fire of London.

¹ See Pepys' Diary, vol. i.

pany participated in the general ruin, and did not begin to recover from the consequences for nearly a century after. It is not my intention to give a description of this great fire, because it is to be found, at length, in every book which treats of the history of London,¹ and, besides, it would be foreign to my purpose to do so.

The fire, which extended its ravages northward to far beyond Lothbury, consumed in its progress Grocers' Hall and all the adjacent buildings, save the turret in the garden.² With the exception of the Company's records, every particle of the property in the Hall was destroyed. Under date of the 9th November 1666, are the particulars of an account given to the Court, by the Wardens, "of the Company's plate being melted in the Hall, in the late violent and destructive fire, and the melted parcels carefully taken up and put together, and of the Company's urgent occasions for a supply of money;" whereupon it was ordered, "that the same be sold and disposed of to the best advantage and benefit of the Company." After a schedule of the Company's houses and rents, as they existed before the fire, had been read to the Court, Mr. Warden Webb declared "that divers matters of importance are behind, very behooffull to be taken into consideration, which, in regard of the shortness of the days, the distance of divers persons' abodes, and the danger and troublefomeness of going, in the dark, among the ruins, cannot at present be moved to admit of time for debate and determination; and, therefore, he and his brethren, the Wardens, did agree to have a Court of

¹ See Maitland and Northouck's Histories.

² In this turret were fortunately deposited the Records and Muni-ments of the Company.

Assistants here every Friday, in the afternoon, for some continued time weekly, where they would attend for settling the Company's business in some order and form, and desired the members of this court to shew their forwardness in appearing and giving their advice and assistance for the concerns of the Company." The place of meeting was the turret-house, which served also as a residence for the clerk, whose presence on the spot was considered essential.

The silver recovered from the ruins was remelted, and produced nearly 200 lb. weight of metal, which was sold for present supplies; and it was declared "that the particular parcels of melted plate shall be made up again, and the arms and inscriptions of every person grav'd therein, for the donor's memorial and future encouragement of succession, as money shall come in. This order to be recorded and the Court put in remembrance when the Company shall be in cash and condition to perform the same."

After the panic produced by this awful calamity had, in a great degree, subsided, the Court of Assistants naturally turned their thoughts towards rebuilding their Hall. The Company's funds were exhausted and there were heavy debts outstanding, the liquidation of which was to have been effected by means of fines to be levied on the renewal of the leases which were about to expire. The houses were almost all of them destroyed and, with them, vanished the hope of supplies from that quarter. No resource remained but that of an appeal to the liberality of the members of the Company in the form of a subscription. This was resolved upon, and the Wardens, who appeared very zealous in the cause, undertook to wait personally upon every in-

dividual and to solicit contributions. Whether there existed a disinclination, or whether the losses by the fire had paralysed the resources of the members, does not appear, but the subscription, in spite of the exertions of the Wardens, was not very productive; for, on the 2nd of May, 1667, Mr. Warden Webb informed the Court, "that he accompanied some of his brethren to collect subscriptions for the Hall, that they had been courteously received, and had collected seven hundred pounds," according to particulars then read. This sum was far from sufficient for the purpose intended; but, as it was found that the walls of the old hall had resisted the fire, and were sound, it was determined to new roof them and to proceed with the money collected, in the hope that a further supply from the members might be procured.

Sir John
Cutler.

The work languished for many months and, in all probability, would have been entirely suspended, had not that strenuous supporter of the Company, Sir John Cutler, come forward. On the 6th of February 1668, he intimated to the Court, through Mr. Warden Edwards, his intention of rebuilding the parlour and dining-room at his own charge for the Company's accommodation. As the Company were at this time suffering the greatest inconvenience, arising from their inability to discharge the debts contracted under their seal for the service of the Government and the City, in the years 1640, 1641 and 1643,¹ he suggested, at the same time as a measure of precaution, "that the ground should be conveyed to him under a peppercorn rent,

¹ The particulars of these transactions will be found in another part of this volume.

for securing it, when built, against extent or seizure." This proposal was referred, by order of the Court, to the Recorder for a legal opinion thereon, and, as he strongly recommended it, "an indenture of sale and demise of the grounds and buildings about the Hall was made to Sir John Cutler" and other members, sixteen in number, who had contributed and subscribed £20. and upwards, "according to the direction of the Committee, for 500 years, at a pepper-corn rent." The buildings were then completed, and, in January 1669, a strong vote of thanks to Sir John Cutler for his munificence was passed; and it was resolved that his statue and picture should be placed in the Hall, as memorials of the Company's esteem and gratitude. The first meeting and festival held in the Hall, after the fire of London, were on Lord Mayor's day, 1668.

The churches were among the last edifices restored after the fire, and the want of them was severely felt for a considerable time. The church of St. Mildred in the Poultry, had shared the common fate of the other buildings in the neighbourhood, and the parishioners made application to the Company in 1670, for leave to have Divine service performed in the Hall. Some doubts existed in the minds of the Court, as to the propriety of permitting this without the sanction of the Bishop of London, but they were removed by a letter from that prelate, in which he not only approved of it, but added, that the Company's acquiescence would be agreeable to his Majesty. The permission was, of course, granted, and Divine service performed regularly in the Hall for many months after.

Divine
service in
Hall.

I cannot here omit the insertion of a curious article

which I find in the Company's books dated the 8th of July 1670, as it serves to illustrate the habits of the time and displays, I am sorry to say, a want of polish and good manners in our predecessors, which will startle their descendants. It is, however, consolatory to know that, even at that period, there were persons attached to the Company, to whom the proceedings complained of gave offence. The resolution is as follows :

Smoking
and
Drinking
during the
fitting of
the Court.

“ Upon complaint and observation of the unseemliness and disturbance, by taking tobacco and having drink and pipes in the Court-room, during Court sitting ; and, for the better order, decorum, and gravity to be observed, and readier dispatch and minding of debates and business of the Court, and avoiding the occasion of offence and disgust, it is agreed that, hereafter, there be no taking of tobacco or drinking used or permitted in the Court-room, during the sitting of the Court ; and, if any person have a desire to refresh himself by a pipe of tobacco or cup of drink, at a convenient time or interval of serious business, to withdraw into some retiring room more suitable and fit for the purpose. Any person infringing this rule to fine five shillings, for each offence, to the poor-box.” There is no doubt that this wholesome regulation produced the desired effect, for I find no mention of a continuance of these irregularities : it is true that what occurred soon after, was sufficient to banish from the minds of the members of the Court all ideas of indulgence and joviality.

The Hall
sequestered.

The Company, from the causes I have already stated, being deprived of funds, were compelled to stop the payment of the interest due upon their debts, as well

as of some of their charities. The detail of the circumstances which brought them into this distressing situation will be found in another place, it is, therefore, unnecessary to repeat it here. Suffice it to say that the Governors of Christ's Hospital obtained a decree in Chancery, in satisfaction of arrears due to them, under the wills of Lady Conway and Lady Middleton, by which they served a notice of ejectment on the clerk and beadle, in June 1672, and, finally, took possession of the Hall, "which they strictly kept by a guard." The books, papers, and seal were removed by order of the Court, and committed to the care of Mr. Warden Booth.

The Court of Assistants, during a long period, were compelled to hold their meetings for the conduct of business, at various places. In July 1673, a Court was held at Skinners' Hall; several meetings took place "at the Crown Tavern, behind the Exchange;" and at the Irish and Old Council Chambers at Guildhall. The first mention of the Company's return, occurs on the 14th of October 1674, but this was merely on sufferance, as possession of the Hall was still kept by the agents of Christ's Hospital. This state of things continued several years, for, in July 1677, one Jackson applied to the Wardens for certain taxes which he was authorized to levy, and the answer he received was, "that the Hall was still under sequestration and seizure, the Company's meetings being at the pleasure and toleration of the disposers." After great difficulties and impediments, money was borrowed on security, and the Hall finally cleared of the intruders. The books and papers were brought back and the Company's officers reinstated in 1679, during the mayoralty

Meetings
of the
Court at
various
places.

The
Company
reinstated.

of Sir James Edwards, one of the members. This was effected by a loan of £2500, to the Company by a Mr. Naylor, on mortgage of the Hall and other premises not connected with the charities.

The Hall
enlarged.

Two years afterwards, it was considered that the Hall, if enlarged and beautified, might become a source of considerable revenue, as the situation would insure its being constantly and profitably let as a residence for the Lord Mayors. “Sir John Moore (a worthy member) taking into his consideration the deplorable condition of the Company, every year lessening in reputation, by reason of their Hall thus in ruins, (which not only discouraged men to take their freedoms and apprentices to be bound there and benefactors from their liberality, but also rendered the Society almost contemptible) he was, therefore, very inclinable at his own charge to repair the great Hall, thereby to encourage other members by his example to contribute their assistance to re-edify and augment it, so as to make it the most commodious seat for the Chief Magistrate in this city, as the only means to preserve a succession of members in this Company; which being made known by Sir James Edwards, (then Master) in a Court of Assistants, it was referred to the Wardens, together with some other members, to consider of and propound a model for such additional building as might make the Hall commodious, both for ornament and use, to answer so noble a design: upon report of which Committee, soon after, Sir John Frederic, Sir James Edwards, and several other aldermen and worthy members, agreed to contribute liberally towards so good a work, as being fully convinced that, if the Hall should long continue under these circumstances, not only all

that had been done would be wholly fruitless, but all that remained (for which they were trustees to the generations to come) would soon waste into nothing which would reproachfully render the present members most ungrateful to their ancestors, whose names still blossom in what remains of those pious monuments of their charities, and obnoxious to those who should succeed happy members of this society.

“And, therefore, concluded this great work to be the only leading means left to preserve the society and that as Sir John Cutler had so long before, for those very ends at his own charges, begun and Sir John Moore had now undertaken to repair and beautify the great Hall, so they held themselves highly obliged to promote and carry on so excellent a work, and having caused the site and fabric of the Hall to be surveyed, and finding that with some more additional building (then already propounded to be erected) it might be made a more commodious and convenient habitation for the Chief Magistrate than any other ever was before within the City of London; therefore, that it might answer all these good ends, and might, with all possible speed, be carried on and finished, in order to invite and encourage all the members to contribute towards payment of the Company’s debts and arrears of charities (wherein Sir William Hooker, then one of the fitting Aldermen and late Lord Mayor and many other worthy members, had liberally contributed as good examples) they liberally subscribed and paid towards the raising and finishing of such additional building, declaring themselves (if occasion should be, afterwards) to be farther assisting to complete so good a work; not doubting but their brethren, the rest of

the members, would every one follow according to their degrees and qualities.

“ And that the beautifying and repairing their Hall might not prove a bait to such creditors, if any should be, as formerly seized the ruins of the same, to endeavour again a sequestration against it, but might answer those good ends so by them designed: the Company, by advice of learned counsel, after an inquisition taken before *the Commissioners for Charitable Uses*, and pursuant to a decree made by those commissioners, have conveyed the same and all their revenue, and the equity of redemption thereof (subject to the said former securities) to trustees, to secure the yearly payment, not only of those charities wherewith that revenue is charged by the donors, but also with the overplus (as the same will extend) those other yearly charities, payable by the Company to several places, persons and uses, by the appointment of other benefactors, who heretofore paid into their hands several great sums of money for those uses, for which now no fund remains, that they might also thereby not only discharge their consciences towards God and the memory of such pious benefactors, but also avoid the chargeable prosecutions of the Commissioners upon the statute for charitable uses, who have, of late, put this Company every year to exceeding great charges and expences.”¹

Sir John Moore's contribution amounted to the sum of £500, for which, as well as for the zeal he exhibited in inciting others to follow his example, he received the cordial thanks of the Court, who ordered his pic-

¹ A short account of the Company of Grocers, by Wm. Ravenhill, 1689.

ture to be painted and placed in the Hall, as a lasting testimonial of their gratitude. He was the first Chief Magistrate who kept his Mayoralty at Grocers' Hall and he paid the Company a nett rent of £200 for the use of it. It continued to be let for the same object for many years, and, in 1735, as the Company's circumstances had much improved, it was ordered by the Court of Assistants that the Hall should not, for the future, be let but to a Lord Mayor attached to the Company.

In the year 1694 the Bank of England was established, and the first Governor chosen was Sir John Houblon Knt. a member of the Grocers' Company and one of the Court of Assistants. The first five general Courts of proprietors were held at Mercers' Hall in Cheapside, but, as the situation was found to be inconvenient, a proposal was made to the Wardens of the Grocers' Company to treat for their Hall: this was entertained by the Court, and a committee appointed to arrange with the Directors for the demise of the Hall, yard and garden, for eleven years. Several meetings and discussions took place respecting the terms and conditions and a final arrangement was concluded in October, 1694; on the 4th of that month the following memorandum was agreed upon and signed;

Memorandum.—That it is this day agreed and concluded, between the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Grocery of the City of London and the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, that the said Wardens and Commonalty shall demise Grocers' Hall, yard, and garden, as usually let to the Lord Mayor, to the said Governor and Company for the term of eleven years from the five-and-twentieth day of

Bank of
England.

December next ensuing, the agreement reserving to the Company the clerk's and beadle's houses, with free ingresses, egresses, and regresses at all seasonable times, to and from the said clerk's house, and reserving also to the said Wardens and Commonalty all the present lights looking into the said yard and garden. That the said Governor and Company of the Bank of England shall advance and pay to the said Company the sum of five hundred pounds for a fine for the said term, as also the further sum of five thousand pounds more, to discharge a debt of four thousand five hundred pounds, and interest on mortgage of the said Company's Hall and lands.

That the said Governor and Company of the said Bank covenant to pay all taxes, parish duties, river water and repairs, during the said term and leave the Hall, garden, &c. in the same condition they now are, at the expiration of the said term; and further shall mutually do as counsel shall advise. That the said Governor and Company of the said Bank advance and pay the said several sums of five hundred pounds and five thousand pounds on the said Wardens' and Commonalty's assignment of the said mortgage to the said Governor and Company, at any time after the first day of November next and that the said Wardens and Commonalty, or their successors, shall only repay the said principal sum of five thousand pounds at the expiration of the said term of eleven years.

That the said Governor and Company shall deliver to the said Wardens and Commonalty all such goods and utensils as shall be scheduled or mentioned in the said demise, that the said Governor and Company shall have possession of the said Hall and garden the first

day of November next, that the said Wardens and Commonalty shall have the usual room in the said Hall to put their trophies in on public occasions. Witness our hands the 4 day of October, 1694.

JOHN SHERWOOD,
ROBT. DAWSON, Sen.
DANIEL D'ORVILLE,
THOMAS TUCKFIELD,
SAML. BREWSTER,
PHILIP SCARTH,
JOHN OWEN,
MICHAEL GODFREY,
WM. GORE,
WM. SCAWEN,
GILBERT HEATHCOTE.

At the expiration of the lease, a new arrangement was entered into with the Bank for a period of fourteen years, at a peppercorn rent and a fine of five thousand pounds, with which the former mortgage was paid off and the Hall finally released. Eleven years were afterwards added to the term and, in 1734, the last General Court was held at Grocers' Hall; the Bank Establishment was removed to the new offices in Threadneedle-street and the Hall, now in the free and uncontrolled possession of its rightful owners after a lapse of sixty years, was ordered to be repaired and beautified, which was done in the following year, under the management and conduct of a Committee.

Matters appear to have gone on very smoothly for some time, and the only event which, for a short period, disturbed the monotony of the usual routine of business, Riots in 1780.

was the reception and quartering of a small party of troops at Grocers' Hall in 1780; they were a portion of the considerable body of military, which had been sent into the city to quell the riots excited by Lord George Gordon and others. The soldiers were liberally provided with food and bedding and the officers treated with great attention and respect by the Court of Assistants. They were stationed at the Hall for several weeks.

The Right
Hon.
Wm. Pitt.

On Saturday, the 28th February 1784, a grand entertainment was given at the Hall, on the occasion of the Right Honourable William Pitt receiving the freedom of the Company. His mode of accepting it appeared to give great satisfaction to the members, for he told them "that he had previously declined a similar offer from the Goldsmiths, considering himself as already connected with the Company of Grocers, into whose freedom his father had formerly been admitted."

The Hall
in decay.

About this period, various parts of the Hall began to show symptoms of decay and it became necessary to take the subject into serious consideration. Some of the members imagined that the construction of two new rooms, in lieu of the court-room and great parlour and a solid repair of the remainder of the building, would answer every purpose and, accordingly Mr. Leverton, the Company's surveyor, presented by order, a plan and estimates. These were afterwards rejected, because the result of such a step would not, it was conceived, justify the large expenditure required. The further consideration of the subject was postponed from time to time, without any apparent probability of a final determination, until the year 1798, when the perilous

situation of the roof, generally, and the tottering state of the lantern in the centre of it, clearly demonstrated the necessity of an entirely new building.

Mr. Leverton, the architect, was ordered to prepare plans and estimates, which were approved and adopted and the new Hall was commenced: it was completed and opened on the 21st July, 1802, during the Mastership of Mr. William Clarence. Time, I regret to say, has shown that the Company's confidence and liberality were abused in the construction of their building; they paid a price for it which justified the expectation that it would have lasted for a long series of years, but they were deceived. The careless manner in which the foundation was constructed soon became evident; in 1814, cracks were discovered in various places in the walls and some repairs were ordered, under the full expectation that the damage would extend no further. This, however, proved fallacious, as in 1827, the evil increased and the Hall was threatened with destruction within twenty-nine years after the first stone was laid!

The Hall
rebuilt.

The Company have been fortunate in obtaining the assistance of an excellent architect in the person of Mr. Joseph Gwilt, a gentleman of known talent, ranking among the first men in his profession. He has displayed great energy and zeal in the prosecution of the duties entrusted to his care and, I should add, much taste in the arrangement of the ornamental and decorative part. I am happy to have this opportunity of doing an act of justice to Mr. Gwilt's ability and perseverance, of which I had constant proofs during the year I had the honour of presiding as Master of the Company.

Fifth Cen-
tenary of
the Com-
pany.

The last important event which took place at *Grocers' Hall* was the celebration, on the 9th May 1845, of the *Five Hundredth Anniversary* of the existence of the Fraternity under its present denomination. It is difficult to describe the interest created by it among the Brethren, and the Master and Wardens¹ spared no exertions to render the Festival worthy of the interesting occasion. Mr. Gwilt's knowledge of heraldry enabled him to decorate the Hall appropriately with the badges and emblems of King Edward III. and of the Plantagenets; poetry² and music were enlisted in the cause and the whole celebration was among the most remarkable that ever occurred in the City of London and will be long remembered. A little book printed for the occasion concludes with the following passage:—

“This time-honoured Corporation having now completed an existence of Five Centuries, during which it has maintained, unimpaired, its high character for loyalty, benevolence, and hospitality, the Wardens and Court of Assistants deemed the occasion worthy of especial commemoration. Following, therefore, the examples set by their venerable predecessors, they desired to celebrate the event by an extraordinary festive assembly of the Brethren at the Hall, and they contemplate perpetuating its remembrance by some foundation or endowment, which shall be permanently

¹ Henry Grace Esq^r., Master.

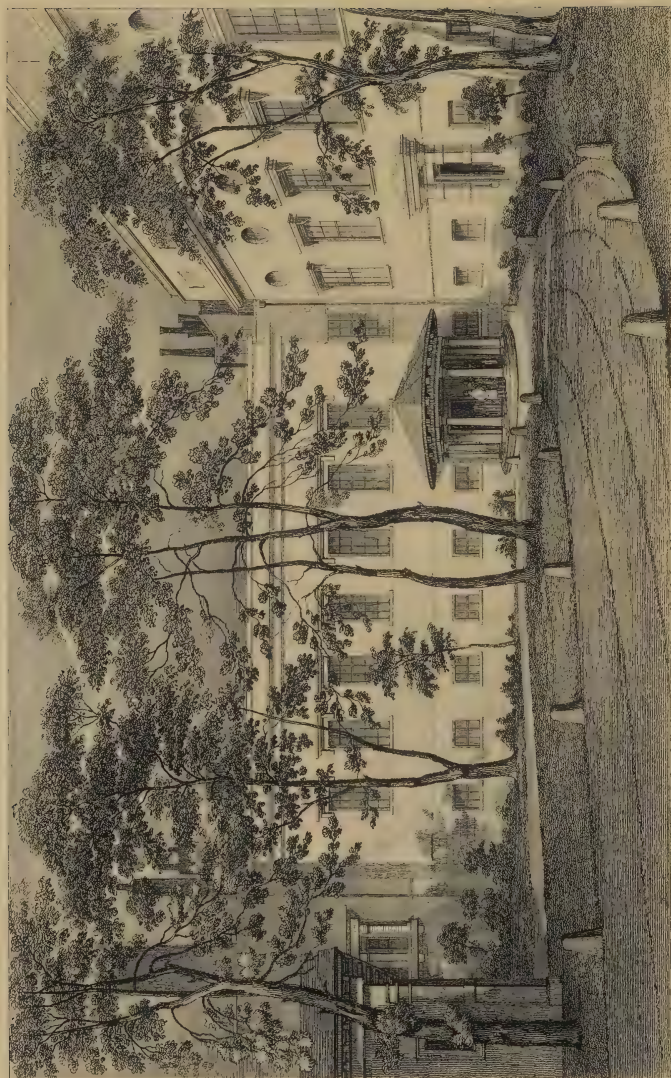
Samuel Bendry Brooke, Esq^r.

Robert Garrard, Esq^r. } Wardens.

Octavius Edward Coope, Esq^r. }

Mr. Henry Bicknell, Clerk.

² For a Song written on this occasion by C. W. Hallett, Esq. see the Appendix.

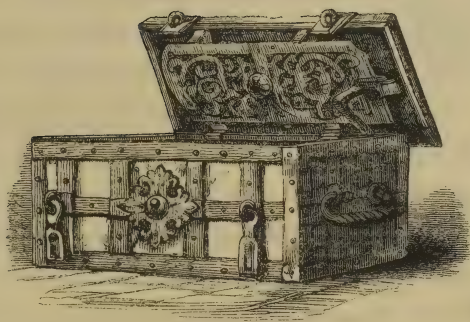


GROCERS HALL 1853.

Eastern Entrance

useful to the Freemen of the Grocers' Company, and to their descendants."

The expectation held out in this paragraph has been realized by the arrangement concluded with the *Governors of Christ's Hospital*, which stipulates that for a payment of ten thousand pounds, the Master, Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Grocers shall have the presentation of six scholarships to that Royal Foundation in perpetuity.



ANCIENT IRON CHEST AT GROCERS' HALL.

THE COMPANY.

“Not a wind upon the sailor’s compass,
But from one part or other was their factor
To bring them in the best commodities
Merchant e’er ventured for.”

Beggar’s Bush, Act 1. Sc. 2.



HE Grocers’ Hall and its contiguous offices having been destroyed by the great fire of London in 1666, as before stated, and, with them, all the property they contained, it is at once fortunate and extraordinary that the records of this venerable Company should have been preserved entire. Singular care must have been taken to place them in safety, as the series of *Ordinances and Remembrances* is uninterrupted and complete from the commencement, and from them I have gathered a great portion of the matter embodied in the following narrative.

Pepperers.

The original founders of the *Worshipful Company of Grocers*¹ were known, at a very remote period of

¹ “The word *Grocer* was a term distinguishing merchants of this society, in opposition to inferior retailers, for that they usually sold in gross quantities, by great weights. And in some of our old books the word signifies merchants that, in their merchandising, dealt for the whole of any kind.”—*Ravenhill’s Short Account of the Grocers*.

“*Grocers*, in libro statutorum nostrorum significat mercatores, qui aliquod mercium genus totum cœmunt.”—*Skinner Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae*.

English history, under the name of *Pepperers*¹ and, although they bore this distinctive appellation, they were recognised as general traders, who bought and sold, or, according to the legal acceptation of the word, *engrossed* all kinds of merchandise. At the early dawn of Commerce in this Country, they established the first mercantile association on record, and, no doubt, suggested, at an after period, the first idea of the East-India and Levant Companies.

“It is well known,” says Ravenhill,² “this Company hath bred the most eminent merchants in this city, and this society hath been so prolific that many other societies have been branched out from hence, as will be owned by the most worthy of them. The merchants trading to the Levant seas, and other societies, have originally been the offspring of this society, as appears by ancient records of indentures of apprentices to members of this Company.”

The most authentic proof of the existence of the Fraternity of *Pepperers* at an early period, is that of the name of *Andrew Bokerel*, Pepperer, who for seven consecutive years, namely, from 1231 to 1237, served the office of Mayor of London.

¹ That the Gild or Fraternity of Pepperers was of a very ancient date is evident from the entries on the early Pipe Rolls previously to legal memory, and was probably a Corporate body by prescription, which presumes a grant, that may be now lost.

Upon the Pipe Roll of the 26. Henry 2^d is a return of the *adulterine* Gilds in the city of London viz^t those set up without warrant from the King and which are therein amerced, amongst which is found as follows,

Gilda Piperarorum unde Ælwardus est Aldermannus debet xvi Marcas, quia constituta fuit sine waranto.

² A Short Account of the Company of Grocers. 1689.

1315. In the reign of Edward the Second, *anno* 1315, the Fraternity came to be governed by rules and ordinances, which are extant in one of the books of the chamber of London, under this title,—“*Ordinatio Piperorum de Soper-Lane*,” and written in Norman French, beginning thus: “Ces sont les pointz que les bons genz de Soperre-lane, del mestier des peverers, &c. By the assent of Sir Stephen de Abyndone, Mayor of London, John de Gifors, Nicolas de Farindone, John de Wengrave, Robert de Kelsby, William de Leyre and others, made for the common benefit of the whole people of the land.”¹

1345.
First In-
corporation of the
Grocers.

The first charter of incorporation of *the Grocers* was granted by King Edward the Third, in the twentieth year of his reign, *Anno Domini* 1345; at least so says the usually accurate Stowe, but I have been unable to find any trace of it in the records of the Fraternity; indeed there is no mention of a Charter before that of Henry VI. in 1429.² The foundation of the Company took place in the former year, when twenty-two persons, carrying on the business of *Pepperers* in Soper's Lane Cheapside, agreed “to meet together to a dinner at the town mansion of the Abbot of Bury,” in St. Mary Axe, now Bevis Marks,³ on the 12th of June 1345, and committed the particulars of their formation

¹ Strype's Stowe.

² See page 60 and the Charter itself, both in Latin and English in the Appendix.

³ “The hotel, or inn of the Abbots of Bury; a great house, large of rooms, fair courts and garden plots, sometime pertaining to the Bassetts, but since to the Abbots of Bury in Suffolk and therefore called Buries Marks, *vulgariter* Bevis Marks. Since the dissolution, the property of Sir Thomas Heneage, son of Thomas Heneage.”—*Strype's Stowe*.

¹⁴
 u le hon de dieu. & de sa duchie meses de Saint
 katonin. & de touz Saint. le nœsme iour de may
 en l'an de grace. mil. cc. lxxv. & del tierz Roi
 Edwar apd le conqueist xix.

Que hachet fust founduz des comparaisons pueyes de Noyes
 lane. p an & vint de plus auoir manceuer & en qescey encheux
 & e quel frapente souit conensouy. founduz. & donours de
 conseruey la dite frapente.

Willam de Grauehū.

John de Stanope

Willam de Hanapstede.

Willam de Droim.

Laurence de Halleell.

John de Honimstod.

Richard le Rouge.

Robert de Garth.

Nicholas

Roger de Sten.

Willam de Sten.

John de la crosse.

Thomas de Sten.

Roger de Sten.

Richard de Coington.

Henry de Coington.

John de la crosse.

John de Sten.

Reinold de Sten.

Robert de Sten.

William de Sten.

Geoffrey de Sten.

And these xxv persons be fore named were provided of diverse feastures
 and the same day be fore named. they were accorded to be to provide at a dinner
 in the abbey place of Wyke the xxv day of June in the year of our lord
 1325. And these xxv persons of Wyke towards the feast of our lord
 appearing to bind in the same place on the my self. And at the feast of
 were chosen in the same feastures that in were of diverse feastures
 which names foloweth. Robert de Sten & Laurence de Halleell
 And at the feast of Sten a part to Ruge for him and other brethren
 to paye 1/4 of a robe & the profit to have my robe 1/4 of a robe & the

Obit xxv die Decembris a. d. m. cc. lxxv

Et postea le 14. jour de Janvier il lui de grace de 100 p. lxxv

into a trading Fraternity, to writing. They then elected two persons of the Company so assembled, *Roger Oswyn and Laurence de Halywelle*, as their first Governors or Wardens, choosing at the same time, in conformity with the pious custom of the period, a priest or chaplain, to celebrate divine offices for their souls' welfare. The details of this meeting, and the ordinances which emanated from it, both which were subsequently transcribed into the first volume of the minutes of the Company, are set forth, partly in Norman French and partly in old English, as follows, viz.—

“ En le hon^r. de Dieu & de sa douche Mere & de Sanct Antonin & de touz Sancz, le neuvieme jour de Maij, en l'an de grace Mil cccxlv, & del Tierz Roi Edward, apres le conquest xix, une Frat.ⁿité fust founduz des Compaignons Peveres de Soperes-lane, p^r. Am^r. & unite de plus avoir, maintenir & entrester entreux. De quel Fraternité somes comensours, fundours & donours de conserver la dite Fraternité.

WILLM. DE GRANTHAM.
JOHN DE STANOPE.
WILLM. DE HANAPSTEDE.
WILLM. DE COTOUN.
LAURENCE DE HALLIWELLE.
JOHAN DE BROUMSFORD.
RICHARD LE ZONGE.
ROBERT DE HATFELDE.
NICOLAS CORP.
ROGER OSWYN.
WILLM. BRIAN.

JOHAN DE LA MORE.
THOMAS FRELAND.
ROGER CARPENTIER.
RICHARD DE TOTYNGTON.
HENRY DE TOTYNGTON.
JOHAN LAMMASSE.
JOHN GONWARDBY.
REMOND DE GURDEUS.
PERES VAN.
VIVIAN ROGER.
GEFFREY DE HALIWELLE.

q mourust le x^{me} jour de Janv^r. Anno Dñi mccccxlvj.

“ Alle these xxij persones before wretyd, were founders of owre fraternitie and the same daie before wretyn, they were accorded to bee togydre at a denner in the Abbot's place of Bery, the xij daie of Juyn, in the yere of owre Lord Jhū m.^{lle} ccc xlv, and in the xix yere of Kyng Edward the Thredde, as it apperyth behynde in the same booke in the iiij leff : and at the sayd denner were chosyn ij, the freste Wardynes

that ever were, of owre fraternyte—Whois names followe wretyn ; Rogere Ofwyn and Laurence de Halywelle—and at y^e fayd denner was chofyn a preste to syng for them : and everie brothre to paye j^d a weke, and the preste to have 15^d everie weke.”¹

At this feast or “mangerie,” as it is quaintly termed in the books, every member was to pay twelve pence, and twenty-three pence more was to be disbursed by the Wardens. It was agreed, at the same time, that such feast should be called their “First Assembly,” and that the whole of the members should be clothed in a livery, for which every one should pay his share, even on the day of the feast : and, by common consent, it was further ordained to have a priest on the feast day of St. John, Midsummer-day then next ensuing, to sing and pray for the same Company and for all Christian people : and, for such priest’s maintenance, every one was to pay at the rate of one penny a week, the wages in advance of the twelve-month ensuing, amounting to 4s. 4d. each person, which was done and the receipt thereof acknowledged by the Wardens. Then follow the names of eighteen persons of the Company, each of whom is credited for 4s. 4d. making the sum of £3 18s. in part of £4 15s. 4d. the priest’s yearly wages, at the rate of one penny a week each for the

¹ Within this lane standeth Grocers’ Hall, which Company, being of old time called Pepperers, were first incorporated by the name of Grocers, in the yeere 1345, at which time they elected for Custos or Guardians of their fraternity, Richard Ofwyn and Laurence Halliwell, and twenty brethren were then taken in, to be of their Society. In the yeere 1411, the Custos or Gardian, and the brethren of this company, purchased of the Lord Robert Fitzwater one plot of ground with the building thereupon in the said Conyhope Lane for 320 markes, and then laid the foundation of their new Common Hall.—*Stowe*, p. 275.

twenty-two members. A memorandum, attached to the account, orders,

“Que le prestre comenceroyt de chanter le iij jour de Julij en l'an avant dict & resleveroit cheskun femaigne 15^d.”¹

Here follow the first Ordinances, *Pointz*, as they are termed, and it is gratifying to see how admirably they were calculated for the good government and guardianship of the Fraternity. Several of them yet remain in force, and although, at a later period, bye-laws were instituted for the regulation of the Company, in which, as was natural, the progress of knowledge and civilization was duly regarded, it is observable that they had for their basis the *Remembrances and Ordinances* instituted by our predecessors, during the first two centuries of their existence as a Fraternity. I do not transcribe them in the quaint language and orthography of the original, because they are long and would, in that shape, be tedious: I take them, generally, from Mr. Bridgman's adaptation.

¹ The following will show what was considered enough for a priest's maintenance a few years afterwards:—

“The rate at which a single man, a clergyman, might live decently at this time (A. D. 1362), is to be seen by an act of Parliament of this 36th year of King Edward III. chap. viii. whereby a penalty was to be imposed by the bishops upon priests taking more wages than is assigned: and that no man shall give to a parish priest for his wages above five marks, or three pounds, six shillings, and eight pence (equal to £8 : 1 : 6 of modern money); or else his board, and one pound, six shillings, and eight pence.”—*Anderson on Commerce*, vol. i.

Ordinances.

1345. These are the *Points* ordained in the year of our Lord 1345, by common assent of those of the beforefaid Fraternity, to be kept and holden for ever, namely ;

It is agreed, by assent, that no person shall be of the Fraternity if he is not of good condition and of this craft, that is to say, a Pepperer of Soper's Lane, or a Spicerer of the ward of Cheap, or other people of their mystery, wherever they reside ; and, at their entrance, to pay at least 13s. 4d. sterling, or the value thereof ; and, in good love and with a loyal heart, shall submit for their obedience towards all those who shall then be of the Fraternity, and be bound to keep and maintain the points after written, on pain of paying, without any refusal, to the Wardens as is agreed and ordained by common assent from thenceforth for ever, as by the points after written for the keeping and managing of which Fraternity, the first year *Roger Osfwyn* and *Laurence de Hallywelle* were chosen Wardens by the common assent, to manage and redress all things according to the points after written, of which the first point is ;

That every year, on St. Anthony's day, in the month of May, all those who are of the said Fraternity and who are in London, shall come to the monastery of St. Anthony,¹ to hear the high mass, and to abide from the beginning of the said mass, and each of them

¹ The Fraternity were at a considerable expense in decorating an altar in St. Anthony's church, in Threadneedle-street. A long catalogue, in Latin, of the ornaments in use for it, is inserted in the Company's books.

shall offer one penny in the worship of God and the Virgin Mary, St. Anthony and all Saints, and whoever faileth shall pay twelve pence;¹ and on the same day, or any day within the octave thereof that shall be assigned by the Wardens, all those who shall be in London shall assemble together in a house, and commune and dine together, and shall be served according to the Ordinances of the Wardens; and every one of the Livery shall pay 3*s.* 6*d.* and those who shall be out of town shall pay 2*s.* 6*d.* for the said dinner and towards the maintenance of the priest; and those that are not of the Livery, and keep shops, shall pay twelve pence.

And if any one would wish to be of the Fraternity, he shall not be received if not of good fame and by the assent of the Wardens and Company, and for any bad conduct that may afterwards happen, may be banished the Fraternity.

And if any debate should arise between one and another of the Fraternity, from henceforward, they are to represent the matter to the Wardens and whatever they shall ordain shall be observed on one part as well as the other; and if in case one party will not abide by their ordinance, and complains to other ministers, all the Fraternity who are warned shall come with the

¹ This ordinance is thus worded in the original:—"Ate whiche daie and tyme, the accord was by comon assente y.^{at} everie man of the Broth.^d, hee being yn the cytie the daie of Seint Antonyne yn the monyth of Maye, shall comen to the cherche of Seint Antonyne aforeseid, yf they bee in London, for to here the high masse, and there to abyde from the begynnynge unto the endyng of the masse, and eche of yem shall offre a peny in the worshippe of Godde, his blessed moder Marye, Seint Antonyne, and all Seyntis."

Wardens to oppose him, if he be not in a case of felony, or such case that cannot be redressed but before those who have the law to preserve. And if also, that the case could be redressed by the Wardens, and one party will not abide by their ordinance, as before is mentioned, that it be awarded by the assent of the Company, on a day assigned by the Wardens, to consult and ordain what he shall pay for the trespass.

And if any one of the Fraternity is injured in his right against another, be he whom he will, every one of the Fraternity shall go with him to have the matter redressed according to the fact, if in London ; and those who fail, shall pay twelvecence to the common box of the Fraternity, without denial, whenever it is demanded by one of the Wardens, to support the alms hereafter written.

And if any one of the Fraternity has a dispute wrongfully, in the same manner they are to go with him to have the matter redressed to the best advantage that can be, to save his honour and, if no penalty shall be ordained, the expenses shall fall upon himself and those who are warned and fail going with him, in the same manner as before mentioned, shall pay twelve pence.

And if any one of the Fraternity dies in London, all shall attend his dirge and funeral until he is buried, and those who shall be warned thereof and fail, shall pay twelve pence.

And in the same manner shall the Point be kept, if any of the Fraternity die out of London, and any of the said Fraternity shall be where that event happens.

And if any of the Fraternity dies and it happens that he has not left a sufficiency to bury him according to his station, he shall be interred out of the common

eleemofynary money for the honour of the Fraternity, and all those who are warned and do not come to his dirge and interment shall, as before mentioned, pay twelve pence.

And if any one of the Fraternity shall be asked by his friend to attend a dirge or oblation, every one who shall be warned shall go with him or pay three pence, if he shall have notice in writing the night before.

And if any one of the Fraternity shall be asked, even on the same day, by his friend, to attend a dirge or an oblation, he shall go with him, or pay one penny.

And when any one of the Fraternity, from henceforward, shall take an apprentice, he shall pay twenty shillings to the common box the day before he receives such apprentice.

And on every apprentice's leaving his master's service, if it pleases him to be of the Fraternity, he shall pay £2 to the Wardens, and shall be entered; but he shall find good security in case of any bad conduct that may happen afterwards.

And those who are of the Fraternity shall be clothed once a year in a suit of livery, and, if they desire more, the same shall be by assent, whether as coats or as furtouts (*furtotes*), to be on the ordinance of the Wardens; and those who are Wardens when any livery is bought for the Company against any time that should be in their year, they shall buy them and have them made and distribute them; and may lawfully take from each man what shall amount to his portion, without taking any more, that is to say, by one penny; and every one shall keep their livery for two whole years.

And when the livery shall be bought, the Wardens to take, in the manner aforesaid, forty pence of every

man; and when they receive their livery, they shall pay the remainder of the amount without any further charge.

And if any one of the Fraternity should become poor by adventures on the sea, or by the advanced price of merchandize, or by borrowing or pledging, or by other misfortunes, that the Wardens and Company do ordain that he may be assisted out of the common money, according to his situation, if he cannot do without, when they are able to maintain him or them by the said money.

And when any one of the Fraternity makes his will, he may, according to his circumstances and free will, devise what he chooses to the common box, for the better supporting the Fraternity and their alms.

The **Remembrances** of the Fraternity's meetings are entered regularly, from year to year and are extremely curious, as illustrations of the manners and customs of the time: I shall, therefore, insert some of the earlier ones, before I pursue my notice of the Company in the form of a continued narrative.

Members received into the Fraternity in 1346, in the time of John de Stanope and Robert de Hatfelde.

THOMAS AUBREY,
THOMAS DOLSELY,
SIR ANDREW AWBRY,
THOMAS SALUSBURY,
JOHN SALUSBURY,
WILLIAM BROKESBORNE,
SIR JOHN HAMMOND,
SIMON DOLSELY,
JOHN NOCK.

Memorandum. — That, on the 21st day of May 1346, which was the day of our assembly, Lawrence de Halliwell, executor of Geoffrey de Halliwell, formerly a Pepperer of Soper's Lane, gave and delivered to the Fraternity, in the presence of all those who were present, a chalice with the cover, made of silver, which weighed twelve ounces goldsmiths' weight, and an holy vestment for the priest, an alb, maniple, stole, and chesible, with the *corpus* and a little missal,¹ to remain with and be used by the Fraternity for ever, to enter and make the said Geoffrey as one of the Fraternity in their register, and to have his soul prayed for by those who are maintained and assisted by the said Fraternity for ever; which request was granted by all the Company, who received the same and entered his name accordingly.

All the Companions of our Fraternity met together in the Abbot's Place of Bury, the 21st day of May in the year of our Lord 1346, Roger Ofswyn and Lawrence de Halliwell being Wardens and Purveyors; after which feast, and the cloth taken away, the said Roger and Lawrence chose John de Stanope and Robert de Hatfelde to be Wardens for the year ensuing, in the manner as it appears in one of our Points before made; to which John and Robert, the aforesaid Roger and Lawrence delivered all the money of the Fraternity, that is to say £6. 16. in silver and gold, and the chalice with the vesture, in the presence of William Grantham, William Hanapstede, Thomas

¹ It runs thus in the original:—"Une chalice ove le paterie dou-raut q^e. poise xij onces, pois d'orfevre, et un vestement saint, aube, maniple, stole et chesible avec le corpus & une petite missale."

Freland and John de Bromsford, who were chosen by all the Company to superintend the accounts and the delivery of the aforesaid Wardens.

And it was ordained the said 21st day, by common assent, that the Wardens for the time being, and those who should afterwards be, in aid and maintenance of the Fraternity, should have power to distrain, and the distresses so taken to retain and keep during the time of their Wardenship, without any other manner of officer; those who shall act contrary to any of the ordinances, or shall refuse to pay what shall be imposed on them by the resolutions of the Wardens for their opposition or other defaults, according to their deserts; which power was sealed by all that were of the Fraternity, to be kept in the hands of the Wardens from year to year, to maintain them, and to take and retain the said distresses, until satisfaction made by our Points firm and established to be kept for ever.

And on the same day it was agreed that, whoever should be of the Fraternity thereafter, should seal the said power in manner as others had done before, and from year to year, on the day of assembly, it should be read before the whole Company after the other Points.

And whereas some persons of the Mystery had had liveries made by different persons who were not of the Fraternity, it was agreed that, from thencefore, no person who was not of the Fraternity should have the livery, which should be purchased for the Fraternity against Saint Anthony's day in the month of May; and, also, that those of the Fraternity, but not others, should be clothed once a year with a full suit, as appears by one of the Points before recited.

Memorandum.—That all the Companions of the Fraternity, that were in London, assembled together at the Abbot's Place of St. Edmund on the 3d day of June in the year of our Lord 1347, John de Stanope and Robert de Hatfelde being Wardens and Purveyors. At which feast, the aforesaid John and Robert chose for Wardens, for the year ensuing, Nicholas Corp and John Gonewardby; and to the said Nicholas and John, the aforesaid John and Robert delivered the chalice, the vesture, and all the money of the Fraternity, that is to say, £14. 7. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$. in gold, in the presence of Simon Dolfely, William de Hanapsted, and Lawrence de Halliwell. 1347.

Received in the time of John Gonewardby and Nicholas Corp, Wardens, 1347.

JAMES DE STANOPE,
SIR WILLIAM DE THORNEYE,
SIR JOHN DE GRANTHAM,
NICHOLAS CHAUCER,
WILLIAM KRECHERCHE,
JOHN DE EVONEFELD.

Be it remembered, that the assembly of the Fraternity of St. Anthony was at the Ringdehall,¹ the Sunday before the day of Saint Thomas the Martyr, the 6th day of July in the year of our Lord 1348, John Gonewardby and Nicholas Corp, being Wardens and 1348.

¹ Ryngedehalle, or Ringed Hall, a place in Saint Thomas Apostle, so called, where there was a messuage. In the reign of Edward III. a place so named, with four shops and two gardens, was granted by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, whose palace it had been, to the Abbot of Beaulieu, near Oxford, and regranted with a plea of Hustings 2d of Richard II.

Purveyors, who, on the same day, chose Roger de Carpenter and William de Hanastede to be Wardens for the year ensuing, in the manner as is ordained in one of our Points before written; when the aforesaid John and Nicholas delivered £22. 5. 9. to the aforesaid Roger and William, in the presence of Lawrence de Halliwell and Roger Ofwyn; and the chalice, vesture, surplice, a little missal and a superaltar, were also delivered to the aforesaid Roger and William.

Received in the time of Roger de Carpenter and William de Hanapstede, Wardens, 1348.

Sir John de Hichan, a parson of St. Anthony, who died the 2d Dec. 1348.

Sir Simon de Wy, a parson of Barnes, who gave to the said Fraternity a chalice weighing fifteen ounces goldsmiths' weight, and a good missal which cost £3. 6. 8.

1348. **Memorandum.**—That on the 6th day of July in the year of our Lord 1348, there was an assembly of the Fraternity, now called the Fraternity of St. Anthony, in the house of one Fulgham, called Ryngedehall, where they dined, and, after dinner was over, the following **Points**, hereafter written, were ordained by common assent.

Those who from henceforward shall be chosen (by the Wardens as before ordained) to be Wardens for the year ensuing, it is ordained, by common assent for ever, let them be in town or absent on the feast day, that at their first arrival in London, they shall receive and take upon them the office of Wardenship, in the same

manner as if they had been present at the feast, without any refusal, under the penalty before mentioned.

And that every one of the Fraternity from thenceforward, that has a wife or companion, shall come to the feast, and bring with him a lady if he pleases;¹ if they cannot come, for the reasons hereafter named, that is to say, sick, big with child, and near deliverance² without any other exception; and that every man shall pay for his wife 2*od.*; also, that each shall pay 5*s.*, that is to say, 2*od.* for himself, 2*od.* for his companion, and 2*od.* for the priest.

And that all women who are not of the Fraternity and afterwards should be married to any of the Fraternity, shall be entered and looked upon as of the Fraternity for ever, and shall be assisted and made as one of us; and, after the death of her husband, the widow shall come to the dinner, and pay 4*od.* if she is able.

And if the said widow marries any one that is not of the Fraternity, she shall not be admitted to the said feast, nor have any assistance given her, as long as she remains so married, be whom she will; nor none of us ought to meddle or interfere in any thing with her on account of the Fraternity, as long as she remains married.

And on the same day it was ordained for ever, to have a Beadle to warn and summon the Company whenever he is desired by the Wardens; and those who should be warned by him and make default, shall be fined (as by the before ordinances) as if they were warned by the Wardens themselves.

¹ In the original, “& ameyne avec luy une demoiselle si luy plest.”

² “Malade, ou grosse d’enfant & près sa delivraunce.”

And that the said Beadle of the Fraternity shall have for his trouble, his clothing of the Livery, that is to say, the Wardens shall increase the charge upon every piece of cloth 12*d.*, and shall give him his livery at the market price and pay him the remainder in money for his other necessaries.

And on the same day it was ordained that, from thenceforth, the Wardens should not adventure over the seas, neither lend any of the goods of the Fraternity but at their own hazard.

And the Wardens, during their time, are to pay attention, if any apprentices are taken by any of the Fraternity, that they enter them on common paper, as it is ordained; if not, then at the end of the year the said Wardens shall deliver a list of the names of the masters and the new apprentices who have not been entered, to the other Wardens by them chosen.

And also it is agreed upon, for ever, that, after the other Points, this Point shall be likewise read, that is to say, when they are assembled.

1349. **We it remembered**, that the Fraternity of Saint Anthony was at the Ryngedehall the 14th day of June and 4th day of July following, in the year of our Lord 1349; William de Hanapstede and Roger de Carpenter, Wardens of the Mystery and Purveyors, rendered their accounts and chose on the same days, William de Grantham and Nicholas Chaucer to be Wardens for the year ensuing, and delivered unto them in proper moneys £31. 19. 7, or the value thereof, under the inspection of John de Gonewardby and Robert de Hatfelde, being auditors of their accounts.

Received in the time of William de Grantham and
Nicholas Chaucer, Wardens, 1349.

WILCOT CANSTONE,
RICHARD GRACE,
JENKYN GADFREY,
PHELYPOT FARNHAM,
SIR JOHN DE LONDRES, *a*
Parson of St. Anthony,
WILLIAM HANAPSTEDE, JUN.
JOHN WESTON,
JOHN ZONGE,
JOHN FLAN,
THOMEKYN GRANTHAM,
JOHN OTERLE,
SIMON STAPILFORDE,
WILCOT COSYN.

The yearly meetings continued to be held regularly; ^{1350 to}
and, from 1350 to 1375¹ no variation took place, save ^{1375.}
an increase in the number of the Fraternity. Their
common stock was delivered, from year to year, to the
newly-elected Wardens by their predecessors, and the
details may be found in the voluminous and monotonous
entries of Wardens' accounts. In 1376, new
Ordinances were made, some of which continue in full
vigour to the present day, particularly that which relates
to the coronation of new Wardens in the presence
of the livery. The following are extracts:

¹ I should here mention that, in 1359 occurs the first instance of a charitable allowance by the Company, viz. "6*d.* a week to Thomas Lutier," and, also, 6*d.* a week for salary to John Leanter, the first Beadle of the Company.

Ordinances made the 20th of August, 1376.

In the name of God and in the 50th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, for advancing the honour of God and his holy Church, and for enlarging the hour of charity, the **Grocers of London**, with one accord and consent, have ordained and established, to strictly observe, for ever, the following **Ordinances** :

Crowning
the Mas-
ters.

They have ordained that all the Company of this Mystery shall assemble once in every year, in the month of May and dine together, which dinner shall be ordered and provided by the two Masters for the time being and, after dinner, or, in the quaint wording of the original, “when the mangerie was ended,” the Wardens were to “come wyth garlonds on ther hedes,” and the Company were to choose for their three Wardens for the year following, those “upon whom the forfeid garlondes shallen bee sett,” and to them should “bee delyvered” all money, papers, &c. which belonged to the Fraternity, under penalty of £10 ;



ANCIENT CHAPLETS USED AT THE CORONATION OF THE WARDENS.

and, if it pleases the Masters to choose one of the Company who should not be then present, the garland or chaplet shall be sent by the Company's Beadle to

the house of him who is so chosen and not present, and he shall accept of the office without any refusal, if he shall be in town, or, if out of town, he shall accept of the office on his first return; or, if any of the Fraternity, whether present or absent, being chosen in manner aforesaid, shall refuse the office, he shall pay, within eight days ensuing, ten marks for the salary of a priest for one year, or otherwise be turned out of the Company; and that the new Masters do accept the charges after-mentioned, that is to say, that they shall convene four meetings in the year, principally to treat of the common business of the Mystery, namely, one meeting to be in the month of May, another in August, the third in November and the fourth in February, to perform the above-mentioned articles and well and loyally keep and maintain all the ordinances already made, and to be made, for the common good and by the common assent of the Fraternity; and they shall promise, *bonâ fide*, according to the utmost of their power, without having regard to any single profit or favour of any person, that they will render a true and faithful account of all their receipts to the new Masters in the presence of six good people of the Company, to be chosen for that purpose.

In 1379, the Company being fully and firmly established, several additional regulations were made and, among the rest, one which appointed the first Court of Assistants; six associates or assistants were chosen to aid the Wardens in the discharge of their duties:¹

1379.

¹ In the original, the resolution is thus worded: "At y^e furst congregacyon of y^e Wardeyns there shall be chosin six of y^e Companie to be helpyng and counsellynge of y^e same Wardeyns for the peere followinge."

they were to be elected annually and to forfeit 12*d.* every time they failed in their attendance.

1383.
Aldermen
of the
Company.

The Company gradually increased in numbers; their affairs went on prosperously and I cannot give a stronger proof of the importance which they attained, than by stating that, in the year 1383, there were no less than sixteen Aldermen of London at one time enrolled among their members; their names, many of which are of great celebrity, are as follows:

ALDERMAN SIR NICHOLAS BREMBRE,
SIR JOHN HADDELEY,
JOHN WARDE,
WILLIAM BARRETT,
ADAM CARLYL,
ADAM CHAUNGEOR,
JOHN HOO,
HUGH FALSTOLFE,
GEFFREY CREMYLFORD,
WILLIAM BADBY,
SIR WILLIAM STANDON,
RICHARD AYLESBURY,
JOHN FURNEUX,
WILLIAM EYVESHAM,
RICHARD PRESTOR,
JOHN CHURCHMAN.

The Fraternity, after holding their meetings for several years at the Abbot of Bury's, as before mentioned, at the Hostel of the Abbot of St. Cross, and at Fulsham's house at the Rynged Hall, appear to have taken up their temporary residence in Bucklersbury, at a place called the Cornet's Tower, which had been

used by Edward the Third at the beginning of his reign, as his exchange of money and exchequer.¹ Here the Company began to exercise the functions entrusted to them, of superintending the public weighing of merchandize,² a privilege procured for them, no doubt, by John Churchman, a member of the fellowship, some account of whose life will be found in another part of this volume. The list of the weights attached to this establishment is detailed in a note, anno 1398, in which it is stated, that they are deposited "in domo com. nræ. m. Gro. in Bokelersbury;" that is, "in the house of our community of the mystery of Grocers in Bucklersbury."

Having afterwards obtained a license to purchase of the Lord Fitzwalter the chapel in the Old Jewry, as before stated,³ together with a portion of the said Lord's domain, they proceeded in 1427, to build them-

¹ "This tower, of late yeeres, was taken down by one Buckle, a Grocer, meaning, in place thereof, to have set up and builded a goodly frame of timber; but the said Buckle, greedily labouring to pull down the old tower, a part thereof fell upon him, which so fore bruised him, that his life was thereby shortened, and another man married his widow, set up the new prepared frame of timber, and finished the work." *Stowe's Survaie*, p. 276.

² "So considerable in the city were the Grocers long before that time, (the reign of Henry VI.) that they may be well presumed (time out of mind) to have had the management of the King's beam, as an office peculiar to them; not only as principally using the same, but as being originally vested therein, they having had all along (beyond the memory of man) the naming of the weighmaster, and the naming, placing, removing, and governing of the four porters attending that office, all to be elected out of their own Company, and to be sworn at their own hall, a privilege allowed them as their undoubted and separate right, as ancient as that office itself, used in the city."—*Ravenhill, Short Account of the Company of Grocers.*

³ See page 3.

felves a Hall, the site of which has remained ever since in the possession of their descendants.

1429.
The first
Charter.

The Company's first charter of incorporation was granted by King Henry the Sixth, in the seventh year of his reign, and they became "a body politick, by the name of *Custodes & Communitas Mysterii Groceria Londini*." ¹

The particulars of the fine and costs of obtaining the Patent, are detailed in the books as follows, viz.

1429.—To y ^e Chauncellor, for a fyne to y ^e King	. .	£50	0	0
Alſoe for y ^e . feale of owre greate patente	. . .	8	5	0
Alſoe for y ^e . drawinge of y ^e faide patente and coſtys		0	12	0

Privilege
of Gar-
bling.

A patent Roll of the 26th of the ſame King granted to the Company the excluſive privilege of garbling in all places throughout the kingdom of England. This garbling, being chiefly confined to pepper and other ſpices, was deemed neceſſary, in order that the material might be fold in a clean and pure ſtate, unmixed with baſer matter. The officer to whom this operation was entrusted, was ſworn at the time of his appointment, to diſcharge his duty faithfully and diligently and to obſerve that the garble of merchants' goods ſhould be impartial. In the year 1394, a petition was preſented to the Corporation of London by the Grocers' Fraternity, and by Angelo Ciba, Reginald Grillo, Tobias Lomellino, Branca Doria and other Genoefe, Floren-

¹ Ravenhill, as I have already ſtated in the Preface, compiled his ſcanty account of the Company from Stowe, and he has adopted the error of the latter reſpecting a Charter granted by Edward III. which he ſtates was ſeveral times renewed and confirmed by Henry VII. in 1429. I repeat that I can find no mention of any ſuch document prior to the one in queſtion, nor do I believe it ever exiſted.

tine, Lucca, and Lombardy merchants, complaining of the unjust mode of garbling spices and other *ſotill wares*. It was thereupon ordered that any merchant who should, for the future, sell spices, or other merchandize belonging to garbellage, without its being first cleansed by a garbeller chosen, accepted, and sworn for that purpose, should forfeit the goods. The Grocers' Company were requested to recommend some member of their own body to the Court of Aldermen to fill this office, which they accordingly did and Thomas Halfmark was chosen and sworn garbeller of spices and of *ſotill ware*.¹

This Charter was afterwards confirmed, with a few alterations, in the reigns of Henry the Eighth, Charles the First, Charles the Second, James the Second, and William the Third. The office of garbeller, however, fell into desuetude, and the last mention made of it is in July 1687, when a "Mr. Stuart, the city garbeller, offered to purchase the Company's right in the garbling of spices and other garbleable merchandize." The Court, finding that, "from long disuse, their privilege of appointment to that office was weakened, they accepted a small fine of £50, from Mr. Stuart for the office for life, and twenty shillings per annum."

I have already mentioned that the original *Ordinances* of this Company were kept in Norman French and, I should have added, partly in Latin.² As some

1463,
First trans-
lation of
the Ord-
nances

¹ "The garbeller of spices is an officer of great antiquity in the city of London, who is empowered to enter any shop or warehouse, to view and search drugs, &c. and to garble and cleanse them."—*Cowel*.

² As a specimen of the Latin I give the following extract from the books dated 1453:—

Tempore vero Wilelmi Marow Aldermanni necnon Iohannis Crof-

into Eng-
lish.

confusion arose from this irregular mode of inscribing the acts and proceedings, it was resolved in 1418, during the Mastership of Robert Chichely, that they should be translated into English. This was not, in all probability, executed to the satisfaction of the Court of Assistants; for, in 1463, Alderman William Marow being Master, the whole was renewed or re-copied, as appears from the following entry: "In the tyme of William Marowe, Alderman, and alsoe of John Crofbie and William Browne, Wardeyns, namelie, of y^e. Mysterie or Brotherhode of Groceres of the Cittie of London, elected y^e. 29 daie of y^e. moneth of Auguste, in y^e. yeere of owre Lorde 1463, and in y^e. 3^d. yeere of King Edward IV. this boke was renewed." New Ordinances were made, confirming and improving those already cited and further providing for the security and interests of the Fraternity. They relate chiefly to the obligation of secrecy on the part of the members, to the promotion of brotherly love and, as the chief means of effecting this, it was ordained "that yf anye debatis arose betwixt anye two members, for misgovernance of wordes, or askyng of dette, or anye othere thyng, the partye playntif should come to the Maistres for the yere, and telle his grievance," and the Master was to make an end thereof; but if he could not, then, "by leve of the Maistre they might goe to the Lawe;" which, I hope, few of them had the imprudence to do.

by et Willmi Browne Gardianor.^m videls.^t Mstere suis ffraternitatis Grocerie Civitatis Lond. elect. Vicefōnono die mensis Augusti Anno dñi mllmo cccc.lxiiij et anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti III^o hujus libri erat renova. In quo continentur Constitucōnes et Ordinaciones dicte Miftera acetiam Compōtus dīvfor. Gardianōr. et ultima voluntas dīvfor, ffratrīm fraternitatis ejusdem, etc.

For a considerable time after these new arrangements, there is no notice of any occurrence worth relating; the entries are confined to the registering of apprentices and freemen, to the elections of Wardens and to the details of accounts of expenditure. As some of these are curious and worth preserving, I shall give a few extracts from them in the Appendix; their insertion here being superfluous and calculated only to interrupt the course of the narrative.

Although there is no special mention of the fact, it is clear from a variety of entries in the books, that the Grocers' Company went with the stream at the Reformation and adopted the Protestant faith, in which they appear to have continued until Queen Mary came to the throne. The first act of her reign was the restoration of the Catholic religion; and this Company, in common with the others, was compelled to adopt, or to appear to adopt, the ancient creed. I find, accordingly, that on Sunday, June 8, 1556, "My maistres the Aldermen, the Wardeyns and the hole Liverie, assembled at their comon house called Grocers' Hawll and from thens they went to their church, called St. Steven's, Wallbrooke; where they heard dirge songe; and, that being ended, they returned to their sayde Hawll, where they drank according to their olde custome; and after, as many as were members, went to the election of their new Wardeyn;" and, on the day following, (Monday,) the whole Livery came to the Hall at ten o'clock in the morning, and again went to St. Stephen's, where a sermon was preached by Mr. Christopher, "and the masse of *Requiem* songe by note;" and, that done, they returned to the Hall to dinner; after which, they crowned Sir John Ayliffe,

The Re-
forma-
tion.

1556.

Knight and Alderman, their upper Warden.¹ The Wardens were then requested to provide "an honest preste, of goode fame," to wait upon the Livery when they attended burials, or on other occasions, "where he might be needed." Sir John Harste, being appointed to this office, put in his humble suit "to be allowed the two lodgings adjoyning the parsonage of St. Steven's, Wallbrooke, for his lodging there during pleasure, upon his regularlie attending the Companie." The Rectory of St. Stephen's, being vacant at this period, three priests made suit for it to the Company and one Dr. Staple was elected; but as Bonner, the Bishop of London, refused to approve of this appointment, it is most probable that the said Dr. Staple was not considered by him as a genuine Catholic.² From this nomination, we may infer that the members of the Grocers' Company, in outwardly resuming the restored religion, yielded to force and not to conviction. A Mr. Busby was afterwards elected to the living.

1558.
A Loan.

The first compulsory loan levied upon the City was at the commencement of the year 1558 and it had for object to enable Queen Mary to prosecute that

¹ The Grocers had, originally, founded a chantry in the church of St. Anthony, which had been suppressed at the Reformation. At this period, they sought to recover it, as appears by the following entry:—"Master Osborne to be consulted as to an Exchequer writ to be sent to the possessors and occupiers or receivers of the profits of the late chaunterie in the church of Saint Antonie's of London, of the foundation of the craft of Grocers." The matter came to nothing.

² "On pretence of discouraging controversy, she (the queen) silenced, by an act of prerogative, all the preachers throughout England, *except such as should obtain a particular license*; and it was easy to foresee that none but the Catholics would be favoured with this privilege."—*Hume's History of England*, vol. iv.

war with France which proved so injurious to the English interests and which occasioned the loss of the city of Calais. Maitland mentions the sum required as being £20,000, and he states the interest allowed upon it to have been at the rate of twelve per cent. He is evidently wrong in the amount, as the Company's records state it to be £65,000 and that their proportion of it was £7,055. 11. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$, which was raised by individual contributions among the members.¹

So much were men displeased with the conduct of affairs during the reign of Mary, and such were their apprehensions of the future, that a general and unfeigned joy was manifested on the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne. Her education, as well as her interest, induced her to favour the Reformation and she did not long hesitate with respect to the party she should adopt. The Protestant religion was once more established; and accordingly, on the 5th of April 1559, the Company's books describe the Wardens and Livery as going to St. Stephen's church, previous to the election, to "heare divine service," and attending, on the following day, "a solemne sermon," after which the holy communion was administered to the members.

Final re-
storation
of the Pro-
testant
Religion.

1559.

¹ About this period the Sovereigns were frequently in the habit of borrowing small sums of money for their immediate necessities. In 1562, "the queene sent lettres of privie seale to the Companie for a hundreth powndes to be payde to her Grace's use, by waie of lone, for a certeyn time mentioned in the same lettres, to be certeynley repaide agayn."

In August 1575, was received "a precepte of the Lord Mayor to this howse to prepare £134. 6. 8, to be lent to the Queene's Majestie, for one whole yeare, and if they had not soe much in store, they were commanded to borrowe the some, at interest, at the costes and charges of their hawl."

They, finally, got rid of all traces of the Roman Catholic religion by ordering, in 1563, "fale to be made of alle the vestyments, copes, albes, and other ornaments belonginge to churche stufte, nowe remayninge in this howse, for the most commoditie of the Companie."

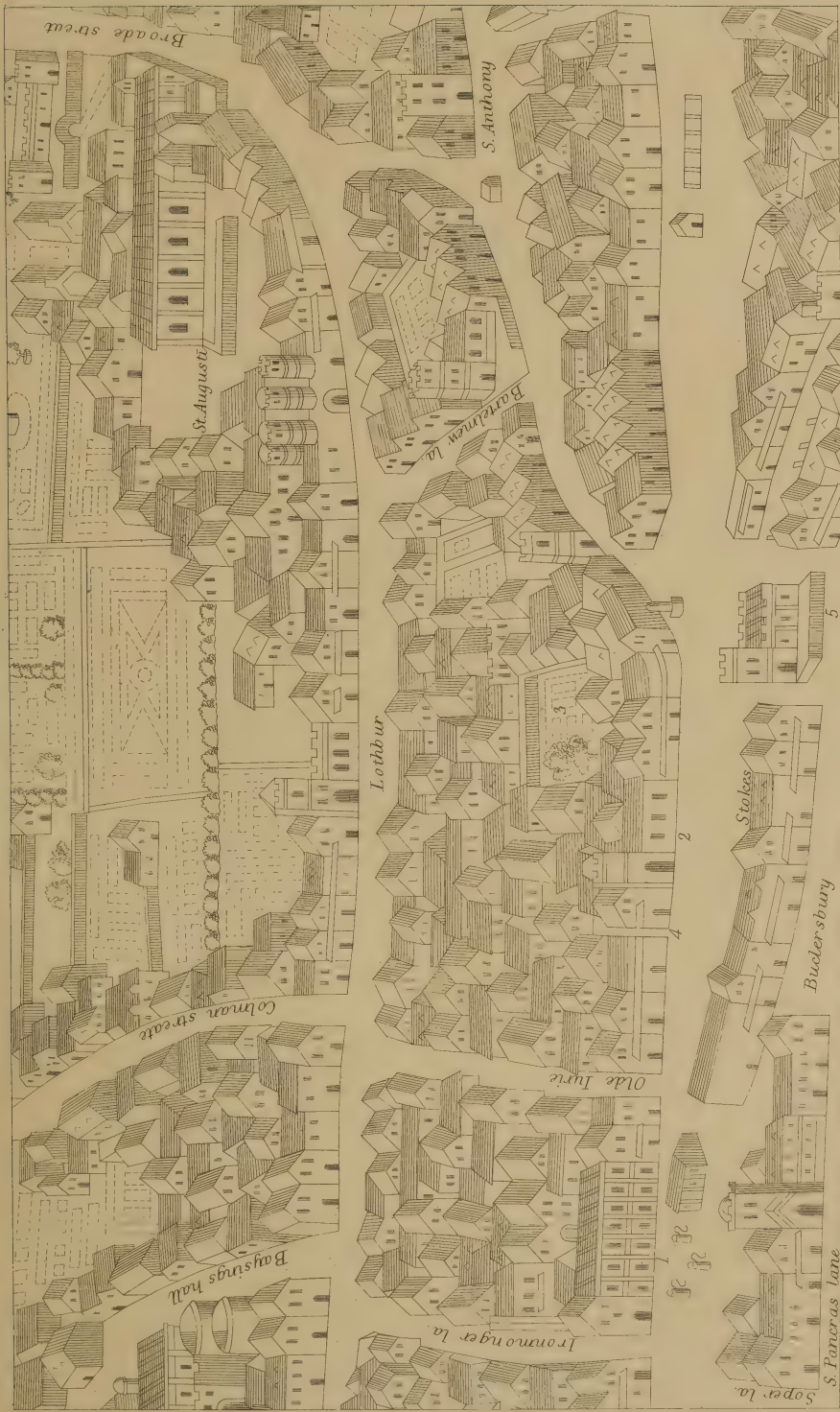
Pageant
at Green-
wich.

On the 12th July 1559, the twelve principal Corporations of London sent out the same number of Companies, consisting together of fourteen hundred men, to be mustered in Greenwich-park before the Queen; eight hundred whereof were pikemen in bright armour, four hundred harquebuffiers in coats of mail and helmets and two hundred halberdiers in German rivets. These troops were attended by twenty-eight whiffers, richly dressed and led by the twelve principal Wardens of the aforesaid Corporations, well mounted and dressed in black velvet, with six ensigns in white satin, faced with black farfnet, and rich scarfs.¹ The Grocers' contribution to this brilliant pageant is noticed as follows, in a precept from the Lord Mayor, which orders, "190 perfonnes, apte and picked men: whereof 60 to be with calyvers, flafkes, touche-boxes, morions, fwordes, and daggers; 95 to be in corselettes, with halbertes, fwordes, and daggers, for a shewe at Greenwich." These kind of exhibitions were several times repeated.

The Com-
pany's
store of
corn.

On the 8th July 1560, a notice was received from the Lord Mayor, "that £400 was to be gathered of this Companie for a provision of corne for the city; the sayd summe to be paide at the Guyldhalle the 15th of the followyng month, on account of the expected

¹ Stowe's Annals.—Maitland's History of London, vol. i. p. 254.



THE WARD OF CHEPE AND ITS VICINAGE FROM AGGAS'S MAP OF LONDON 1560.

1. Mercers Hall, 2. St Mildreds Church, 3. Grocers Hall and Garden, 4. Coney Hope Lane, 5. Church of St Stephen Walbrook.

great and excessive price of wheate and graine and also the greate scarcitie and wante of the same that there was and was verie likelie shortlie to encrease, by reason of the greate excessse and abundance of raine and unreasonable weather it has pleased Almighty God, of late, to send within the realme, if some good remedie, provision and staie should not be speedilie provided for the same; and, it is further ordered, to avoide the same, that there shall be taken up and made, with all convenient expedition, of the Companies and Fellowshippes within the cittie, a verie good and substantialle masse and somme of money to provide and buy corne withalle, as well beyond the sea as elsewhere, towards which they are assessed as above." The object of this precept was to induce the Companies of London to keep by them a stock of corn, from which the poor were to be supplied at periods when bread was dear, with meal at reasonable rates. This is demonstrated by the following notice, entered on the minutes in March 1616:—A precept was received from the Lord Mayor, directing the Company "to furnish 6 quarters of wheate meale to be sold at the markett of Queenehythe, everie Wednesday to the poore." The plan of keeping a store of corn for this benevolent purpose was excellent and was continued for many years; the Company had regular granaries at Bridewell and at the Bridge-house, and made their purchases when corn was cheap; selling it, from time to time, to prevent its spoiling and replacing what was disposed of by new wheat.¹

¹ "To the City Granarys, where, it seems, every Company have their Granary & obliged to keep such a quantity of corne always

James I.'s
applica-
tion to the
Company
for corn.

There is one very singular fact connected with the store of corn which I cannot avoid citing, as it shews the straits to which the Royal household was occasionally reduced for want of money, during the reign of James the First. On the 1st of October 1622 the Wardens received a letter from the Duke of Lennox Lord High Steward; Sir Thomas Edmonds Lord Treasurer and Sir John Suckling Comptroller of the Royal household; which, after being read to the Court of Assistants, was transcribed, *verbatim*, in the proceedings of the Company, and I here insert it at length;

“To our loving friends the Wardens and Assistants of the Company of Grocers of the City of London.

“After our hearty commendations; Whereas by the neglect of His Ma^{ties} purveyors, his house is att this tyme altogether unfurnished with wheate, by means whereof there is a present want of 100 quarters of wheate for the service of his household, wee doe therefore pray and desire you, that out of your stock, His Ma^{tie} may be supplied with 30 or 40 quarters of your best and sweatest wheate, untill his owne provision may be brought in; the which we doe faithfully promise shall be payd unto you agayne in November next att the furthest and, because itt is intended that by the exchange thereof you shall have noe losse, we have, therefore, committed the care thereof to Mr. Harvy, one of His Ma^{ties} officers of the Grenclotie, who shall see the same duely answered and brought into your granarie by the tyme appointed; and soe, not doubtyng of your willinge performance uppon soe present and needefull occasion, wee bidd you heartilie farewell. Whitehall, the 27 of September 1622.

“Your loving friends, LENOX.

THOMAS EDMONDS.

JOHN SUCKLINGE.”

This curious document, although signed by three of

there, or, at a time of scarcity to issue it at so much a bushell and a fine thing it is to see their stores of all sorts, for piles for the bridge and for pipes.”—*Pepys' Diary*, 1664.

the greatest men in the state, failed to produce its full effect, for there appears to have been great hesitation on the part of the members to accede to the demand; but the Officer mentioned in the letter, being in attendance, promised "foe to mediate, that ten quarters should be taken in satisfaction of the whole demande;" and, accordingly, that quantity was ordered to be lent to his Majesty; but whether it was ever repaid does not appear.

In the following reign, anno 1631, the Lord Mayor informed the Company that "divers merchants trading to the East countries had, of late, brought into the kingdome great quantities of corne, (being rye) which, for quality, was as good or better than the growth of this kingdome, though they had no vend for it;" that, on the suggestion of the Lords of the Privy Council, they were contented to sell it at 8*d.* per bushel less than it cost them; and that the said Lords, as well for their relief as for the encouragement of future speculators, had recommended the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to press the Companies to buy it at the prices offered, blaming him for not having compelled them so to do. The Lord Mayor's letter goes on, therefore, to command them, in conformity with this recommendation, to repair to Mr. Alderman Clitheroe, Governor of the Eastland Company, and to purchase 500 quarters of that rye, at 6*s.* 6*d.* a bushel, "beinge one-half of this Companie's proportion, at the rate of 10,000 quarters, which they were bound to have in store, accordinge to ancient custome, and that they should laye up the same in the Companie's granarie, in readinesse for supplying the citie marketts, as occasion may require." Whereto, "after a grave, mature, and

deliberate debate," the Court ordered, that answer should be returned with all humble respect;

1st, That the act of Common Council, ordering the Companies to provide corn, expressed only wheat and not rye.

2dly, That they had hitherto furnished the markets and wards, agreeably to his Lordship's directions, to their apparent loss of £400 at the least, and were yet stored with 400 quarters for future supply, which proportion, they conceived, would be sufficient till harvest, when (God willing) they hoped to renew their store upon better and more easy rates.

3dly, That, besides the proportion of corn they then had, they expected the performance of a contract from Mr. Burlamach of 200 quarters more.

4thly, That they found, by their experience and loss notwithstanding the great scarcity and dearth, that the poor would not receive or use meal of either barley or rye alone, nor yet with the mixture of two-third parts of wheat with it, so that 500 quarters of rye would require 1500 quarters of wheat to be put to it and they, therefore, conceived it impossible for the Company to undertake such a bargain. They state, besides, that, in winter, when wheat was very dear and scarcely to be had, they were constrained to buy rye to mix with wheat, to furnish the necessity of the market at that time; but they found the city markets then so slack for that commodity, that the greater part of what was then bought remained still on their hands for want of purchasers, to the Company's great loss; and they further contended "that there had been no public contract made for any corn with the merchants mentioned, and they conceived, therefore, that they

had only bought it in hope of profit, for which purpose they landed some part of it upon the coast; and divers other merchants, both Dutch and English, had likewise brought in great quantities, which they offered to sell at 5s. the bushel, which was the cause of the said loss, it being a thing usually incident to merchants to receive loss by overloading of a market with any commodity." They therefore humbly prayed to be excused.

In 1642 the Court of Aldermen having communicated to the Court the distressed situation of the Protestants in Londonderry, who, in a petition prayed for a supply of corn, requested a contribution from the Company's store; upon which one hundred quarters were ordered to be issued for the purpose. After the Restoration, in 1660, a sum of £12,000 was levied, by the Common Council, upon the Companies of the city, "to be laid out in corne as a present to the King's Majestie." The proportion of the Grocers was £1080, which they freely gave "as an acte of honor and respect from the cittie, and which may in due time conduce to the singular advantage and benefit of the Companie." The stock of corn was constantly kept up, as before stated, until the great fire of London in 1666; the Company's property having been then entirely destroyed, the custom was discontinued. I should have stated that the money for this purpose was levied by a personal contribution from the members, and that two of the Livery were, from time to time, appointed by the Court of Assistants, under the name of "Corne Renters," to collect it.

One of the popular acts of Queen Elizabeth's reign was the restoration of the circulating medium to a just

standard and value and it was naturally expected that this would have been followed by a decline in the prices of all kinds of commodities; but the dealers evidently conspired to keep them up, as appears by a curious article inserted in the Company's books:—

In the year 1561 the Wardens of the Mercers' Company being summoned before the Queen's council "for uttering and felling velvetts, fattens, and damaskes" at the great prices they did; "considering her Majesty had brought her base coin to as fine a coin as ever was in England; which baseness of coin had been thentofore their's and other's excuses for the high prices of all manner of wares, and that the nobility and gentry perceived no amendment of the prices of the said sorts of filks, to the great offence of her Grace." The Mercers replied, that they had no power or authority over those who sold filks, except they were members of their own Company, and that retail dealers of other Companies were much more faulty: in proof whereof, they requested their Honors would send for the *Grocers*, and take them to task, promising for themselves to make such reform as would give satisfaction. It is most probable, that some communication was made to the Company on this subject, as the above appears in the records; but as no further notice is taken of it, we have no means of ascertaining whether the Grocers proceeded to recommend a reduction in the prices of commodities to the members of their Fraternity.

1567. It has already been stated that Queen Elizabeth, whose treasury was frequently at a very low ebb, made occasional applications to the Companies of London for the loan of small sums of money. She resorted,

First lottery in England.

besides, to other modes of sustaining her finances, such as discharging her obligations to her servants and dependants by granting them patents for monopolies, which they sold to others; an impolitic proceeding on her part, which created general discontent.¹ In 1567 she borrowed a hint from some of the continental governments and had recourse to the expedient of a lottery, the first ever known in England. The science of puffing, which, in our times, has attained such perfection, was unknown at that period, and, in lieu of placards and advertisements, she appears to have adopted the more direct mode of personal solicitation. A notice in the records, dated November 1567, sets forth, that the Lord Mayor sent a precept to the Wardens to acquaint them, that he had received from the Lords of the Queen's most honourable Privy Council, in her

¹ "She granted her servants and courtiers patents for monopolies; and those patents they sold to others, who were thereby enabled to raise commodities to what price they pleased and who put invincible restraints upon all commerce, industry, and emulation in the arts. It is astonishing to consider the number and importance of those commodities, which were thus assigned over to patentees. Currants, salt, iron, powder, cards, calf-skins, felts, pouldavies, ox-shin bones, train oil, lifts of cloth, &c. &c. These are but a part of the commodities, which had been appropriated to monopolists. When this list was read in the house, a member cried, *Is not bread in the number? Bread!* said every one with astonishment: *Yes, I assure you,* replied he, *if affairs go on, at this rate, we shall have bread reduced to a monopoly before the next parliament.*"—*Hume's History of England*, vol. v.

In 1575, a precept was read to the Court by the Wardens, of a license granted by the Queen's Majesty to one *Acerbo Devitello*, an Italian, that he only should bring into this realm "comon and sallet oyle, and he to sell the same to any person he will, foreign or freeman, and at his owne beame," which being thought prejudicial to the freemen of the city, a petition to the Mayor and Aldermen, on the subject, was ordered to be drawn up.

Grace's name, a letter "in comendacion of the lotterie lately published by her Highness, which, for the furtherance of the same, did require, that the Wardens would call the Companie together, and exhorte the same to adventure some reasonable sum toward the preferment of the same lotterie."¹ The contents of this letter being considered, every one of the Company present promised "to put in somewhat, as to themselves should seem good." It was also resolved, that the Wardens should, of the goods of the house, "adventure and put into the said lotterie, the some of £xx, which is for xxxxx lotterie shares," and the Court to be a sufficient warrant for the same. The posie to be this—

"For the Grocers' Hawll,
A lott greate or small."

It was likewise thought good that the Master and Wardens should cause the whole Livery and Commonalty to assemble "to the end the like exhortation might be made to them." The lottery here mentioned is described in a very curious and rare tract, in the Guildhall library, entitled, "*The great frost; cold doings in London, except it be at the lotterie. A familiar talke betweene a countryman and a citizen, touching this terrible frost and the great lotterie and the effects of them.*" The following dialogue occurs in it:—

Countryman.—"I remember, in the eleventh yere of the raigne of Queene Elizabeth, a lotterie began here in London, in which, if my memorie faile not, were foure hundred thousand lotts to be drawne.

¹ This lottery was drawn at the western door of Saint Paul's Cathedral.—*Maitland's History of London.*

Citizen.—"You say right; so much still lies in my memorie.

Countryman.—"Marry, that lotterie was for money, and everie lott was ten shillings. Then there was another great lotterie about the eight and twentie yeere of the same Queene's raigne, which began in the middle of sommer and was for rich and costly armours, guilt and engraven. To win these armors, *all the Companies of the Cittie* ventured generally summes of money."¹

Various entries demonstrate that the Company were fortunate and gained several prizes, but the amounts of them are not specified. It is clear, however, that they were very tardily, if ever, paid. In one place we find mention of persons appointed "to receive the lotterie money;" and later, in 1571, four years after the drawing, it is stated, that "money is coming to this house for the lotterie;" and that, as "certen of the Companie, for their adventure in the lotterie, have not been paid," it is agreed to supplicate the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, "to take some order for the payment thereof." It is evident that this measure was attended with no beneficial result, for there is not one entry in the accounts to shew that the prizes were ever paid. About forty-five years after, the Company were more fortunate; for, in December 1612, the following entry occurs; "A faire round salt and cover, all of silver guylt, weighing $44\frac{1}{4}$ ounces 1 dwt., was received by the Wardens, in regard of £13. 10. happening to

¹ I find the following entry in the records in 1580. "Item a fayre head piece, one lardge gauntlett and one arminge sword wth a girdle ventured by Brothers of the Company in the Lottery."

them in the late lotterie, made for the plantation in Virginia, upon their adventure of putting in of £62 . 5. and for 19s. 6d. more, paid by the Master and Wardens for the same." These are the only two occasions on which mention of lotteries is made in the records; and although these traps for the unwary were of frequent occurrence afterwards, the Company, no doubt, profited sufficiently by the experience they had purchased, and abstained from venturing in them.

1568.
Campion
the Jesuit.

It is well known that Queen Elizabeth, for having re-established the Protestant faith, was excommunicated by a bull of Pope Pius V. Granger, alluding to this fact, adds that, "as she was the main pillar of the Reformed Religion, she was compelled by the great law of necessity, though not without grief and reluctance, to let loose the laws against seminary priests and jesuits, her known enemies, as her personal safety and that of her kingdom depended upon it." It is a curious fact, that one of the most formidable of these jesuits, and the first of that sect who suffered martyrdom in this reign, was Edmund Campion, an exhibitioner or scholar of the Grocers' Company at Oxford.¹ Before he formally adopted the doctrines of the Church of Rome, suspicions of his orthodoxy were entertained and the Court of Assistants felt themselves bound to make inquiries into the subject; the particulars of their proceedings and the final result of them are thus detailed in the books in the year 1568 :

¹ A head of Campion was printed at Rome, with this inscription attached to it :—"P. Edmund Campianus, qui primus e Societ. Jesu Londini, pro fide Cathol. Martyrium consummavit. 1 Dec. 1581."

“To accomde and clere the fuspicions conceived of Edmond Campion and one of this Companie’s scollers, that he may utter his mind in favoring the religion now authorized; it is agreed that, between this and Candlemas next, he shall com and preache at Pawll’s Crosse in London, or ells the Companie’s exhibitions to cease and be apoynted to another; and that he shall have warnynge thereof from Mr. Wardens to provide himself.” Campion evidently disliked the proposed ordeal, for a subsequent entry states, that he, “being one of the Companie’s scollers, and suspected to be of unsound judgment in religion,” petitioned them to postpone “the cleering of himself herein by preaching of a sermon at Pawl’s Crosse, unto Michaelmasse,” which was agreed to. It is afterwards mentioned, that he presented himself at a Court of the Company, “to know their pleasure as to this busines?” He expressed great disinclination to preach at the Cross and entreated, at all events, to be allowed further time for preparation. The Court, taking in good part that he did not absolutely refuse, were satisfied to allow him first to preach, “as a less nottable place than Pawll’s Crosse,” at their church of St. Stephen’s, Wallbrook. On this being communicated to him, he again endeavoured to evade the trial, and, on the plea of being “a publick person, that could not do what he would, and that he was beside charged with the education of divers worshippfull men’s children,” he asked a longer time. As the Company would not consent to this, he requested a note, in writing, containing the precise nature of their desires. Having obtained this and not choosing to comply with its contents, he, subsequently, resigned

his exhibition at the University, and the Company appointed another man in his place.

As this extraordinary man obtained great celebrity in his time, and as he was in some degree attached to the Grocers' Company, it may not be irrelevant to give a brief sketch of his life. Edmund Campion was educated at Christ's Hospital, in London, whence he removed to Saint John's College, Oxford. He there distinguished himself as an orator and a disputant, in both which capacities he entertained Queen Elizabeth at a public act, when she visited the University. He soon after became a convert to the Church of Rome, and retired to the college at Douay, where he took his bachelor of divinity's degrees. In 1573 he travelled to Rome, where he became a jesuit, and was soon after sent by his superiors, as a missionary, into Germany, where he composed his Latin tragedy, intituled *Nectar and Ambrosia*, which was acted with great applause in the presence of the Emperor. The last scene of his life was in England, where he was regarded as a dangerous adversary to the Established Church. He was executed at Tyburn, the 1st of December, 1581.¹ His writings show him to have been a man of various and polite learning. His *Decem rationes*, written against the Protestant Religion, have been solidly answered by several of our best divines. The original manuscript of his History of Ireland is in the British Museum.² The jesuit Paul Bambino has left a History of the Life and Martyrdom of his Colleague, which concludes

¹ "Campion was detected in treasonable practices; and being put to the rack, and confessing his guilt, he was publicly executed."—*Hume's History of England*, vol. v.

² Granger's Biographical History of England. Supplement.

with these words—"Deo laus, B. Q. V. M. M. et beatissimo nostrorum martyrum Anglorum principi, Edmundo Campiano."

However inclined we may be to view the transactions of the Catholics at this period in a liberal light, it cannot be denied that they acted against the existing laws in endeavouring, by intrigues, by libels and conspiracies, to procure the subversion of the established religion. A precept from the Lord Mayor, illustrative of this act, is thus noticed in the books:—

1571.
Conspiracy of the
Duke of
Norfolk.

"On the 16th October 1571 the Wardens made an exhortation to the generaltie of this Companie upon the declaration of certain conspiracies." They informed them of "the greate zeale and love of the Queene's Majestie towards her good cytezens of this Citie of London; who, with her owne mouthe, declared the same unto the Lords of her Highness Privie Counfeyll, willing them to declare the same unto the Lord Maior, the Aldermen, and Comoners of the said cytie, viz. that her Grace doth hope that the good cytezens doe well like of her Grace's government. And whereas there be now certen persones comytted to fass keypyng, that the same ys for matters of greate weyght and ymportance; for there ys uttered and com to knowledge, by the greate goodnes of the Almighty God, suche horryble conspyracies as did extende to the destruccion of her Maties' person (whom we beseeche God of his infynite mercye, long to continue in good and prosperous estate) and also to the subvercion of her Grace's government and to the utter destruccion of this noble cytie, for evin aboute this tyme shuld certen evill persones have gathered themselves into this cytie, and sodenly made an uproare in the same and then should

certain straungers owte of the Low Countreyes of Flanders have enterid at som porte nighe unto the cytie, to ayde them in there devylish enterpryse unto the which the spoyle of the cytie was p^rmesy^d; so that yf Almyghtie God had not disapoynted there ungodly purpose, we had all been utterlie undone; and yet the enemyes, that is to saye, the Pope, Duke Alva, and there adherents, have promysed to be redy to fynishe there said entrepryse, assoone as occasion shall serve. Wherefore yet it is necessarie for us to be all vigilant and carefulle over this cytie, and specially everie man in his owne howse; and alsoe yf any of us heare any evyl disposed p^rsones go abowte to allow, maynteyne, or defende any of those that be now justely comytted to saf kepyng, that we cawse the same to be apprehendyd, and to informe the Lord Maior thereof, that suche evyll members may have condigne punishment for their mysdemeanor. God save the Quene's Ma'tie and confownde her enemyes. Amen!" The conspiracy here alluded to is that of which the Duke of Norfolk was the head, and for which, he, in the year 1572, lost his life on the scaffold. His object was, partly, to procure the restoration of the Roman Catholic Religion, and, partly, to obtain the liberation of Mary, Queen of Scots, who had given him a promise of marriage in case of success. His principal agent was a Florentine merchant named Rodolfi, who managed all the correspondence with the court of Rome, and who communicated with the Duke of Alva respecting the proposed invasion of England by the Spanish forces.¹ It must be admitted that the Queen, in the

¹ Hume's History of England, vol. v.

above communication to the citizens, contrives very artfully to mix up her own danger with their safety.

The probability of Elizabeth's marriage with the Duke of Anjou was very strongly rumoured at the commencement of the year 1579, and was generally displeasing to the Nation. A book, written by Stubbs,¹ a puritan clergyman, against the proposed match, was every where read with avidity and created a strong sensation; so much so, that the Queen thought it necessary to order an address to be issued to the Citizens, by the Mayor, for its suppression; and, accordingly, we find an entry in the Company's records to the following effect:—

1579.
Stubbs's
Book.

On the 16th of September 1579, all the members of the Company were called together by the Wardens, in consequence of a precept from the Lord Mayor, to give them warning "that they should be verie carefull in performynge all things that are containyd in her Ma'tie's proclamacon latelie set owte, which doth containe the forbyddinge of the having, redinge or keepinge of any of the sedition libells that have of late byne expofed abroad against the Duke of Anjoye and his embassadours, and to the distorbinge and troblinge of the Queen's Matie's subjects, and in dryvinge a mistrust and great dowte of alteracion of religion; and earnest

¹ "Henry Stubbs was a puritan divine of distinguished merit, who was educated at Wadham College, Oxford. In 1564, when he resided in the city of Wells, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for ejecting *ignorant and scandalous ministers*. Mr. Wood speaks of him as a seditious preacher; but Dr. Calamy, who is acknowledged to be a writer of more candour, gives us a very different character of him, and represents him as a man of great humility, meekness, and charity, and *above all factious inducements*."—*Granger's Biog. History of England*, vol. iii.

warnynge was given to them all, that her Matie's pleasure ys that no person, which hath regarde to her Matie's honor, do esteeme of the said sedicious booke or the maynteanors or spreaders thereof, otherwise than as traytors devyse to discredit her Matie with her good subjects and that her Matie doth wille and straightlie charge, that all the said bookes or libells shall be destroyed in open sight of some publique officer and that the favourers and with howlders thereof, are to be attached to answer accordinge to the demeritts.

God save the Queene's Majestie."

The members of the Company all promised compliance, but they were slow in performing, as two other precepts, to the same effect, were issued before the books were brought in.

1584.
The Company's
declaration
of loyalty.

The zeal and vigilance of the Queen's ministers, Burleigh and Walsingham, had been kept in constant activity by the conspiracies detected, from time to time, in various parts of the country. Many of them were, with great appearance of reason, attributed to the intrigues of Mary Queen of Scots; others were laid to the charge of the Catholics. To neutralize this spirit of disaffection, an Association, in support of the government, was set on foot by the Earl of Leicester and other individuals attached to the Court; and, as Elizabeth was generally popular, multitudes willingly came forward to sign a declaration which emanated from it. The document, although rather long, is curious; and, as I have never met with it in the works of any historian, I shall transcribe it from the Company's records in which it is to be found entire. It is conceived in the following terms:—

Memorandum.—That the xj daye of November, 1584, the Assistants and Liverie assembled together at the Hall, to seale and subscribe unto two severall rolles of parchment, and to take oathes to performe the articles followinge, beinge entred at the beginnyng of the same rolles, beinge sent from the Lord Maior, by direction from the Lord Chauncelor, together with the oathe hereafter also followinge.

“ Forasmuche as Allmightie God hath ordayned Kinges, Queenes, and Princes to have dominion and rule over all their subjects, and to preserve them in the profession and obligation of the true Christian religion, accordinge to his holie word and commandement, and in like sorte that all subjects should love, feare, and obey their Sovereigne Princes, beinge Kinges or Queenes, and to the uttermost of their powers at all tymes to withstande, pursue, and suppress, all manner of personnes that shall, by any meanes intende and attempte anny thinge daungerous or hurtfull to the honors, estates, or personnes of their soveraignes : Thearefore, we, whos names are or shall be subscribed to this writinge, beinge naturall borne subjects of this realme of England, and havinge soe gracious a Ladye our Sovereigne Elizabeth, by the ordynance of God, our most rightfull Queene, raigninge over us theis many yeares with greate felicitie to our inestimable comfort ; and findinge, of late, by dyvers depositions, confessions, and sondrye advertisements out of foraigne partes by credible personnes well knowen to her Majestie’s Counsell, and to divers others, that, for the furtherance and advancement of some pretended title to the crowne of this realme, yt hath bin manyfest that the life of our gracious Sovereigne Ladye Queen Elizabeth hath bin most traiterouslie and devillishlie sought, and the same followed most daungerouslie to the perill of her personne, yf Almightye God, her perpetuall defence, of his mercie had not revealed and withstood the same ; by whos life, we, and all other her Matie’s loyall and true subjects doe injoye an inestimable benefitt of peace in this land, doe for the reasons and causes before alledged, not onlie acknowledge ourselves most justlie bound with our lives, landes, and goodes, in her defence and for her safetie, to withstand, pursue, and suppress, all suche mischievous personnes, and all other her enemies, of what nation, condition, or degree soever they be, or by what color or title they shall pretende to be her enemies, or to attempte any harme unto her personne : But we do alsoe think it our most bownden dutie, for the greate benefitt of peace and godlie government, which we have more plentifullie received, theis manie years, under her Matie’s

government, than our forefathers have done in any longer tyme of any other her Progenitors, Kinges of this realme, to declare and, by this wrytinge, make manifest our loyall and bounden dutie to our faide Sovereaigne Ladie for her safetie, and to that ende, we and everye of us, first callinge to witnesse the holie name of Almightye God, doe voluntarilie and most willinglie binde our selves, everye one of us to the other, joyntlie and severallie, in the bonde of one firme and loyall societie, and doe hereby vowe and promise, before the Majestie of Almightye God, that with our wholl powers, bodies, lives, landes, and goodes, and with our children and servauntes, we, and everie of us, will faithfullie serve and humblye obeye our sayde Sovereaigne Ladye Queene Elizabeth, against all estates, dignities, and earthlie powers whatsoever, and will, as well with our joynte as particular forthcominge our lives, withstande, offende, and pursue, as well by force of armes, as by all other meanes of revenge, all manner of personnes, of what estate soever they shall be, and their abettors, that shall attempte any acte, counsell, or consent to any thinge that shall tende to the harme of her Matie's royal personne, and we shall never desiste from all manner of forcible pursuite against such personnes, to the uttermost extermination of them, their counsellors, aiders, and abettors; and if any such wicked attempt against her Matie's most royall personne shall be taken in hand or procured, whereby any that have, maie, or shall pretende title to come to this realme, by the untimelie deathe of her Matie, be wickedlie procured (which God, for his mercye sake, forbidd) maie be advanced, we doe not onlie vowe and binde our selves, bothe joyntlie and severallie, never to allowe, accept, or favour any such pretended successor, by whom, or for whom any suche detestable acte shall be attempted or committed, or anye that maie any waye clayme, by or from such personne or pretended successor as ys aforesaide, by whom, or for whom such an acte shall be attempted or committed, as unworthie of all government in any Christian realme or civill societie, but doe also further vowe and protest, as we are most bounden, and that in the presence of the eternal and ever livinge God, to persecute such person or persons to the deathe, with our joynt or particuler forces, and to take the uttermost revenge on them that, by any possible meanes, we, or any of us, can devyse and doe, or cause to be devised or done, for their utter overthrowe and extermination; and to the better corroboration of this our loyall bond and association, we doe also testifye by this wrytinge, that we doe confirme the contentes hereof by our oathes, corporallie taken upon the holie Evangelists, with this expresse condition, that no one of us shall, for any respecte of personnes or causes, for feare or reward, separate ourselves from this association, or faile in

the prosecution hereof during our lives, upon paine to be by the rest of us prosecuted and suppressed as perjured personnes, and as publique enemyes to God, our Queene, or native countrie. To which punishment & paynes we doe voluntarilie submitt ourselves and everie of us without benefitt of any exception to be hereafter challenged by any color or pretexte. In wittenesse of all which promises to be inviolable kept, we doe to this writinge put our handes & seales, and shall be most redde to accept and admitt any others hereafter to this societie and association. Dated the sixt daye of November, anno Reg^{te}. Elizab. xxvj^{to}. A. Dⁿⁱ. 1584.”

The oath alluded to in the above declaration was as follows :—

“I, *A. B.*, havinge throughlie & advisedlie waied and considered the contents of this present instrument of association, through God’s good grace, doe promise most faithfullie, under my hand and seale, to performe the same to the uttermost of my power. So help me God, and the holie contentes of this booke.”

Signed by seventy-two members, whose names are given.

After the destruction of the Spanish Armada, the Queen and her government resolved to increase the naval force of the nation, for the purpose of acting against the Spaniards, on their own coasts and elsewhere. Letters were received by the Lord Mayor from the Lord Treasurer, and from the Lord Admiral of England, written “at the requeste of the Queene’s most excellent Majestie, that six shippes of war and one pynasse should be furnyshed and set forth by the Cittie, for her Majestie’s service, and that £8,000 should be levied out of the Halls of the Cittie, by an equall and indifferente assessmente.” The Grocers were naturally compelled to furnish their proportion, which the accounts shew to have amounted to the sum of £622 . 10 . 1. A further sum of £526 was levied on the members in August 1596, for a similar purpose,

1591.
Ships of
war fur-
nished by
the City.

namely, "for the setting forth of the shippes and pynasses latelie furnyshed by the Cittie, under the Right Honourable the Earl of Essex and the Lord Admiral, to annoye the King of Spaine." And, in January 1603, a further call was made, to fit out two ships and a pinnace, "for the suppressinge of the Dunkirkers."

1605.
New
Charter of
James I.

At the beginning of the reign of James I., the Grocers' Company obtained from that Sovereign a new charter. A notice in the journals of the month of August 1605, declares, "that the new charter was read to the Company in English by the Clerk, when the whole of them with one voyce and free consente gave greate approbation and allowance thereof; and returned Mr. Tipper, a member of the Court, thanks of his great paines and talent in the busines:" a gratuity was ordered to Mr. Tipper's clerks, and a remuneration of £8 . 8. to Joyce Knight, "paynter stayner, for lymninge, guildynge, and flourishinge the Companie's charter, with the King's and Prince's armes, and with divers of the Assistants their armes," besides an allowance of 8s. for two skins of vellum.

On the 8th July 1606, the Company were called upon by the Lord Mayor to pay £87 . 8. "parcel of £1000, for the makeinge of a pageant and raylinge¹ of the streetes, as of other necessaryes to be performed by the Cittie at the Royal passages of the King's majestie and the King of Denmarke, with their traynes, throughe this Cittie, the last of this month."

¹ The railing here alluded to, was placed in front of the stands occupied by the City Companies on each side of the streets through which public processions passed.

The King of Denmark here alluded to was brother-in-law to the King; and the pageant made by the City, on the occasion of his entry into London is described in a scarce tract in the Guildhall library, entitled, "The most royall and honourable entertainment of the famous and renowned King Chriftiern the Fourth, King of Denmarke, who, with a fleete of gallant shippes, arrived on Thursday the 16 day of July 1606, in Tylbery-hope near Gravefend; with a relation of his meeting, by our royall King, the Prince and nobles of our realme: the pleasures fundry times shewed for his gracious welcome, and most famous and admirable entertainment at Theobald's; with the royal passage, on Thursday the 31st of July, through the Cittie of London, and honourable shewes there presented them, and manner of their passing. By H. R., 1606."

The royal party having landed at the Tower from Greenwich, "they made no long staye, but as suddenlie as the traine could be marshalled, according to their auncient manner, they set forwardes, where the Kinges were entertained by that worthie magistrate Sir Leonard Hollyday, Lord Mayor of the honourable Cittie of London, who delivered the sword unto his highnesse, who graciously received it, and then proceeded in the following order, namelie:—

"The Marshalls of the Cittie first, who had with greate care and deserved commendations for their tra-vailes, from the morning very early, rid up and downe the Cittie, carefully overseeing the multitudes of people which came to be partakers of these royal lightes, who, by the straight commandment received from the Lord Maior and Aldermen for the peoples' safeties and that no harme might befall any of the Companies;

so highly, and with such greate regard did they apply themselves, that thereby much harme was prevented." In describing the first part of the proceffion, the writer proceeds to point out, with evident marks of wonder, "the Kinge of Denmarke's drummer ridinge upon a horse, with two drums, one of each side the horse's necke, whereon he strooke two little mallets of wood, a thinge verie admirable to the common sorte, and much admired." Then came the Lord High Admiral, who carried the sword, "and betweene two other two, the Lord Mayre of London, who carryed the mace;" then the "most gracious Prince Henrie, and after, these two famous honours of estate and majestie, the two Kinges, our dreade Sovereign and his beloved brother, Christierne the Fourth, King of Denmarke." They marched on in this order till they came to Cheapside, "where stood the Companies of London in their liverie gownes and hoodes; for whom there were places *double rayled*, which were hanged with blew broad cloth, and the rayles garnished with auncyents very richly guylt with the King's arms of England, and the auncyents of filk of each Hall, with streamers and pendants of their armes and severall fellowshippes, the better to be knowen, while the windowes and pent houses were richly decked with arrace and other costly hanginges." Of the pageants, that next the Grocers' Hall is described as being "made with greene boughs, a very artificiaall arboure, which was garnysht with all sortes of delightfull fruites, and, in this arbour was placed most sweete musicke, which greatlie delighted the hearers, and, no doubt, pleased his Majestie.

"At Temple barre, his Majestie and his brother Kinge, giving many thankes to the Lord Mayor and

cityzens, for their great charge and paynes, delivered the sword to the Lord Mayor, and rode on their way to Somersets House; the Mayor returning, was met by the Sheriffs & Aldermen of the Cittie, who accompanied him to his house.”¹

The first mention of the events which led to the establishment of what was termed the City of London’s colony, or “plantation in the north of Ireland,” occurs in the records in July 1609; and as the Grocers’ Company became, in consequence of those events, proprietors of an estate in the province of Ulster, a full account of the circumstances connected with it cannot fail to prove interesting; but as the detail is rather long, and, if inserted here, would impede the progress of my narrative, I have preferred drawing up a distinct notice of the Company’s Irish estate, which will be found in the Appendix. It is a curious document, and will, I believe, afford a correct idea of that in-

1609.
The Com-
pany’s
Irish
estate.

¹ There are frequent allusions in the records to the pageants furnished and set forth by this Company. Some on the occasion of Royal visits to the City; others when the Lord Mayor for the year happened to be a member of the Company. These performances, which were generally of a dramatic cast, consisted of personifications of Industry, Commerce, the City of London, the Thames, and beings of the like kind, intermixed with gods and goddesses, and seem to have afforded great delight to the rude and uncultivated understandings of those for whose entertainment they were intended. To illustrate the mode in which these matters were conducted by the Grocers’ Company, I have extracted from the records the complete account of the expenses of the *Triumphs*, as they were termed, for one year. The Reader will find it in the Appendix. The last pageant furnished by the City was in 1707; and the office of City poet, whose duty it was to draw up the programmes, and to write the necessary verses, expired with Elkanah Settle, the last of the civic laureates.

teresting and valuable portion of the Company's possessions.

1611.
Apparel.

Queen Elizabeth had, on more than one occasion during her reign, ordered the Lord Mayor to issue exhortations to the citizens, "to avoid the great excessse of apparell now of late used and crept in among them, willing and commanding them, at the same time, circumspectly to look to the daunger of the estatutes thereof, made both in the raignes of King Henry VIII. & of Phillip & Marie." James I., who loved minutiae and who evidently took an interest in that which, to use his own peculiar phraseology, may be termed the *res vestiaria* of his loyal Citizens, carried the matter farther; he entered into elaborate details of what apprentices and maid servants might be permitted to wear and enumerated the articles of clothing and ornament which they were to avoid. A precept to this effect, which, by his order, was issued by the Lord Mayor to the Wardens of the Company in 1611, is so remarkable and gives so curious a description of the costume of the time, that I cannot refrain from inserting it.

In the precept, complaint is made of "the abuse growing by excessse and straunge fashions of apparell, used by manye apprentifes, and by the inordynate pryde of mayde servaunts and women servauntes in their excessse of apparell and follye in varietie of newe fashions; and to admonish them to have a due and speciall care to see a spedye reformatiō had in everye one of their servaunts." The Company were called together and the precept read, with "fundrye godly and charitable exhortaciōs made by Mr. Warden Burrell to each, to see reformatiō made in his owne familye according to

the meaninge of the same." The act of Common Council, subſequently promulgated, orders apprentices to wear, during their period of ſervitude, ſuch apparel only as ſhould be provided by their maſters, or, if provided by the friends, ſuch only as ſhould be ſubject to the maſters' appointment "for the ſtuſſe, faſhion, and goodneſſe" therein declared; namely, none to wear any hat lined, faced, or ſtuffed with velvet, ſilk, or taffeta, but only the breadth of three inches in the head; nor any hat, other than ſuch as the hat and band, with the trimming, as ſhall not exceed in all the value of five ſhillings. Not to wear in his band either lawn or cambrick, but holland or other linen not exceeding five ſhillings the ell, nor wear any lace, edge, or other work about the ſame band, but only a plain hem and one ſtitch: and if any apprentice ſhall wear any ruff band, the ſame not to exceed three inches in length before it be gathered and ſet into the ſtock, and not to be more than two inches in depth before the ſetting in of the ſame into the ſtock. No apprentice to wear "any piccadilly or other ſupport, in, with, or about the collar of his doublett; nor to weare about his collar, eyther poynt, wellbone, or plaits, but the collar to be made cloſe and comely: nor wear any breeches or doublett of any kind of filke, or ſtuff mingled with ſilk, but only of cloth, kerſey, fuſtian, ſack-cloth, canvaſſe, Engliſh leather or Engliſh ſtuff, which ſtuff ſhall not exceede 2*s.* 6*d.* a yard; not to wear in his cloak, coat, jerkin, doublett, or breeches, any broad clothe above 10*s.* a yard, nor any kerſy exceeding 5*s.*; nor wear in the garniſhing, lining, facing, ſetting forth, or drawing out of his apparell either velvet or any ſilk or ſtuff, ſave only ſilk buttons

and filk in the button holes to his coat or jerkin ; nor any gloves above 12*d.* a pair, and these without any fringe or garnishing of gold or silver lace, velvet lace, or filk lace, or ribbon. None to wear any girdle, point, garters, shoestrings of any kind of filk or ribbon, nor any rose or such like toys at all, either on his garters or on his shoes, nor any filk, worsted, or kersey stockings, but stockings only of woollen yarn or kersey ; nor Spanish shoes, nor shoes made with Polonia heels, nor of any other leather than neats leather or calves leather ; nor wear his hair with any tuft or lock, but cut short in decent and comely manner." Breach of these regulations was to subject the apprentice to imprisonment in "Little Ease"¹ for eighteen hours. The like confinement was to be imposed on any apprentice who should be found in any "dauncing schole or of fence, or learn or use dancing or masking, or should use dicing or any other play, or haunt any tennis court, common bowling-alley, cock fighting or brothel houses ; or which should, without his master's knowledge, have any chest, press, trunk, desk, or other place, to lay up or keep any apparel or goods only in his master's house, or with his master's license ; or should keep any horse, gelding, or mare, dog, or bitch, or fighting cock."

With regard to the maid-servants and women-servants, it was ordained,

"That none should wear on her head any lawn, cambrick, tiffany, velvet lawn, or white filk wires,

¹ *Little Ease* was a place of confinement for unruly apprentices ; it was situated in the Guildhall, and is said to have derived its name from the circumstance of the culprit shut up in it not being able to sit, stand, or lie down.

either in any kerchief, koyfe, creft cloth, or fhadow, nor any linnen cloth therein, faving fuch linen cloth only, as fhould not exceed 5*s.* the ell, nor any lace or edging upon the fame or any part thereof: nor any band, neckerchief, gorget, or ftomacher, but only plain; nor any ruff exceeding 4 yards in length before the gathering or fetting in thereof, nor 3 inches in depth within the fetting in thereof; nor any lawne, velvet, tiffany, cobweblawne, nor white filk cipres at all, other than about their neck or otherwise; nor any linnen cloth but of the price of 5*s.* the ell, or lace or edging whatfoever, but plain hem and one ftitch; nor any ftomacher wrought with any gold, filver, or filk, or with any kind of ftuff made of or mixed with filk; nor wear any gowne, kirtle, waiftecoat, or petticoat, old or new, of any kind of filk ftuff or ftuffs mingled with filk, nor other ftuff than of 2*s.* 6*d.* a yard, nor any kerfey more than 3*s.* a yard or broad cloth of 10*s.* the yard. Nor wear any filk lace or guard upon her gown, kirtle, waiftecoat or petticoat, or any other garments, fave only a cape of velvet; nor any fardingal at all, either little or great, nor any body or sleeves of wire, whalebone or with any other ftiffing, faving canvafs or buckram only:” the reftriptions as to fhoes, ftockings, &c. are the fame as thofe of the apprentices.

Among the earlieft ordinances for the governance of the Company, was one cited at page 46, which rendered it imperative on the brethren to attend at the funerals of any deceased members of the Fraternity. In 1616 a wifh was expreffed by the Livery that the fame refpect fhould be fhown to the remains of their wives and, accordingly, an order of the Court, dated the 11th September of that year, declares, “ That

1616.
Funerals
of mem-
bers’
wives.

feverall brothers of the clothinge being desyrous, on their wyves' deceasse, to invite the ryght worshippfull M^{rs}. Wardens and such brothers of the said Liverie as maye be willing to accompanie the corpes of their faide wyves, foe deceassing, to their funerall (as in other like Companies of the Citty hath been and is accustomed), and this Court, holding it a commendable work of charitie foe to doe," it was ordered that whatever brother should, on such occasions, give £6 . 8 . 4. "or any other benefytt or guyft to the value thereof, such brother should have his wyve's funerall attended to the church by the Wardens and such of the Liverie as maye be willing upon somons foe to doe." It may not be irrelevant to state that, on these occasions, the corpse of the deceased was previously removed to Grocers' Hall and that the train proceeded, with great ceremony, from thence to the church. When the deceased was a person of consideration, the proceedings were directed by the Heralds of the College of Arms, who, afterwards, made a formal registry of the ceremony which was termed a "Funeral certificate." Through the kindness of Sir C. G. Young, Garter King at Arms, I have obtained a copy of one of these, which I here insert as a matter of curiosity.

Funeral
certificate.

"Mr. William Penyfather, Esquier, citizen and marchant of London, who had fynyed for Shrieff and Alderman of the said Citty, departed this mortal life on the first day of May 1638 at his dwelling house in the parish of Saint Martyns Orgars and his body was worshipfully conveyed *from Grocers' Hall*, with all funeral rites, to the said parish church, and there interred in a vault in the chauncel, on Thursday the xxiiiith of the same month; he married Margaret, the

daſſer of — Reade, the relict of William Atmore, of London, by whom he left no yſſue. This certificate was taken by me Thomas Thompfon, *Lancaſter Herald*, and is certified to be true by the ſubſcription of Thomas Large and Samuel Avary, executors of the defunct. The officers of arms that directed the ſayd funerall were Sir William Le Neve, Knight, *Clarenceux*, who appointed Robert Browne, *Rouge Croix*, to wait in his ſtead. George Manwairing, *Richmond Herald*, and Thomas Thompfon, Eſquire, *Lancaſter Herald*.

THOMAS LARGE,
SAMUEL AVARY."

The office of Clerk to the Company, which was inſtituted about the year 1460 and to which the original ſalary attached was £6 . 13 . 4. per annum, had become, in 1616 a deſirable appointment; at leaſt I conjecture ſo from the circumſtance of the reverſion of it being fought for by numerous ſuitors. This circumſtance gave umbrage to the Court, "on the ſuppoſition made, that the clerke nowe being ſubject to much ſickneſs, intendeth to leave the ſame place to ſome others whom, for meere affection or private proffytt to himſelf, he ſhould procure to become ſuitors for the ſame place in reverſion, to this Court, and thereby deprive this Court of their future free election of a fytt man, when the place ſhall become voyde." The clerk, Mr. John Grove, denied, in reſpectful terms, that he had any intention of interfering with the free choice of the Company, but as he died in the month of December in that year, the Court proceeded to elect Mr. John Bunbury, "one of the Attorneys of his Maſteſtie's Courte of Common Pleas at Weſtminſter," who, having

1616.
Clerkſhip
of the
Company.

given security for £500, was accordingly sworn into the office. This is the first instance on record of a lawyer being chosen to fill that situation, which he was to hold “for soe long a tyme as he shall well and duly behave himself in the execution thereof.”

1616.
Ancient
privilege
of inspection and
correction
of abuses.

I ought, perhaps, to have stated at an earlier period, that by their Charters, the Corporation of “the Wardens and Commonalty of the mystery of Grocers,” included and had a control over, all druggists, confectioners, tobaccoists, and tobacco cutters, “as having been branched out of and bred by Grocers,” says Ravenhill, “there being then no Company of them, or any of them.” According to the privileges and ancient usages of this Company, the Wardens had the power of entering the warehouses and shops of all persons who followed any of the above-mentioned trades, for the purpose of inspecting the articles they dealt in, with a view to prevent adulteration and likewise of assaying their weights. There are frequent entries in the records to shew that they regularly discharged this part of their duty. In the Appendix will be found one instance of a fine of 6*s.* 8*d.* levied in 1456, on John Aythfelde, “for makynge of untrew powder gynger, cynamon, and faunders.” It appears that the spurious material was always seized; as, in 1561, the books shew that “bags and remnantes of certeyne evil and naynte pepper” were ordered to be conveyed over sea to be sold, but the dust of the “evil pepper surnamed gynger” was to be burned. Thus it appears that the Court, although they had “a reverend care” of the health of their fellow citizens, did not scruple, on occasion, to poison their continental neighbours.

In 1562 the Court made an order that "grocerie wares should not be sold in the streetes, figges onlie excepted;" and that the Apothecaries, freemen of the Company, should not use or exercise any drugs, simple or compound, "or any other kynde or sortes of Poticarie wares but such as shall be pure and perfyt good." In 1571 King, a brother of the Company, "and certein others, makers of comfytes, charged before the Wardeyns for their misdemeanours in minglinge starche with the fuger, and such other thinges as be not tolerated nor suffrid. And the said Rauf King having now in his place a goode quantitie of comfytes, made with corse stuffe, and mingled as aforesaid with starche and such like," it was ordered, that the comfits should be put into a tub of water and so consumed and poured out; "and that everie of the comfyt makers shall be made to enter into bondes in £20, that they shall not hereafter make any biskitts but with clere fuger onlie, nor make any comfytts that shall be wrought upon feeds or any other thinges, but with clere fuger onlie."

The Wardens and Court of Assistants, by the Charters before mentioned, possessed the power of committing to prison any individuals guilty of vending damaged or adulterated goods which came within their jurisdiction; and accordingly, on the 7th February 1616, we find that Michael Eason, having been convicted before the Court, he being an Apothecary and brother of the Company, of selling "divers sortes of defective Apothecarie wares, which, on triall, were found to be defective, corrupt, and unwholesome for man's body;" and it being further proved, "that he had sold and uttered the like wares to Mr. Lownes, the Prince his Highness's Apothecarie, and others;

and he alsoe being found very unfitt in making of compositions and confections, and insufficient and unskillfull to deale therein, he is, by the Court, in consideration of the great damage and danger which might happen to the Companie by permitting such enormities, committed to the Poultrie Compter." There are repeated instances of the Company proceeding to these extremities, not only in cases similar to those quoted, but also in those of the non-payment of Livery and other fines. In October 1655, one Bellors was committed to Newgate, for refusing, after being summoned before the Lord Mayor, to pay his livery fine of £30.

1622.
King
James's
interfe-
rence in
the elec-
tion of a
cook.

I have now to advert to a circumstance which, in itself, is of little importance, but which affords a striking example of the undue interference of the Crown even in the private affairs of Corporate bodies, in the reign of James I. It is probable, that the King, in the main a kind and good-natured man, was in some degree compelled to act as he did, in order to provide for his numerous Courtiers and their importunate dependants.¹ This evil increased to an oppressive degree in the following reign, and contributed greatly to augment the feeling of discontent on the part of the people against the government, which finally destroyed the unhappy Charles: it will be seen, in the sequel, that the Grocers' Company were, on several occasions, exposed to

¹ "James, who, through his whole reign, was more guided by temper and inclination than by the rules of political prudence, had brought with him great numbers of his Scottish courtiers, whose impatience and importunity were apt, in many particulars, to impose on the easy nature of their master, and extort favours, of which it is natural to imagine, his English subjects would loudly complain."—*Hume's History of England*, vol. vi.

the effects of it. I have already cited the instance of the King demanding a supply of corn for his household use, from the Company's store; and in 1622, we find him interfering in the election of their servants, in a mode so unjustifiable as to elicit great discontent from the members of the Court. By the records it appears, that the office of cook to the Company became vacant in December of the year above mentioned; and as the appointment was deemed to be of some value, there were no less than six suitors for it, all well recommended.¹ The interest of the whole Court appearing to be vested in two of the above individuals, it was agreed, on a shew of hands, that the other four candidates should be withdrawn, as having no chance whatever. As part of the curiosity attached to the proceedings consists in the quaint language in which they are narrated, I shall extract the greater part of them *verbatim* from the journals.

“ This day sundry petitioners and suretys sued to this Court for to bee cooke of this Company, being nowe voyd by the death of Arthur Hollingworth,² late cooke thereof; namely, William Norringroet,

¹ The emoluments and perquisites of the office of cook were considered to be so unreasonable, that in July 1658 the Court fixed a tariff of the fees to be allowed; the note of them is as follows, viz.

For the commemoration and election dinners, viz. for			
dressing each dinner, without any other allowance	£3	0	0
For aprons and dresser cloths for each dinner	1	0	0
For the quarter dinner; for dressing each dinner, with-			
out any other allowance	1	16	8
For dressing the accompt dinner, both days	1	6	8
For dressing every dinner for the Assistants	0	6	8
For dressing every Stewards' dinner	1	6	8

And also, that the cook shall have the benefit of all the dripping and venison bones and gubletts, without any other fees of the meat.

² Hollingworth was evidently a great artist in his day, for Robert

nowe cooke to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and by his Lordshipp commended to this Court to be both very sufficient in his profession, and of an honest & civil behaviour in his course of life, requestinge the whole Court, for his sake, to take consideration of his sute.

"The second, Francis Acton, nowe cooke to the right worshippfull Sir Humphrey Handford, Kt. one of the Sheriffes of this Cittye, in whose behalfe the right honourable Sir George Calvert, principal Secretarie to the King's most excellent Ma^{tie}, did write a letter by appointment and commande from his M^{tie} as followeth,

"To my very lovinge frends, the Master, Wardens, and Assitants of the Company of Grocers of the Cittye of London.

"After my very hearty comendacōns ; I have received a comāndment from his Ma^{tie} to recoṁmend unto you earnestly and effectually, in his name, one Francis Acton to be the cooke of yo^r Company, a very honest man, singularly skillfull in his profession and soe knowne unto his Ma^{tie} as having served the late Queen Anne of happy memory for divers yeares, and by that meanes hath beene oftentimes ymployed in his Ma^{ties} owne service; I cann assure you that his Ma^{tie} will take yt in very gracious parte the favour that you prefer this man upon his recommendacion and will expect from mee an accompt of the successe, which I wish with all my heart to be such as may give his Ma^{tie} contentment and that he may acknowledge yt unto you with his Princelye thanks, as I doubt not but he will, and soe I bidd you heartilye ffarewell ;

"your verie lovinge friend,

"GEORGE CALVERT.

"Ffrom my house in St. Martyn's Lane.

12 December, 1622."

After the above letter and the testimonials of Noringroet had been read, the two candidates were "put in election for the sayde place, whereupon it was agreed by the Court to trie the sayde election by the ballotynge box ; which being tryed, the sayde Francis Acton had 19 balls and the sayde William Noringroet 14 in there boxes, 2 balls were found to be in the utter box, and

May, in his book, "The Accomplisht Cook, 1665," calls him "one of the ablest workmen in London, cook to the Grocers' Hall and Star Chamber."

one lost in puttinge into the box, by reason that some of the assistants, *as it was affirmed*, being not acquainted with the sayd kind of election, were mistaken in puttinge there balls into the boxe, and thereuppon a tryal was made the second tyme by the ballottynge box & then Norringroet had in his boxe 19 balls and Acton 18, which being examined by the Court howe the same came to passe, seeing that there were but 35 personnes in Court, and thereupon it was found that the Lord Mayor and Mr. Warden Wynch had putt into the boxe, each of them, two balls which was by the Court adjudged not fittinge nor usuall and therefore this tryal of no force, for that there can be in a Court but one casting voyce or ball and that in case of a difference when the persons in choice are even, accordinge to an order here made the 25th day of Januarie, A.D. 1607, and thereupon Mr. Warden Wynch yeelded that the Lord Mayor should have the casting voyce or ball; and then yt pleased the right worshippfull Sir Thomas Middleton, to avoyde all mistakinges in the sayd choice, to propound to the Court that there might be a tryall by scrutinie, that is, the suytors names to be written and everie Assistant to give his score to him that he would have cooke, which was well approved by the Court and done accordinglie and upon the sayd tryall, the sayd Francis Acton had 18 persons and William Norringroet 17, which togeather with my Lord Mayor's casting stroke made up 18, whereuppon the Court, being all this tyme unresolved of the sayd election, deferred the same till another court." How a "casting stroke" was necessary where the numbers were not equal, is not explained, but, in order to shew the issue of this juggling transaction, it is necessary to

state, that, a few days after the attempted election, Sir George Calvert sent for the Master and Wardens "to come to speake with him." They accordingly went up and Sir George demanded of them why they had not returned an answer to the King's letter, particularly, as the choice, as he had been informed, had fallen upon the King's candidate? They replied that the election was doubtful; but he, taking them roundly to task and not "beinge satisfised with the sayde answer, requyred a further and speedie answer concerning the King's requeste." Upon which a Court of Assistants was immediately summoned, and, after grave and solemn deliberation, it was agreed that Francis Acton was, in truth, the successful candidate, and he was, accordingly, elected cook to the Company!

This transaction does not redound to the credit of any of the parties concerned and scarcely merits, from its insignificance, the space which has been devoted to it, nor should I have adverted to it at all but in illustration of the temper of those times, in which the liberty of the subject was regarded somewhat uncereemoniously.

1626.
Loan to
Charles I.

Hume states that at the end of the year 1626, "an act of Council was passed, importing, that as the urgency of affairs admitted not the way of Parliament, the most speedy, equal, and convenient method of supply was by a general loan from the subject according as every man was assessed in the rolls of the last subsidy. That precise sum was required which each would have paid, had the vote of four subsidies passed into a law: but care was taken to inform the people that the sums exacted were not to be called subsidies but *loans*." ¹

¹ History of England, vol. vi.

The above was one of those ill-judged stretches of prerogative which Charles I. so frequently committed, and which, in the end, fanned the embers of civil war into a flame. In consequence of the above act of Council, the City of London was ordered to raise £120,000 for the King's service; it was levied upon the Companies on the same principles as the corn rate, and the proportion of the Grocers was £6000, for which, however, security was demanded and given; the Mayor's precept states that the money was to be paid "after his Majesty and the Lords and others of his Highness most honourable Privie Counsell shall signe the articles of agreement betweene his Highness and the Cittie touchinge the assurance of his Majesty's lands to be absolutely conveyed in fee farme to this Cittie after the rate of xxviii years purchas, for and in satisfaction as well of the sayd cxx thousand pounds as of the Cittie's former debt." Half the amount was to be paid in ten days from the 20th December 1627 and the remainder in six months. The security given for this loan proved to be available, as it appears by an entry dated the 10th March 1630, that the Wardens "made reporte unto this Court that they have received out of the Chamber of London" £6000, and £751 for interest, less a sum of £430 due by the Company to the City, for what was termed "pageant money." Whether the funds were produced by the sale of the King's lands does not appear, as there is no other mention of the fact than that the money came from the chamber of London. As the times became more stormy and as the public troubles increased, other loans were raised or rather enforced, but no solid securities being given, the Grocers' Company suffered inconvenience and distress, from the effects of which

they did not recover for more than a century, as will be seen in the sequel.

1628.
Unconsti-
tutional
interfe-
rence of
the King
in the
Com-
pany's
affairs.

If James I. acted unjustifiably in interfering, as it has been already shewn he did, in the election of the Company's servants, his son Charles went further, by attempting to influence the disposal of their property and church patronage. An attendant of the King's, Sir Peter Saltonstall by name, held an unexpired lease of certain premises in Mincing-lane belonging to the Company and, being anxious to secure an extension of his term, *at the same rent*, he induced his Majesty to apply to the Court of Assistants in his favour. Accordingly, on the 27th of June 1628, the Wardens received the following letter from the King :—

“To our trustie and well-beloved the Aldermen and Wardens of the Companie and misterie of Grocerie in our Citty of London, and to every of them.

CHARLES R.

“Trustie and well-beloved ; Whereas we are informed, that your predecessors the Wardens of the misterie of Grocerie, did, about three-score yeares since, graunt unto Ferdinando Poyntz, gent^r. a certaine messuage with some other small tenements lyinge in Minsinge Lane, London, for the tearme of 70 yeares att the rent of £20 per annum, in buildinge whereof and the grounds therein leaséd, the sayd Poyntz bestowed very great somes of money, and then assigned over his tearme in the premises (the buildinge not fullie finished) for a valluable consideration unto Sir Richard Saltonstall, knight, deceased, whoe likewise in his lyfe tyme was att great charge in the finishinge thereof, and since the same is come to Sir Peter Saltonstall, kt. our servaunte, his sonne, whoe hath bene att greate charge and must be att a greate deale more in the repaire of itt and, as wee are informed, is a suitor unto you to enlarge the remainder of his tearme in the premises to 31 yeares, under the same rente as is nowe reserved ; *which request of his, wee, conceivinge to be verie reasonable*, have thought good, in our especiall grace and favour to our sayde servaunte, to recommend him to you, that his tearme unexpired may be enlarged under the same rente as aforesayd, which favour done unto him, wee shall take notice

of, and retayne in our princely remembrance, to recompense as occasion shall serve. Given under our signett, att our Pallace of Westminster, the five and twentyth day of June, in the fourth yeare of our reigne." On the letter being read, the Court "entering into a deliberate consideration thereof, which may give all dutyfull and obedient respect and performaunce to his Ma^{tie's} request, as far as the orders established in this Companie for the renewal of leases will permit,"

it was agreed that the letter should be registered, and when the old lease was within two years of its expiration, they would have especial regard to his Majesty's request, and to Sir Peter's suit. This was done, and an addition to the term granted to him on the 12th March 1630, on payment of a small fine.

Another instance of oppressive interference on the part of the Crown took place in 1635. On the 17th February the Wardens received the following communication from his Majesty :—

1635.
Two letters from
King
Charles I.

"To our trustie and well-beloved the Mr. Wardens and Assistants of the Companie of Grocers in London.

"CHARLES R.

"Trustie and well-beloved, wee greete you well ; Wee have received verie good testimonie of the learning and other abilities of Aaron Wilson, now incumbent of Saint Stephen's, in Walbrooke, and therefore have thought fitt for his better encouragement to conferr upon him the vicaridge of Plymouth in the countie of Devon ; and because the said rectorie of St. Stephen's will thereby become voide, wee doe therefore expect, that when it shall bee in your disposall, you forbear to present any incumbent thereunto untill you know our further pleasure, wee holding it reasonable, that wee having preferred your clerke, you should respect us soe farre as to leave the naming of the successor to us. Given under our signett, att our Palace of Westminster, the 14th daie of Februarie, in the tenth yeare of our reigne."

On the above being read to the Court, it was determined that there should be no presentation until the rectory should become void. On the 10th of April, a second letter was received from the King, couched in the following terms :—

“To our trustie and well-beloved the Mr. Wardens and Assistants of the Companie of Grocers, of London.

“CHARLES R.

“Trustie and well-beloved, wee greete you well ; Whereas wee were lately pleased to direct a letter unto you, requiring you to forbear to present any clerke to the rectorie of St. Stephen’s in Walbrooke, voide by the preferment of Aaron Wilfon, late incumbent there, till wee should nominate one to you for that purpose, your conformitie whereto is verie acceptable to us ; wee, taking speciall care that that place should bee supplied by a person of worth and abilities, are pleased, by these our letters, to nominate and recommend unto you Thomas Howell, Dr. in divinitie and one of our chaplaines in ordinarie, requiring you forthwith to present him to the said rectorie of St. Stephen’s in Walbrooke, to be by him enjoyed, with all rights and profitts thereunto belonging ; and these our letters shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalfe. Given under our signett at our Palace of Westminster, the third day of Aprill, in the eleventh yeare of our reigne.”

On receipt of the above letter, the Court sent for Dr. Howell and inquired whether, if he were presented to the living according to the King’s recommendation, he would reside upon it ? He replied, that having another living of greater value, near Guildford, which he could not give up, he could only engage to reside in London during the winter, but that he would provide an able and learned man in his absence. In the meanwhile, the parishioners of Saint Stephen’s, as was their custom when the rectory was vacant, memorialised the Court on the subject of their minister, transmitting to them the names of three individuals, one of whom might be selected to fill the vacancy. One of these, a Mr. Saxby, and Dr. Howell, were put in nomination, according to old custom ; and the shew of hands being in favour of Mr. Saxby, he was declared duly elected rector of Saint Stephen’s, and his presentation accordingly sealed in Court.¹

¹ I have already had occasion to allude to the Company as Impro-

On the 30th April “ the Court was informed, that the King’s Majestie is much displeased therewith, for that Dr. Howell, his Ma^{tie}’s chaplaine, was not elected

priators of the Rectory of St. Stephen’s, Walbrook. They purchased the advowson in 1502, as appears by the following entry in the accounts of that period.

“ 1502, Dec^r. Payde Maister Verney for purchasyng the vowson of Saint Stepheyne’s, and a tenemente to the same perteyninge, 325 marks, or . . . £216 . 13 . 4 ”

The church was destroyed by the great fire of London in 1666 and when the City was rebuilt, the parish of St. Benet or Benedict Sherehog Pancras-lane, was united to that of Saint Stephen Walbrook ; and it was arranged, in consequence, that the right of presentation to the Rectory should rest alternately with the Crown and the Grocers’ Company. As I have alluded to the fact of the parishioners petitioning the Court on occasions of a vacancy, I insert an application made by them in February 1644.

“ To the worshippingfull the Aldermen, Wardens, and Assistants of the right worshippingfull Company of Grocers.

“ The humble petition of the churchwardens and parishioners of St. Stephen, Walbrook, sheweth, that whereas the rectorie of the church in St. Stephen’s in Walbrook, whereof your Company are the undoubted patrons, is now vacant and the parishioners destitute of a pastor by the resignation of Mr. Thomas Warren, the late incumbent presented thereunto by this Court ; and, forasmuch as some unhappy differences have been heretofore amongst us in the said parish concerning the ministers and that we are now generally agreed in the affections towards Mr. Humphrey Chambers, a man of approved integrity and learning, and do desire unanimously to enjoy him for our pastor in the said church, to the end the said differences may cease, and amity and quietness may be settled, your petitioners earnestly desire your worships to confer your rectorie upon the aforesaid Mr. Chambers, and to grant him a presentation under the seale of your Company. And your petitioners will acknowledge your favour with respect to them, and pray.

Signed by “ JAMES WHEELER, } Churchwardens,”
 “ JOHN BERR, }
 And several other parishioners.

The prayer of the petition was granted, and Mr. Chambers was inducted.

and presented to the rectorie of Saint Stephen's, according to the direction of his Highness' letter, recited in the last Court, and that Mr. Saxby was, by the same Court, elected and presented to the said rectorie." Mr. Saxby thereupon presented himself, and, after thanking the Court for their preference, informed them that he had heard of the King's displeasure, and not wishing to be the cause of its continuance, freely tendered to the Company the surrender of the living; the Court accepted his resignation, and voted him a benevolence of £20. The Rectory being thus declared vacant, Dr. Howell was again sent for and became a suitor to be admitted "by the Company's right." The Court, after deliberately advising, declared the reverend gentleman elected parson of the vacant rectory, "by the free and unanimous consent of the whole Court!" We may fairly say, that the whole of this transaction affords a striking specimen of the unconstitutional exercise of power in the Crown at this period.

1639.
Ship-
money.

King Charles made his last attempt to levy that odious impost, the *Ship-money*, in the year 1639.¹ On

¹ A few words respecting this unpopular impost may not be unacceptable. King Charles I. in 1634, determined on fitting out a formidable fleet and commanded the City of London to send to Portsmouth, at their sole charge, their quota of ships, being seven in number, with ordnance, tackle and stores for twenty-six weeks, for the following year; and similar commands were sent to the other sea-port towns for their proportionate quota, viz.

One ship of 900 tons and 350 men.

One ship of 800 tons and 260 men.

Four ships of 500 tons and 200 men.

One ship of 300 tons and 150 men.

This is properly the first year of that King's ship-money project, which so much contributed to his ruin. In 1635, the King, bent on bringing the Dutch to acknowledge his sea dominion, had, beside other

the 18th of April a letter addressed to the Wardens, was received from the Lord Mayor, “for the loane of £100 from this Company for six months, towards the setting forth and furnishing of a shipp.” The proposal, or rather the order, was as unpalatable to the Court of Assistants as to the rest of the nation and, consequently, after the subject had been gravely debated and considered, it was resolved, “that forasmuch as it appears that this Company is much indebted and hath yearly payd the shipp money and hath heretofore lent several sums of money to this Citty for the like occasions, which are not yet repayd, and for divers other thinges, it is resolved and agreed by this Court not to lend the said money required by the said letter, unlesse sufficient security be given for repayment thereof att the end of six months.” This arbitrary mode of levying money by virtue of his sole prerogative and without the consent of Parliament, hastened the crisis which, a few years after, deprived of throne and of life a Monarch who, though possessed of many and great virtues, was ever eager to extend the power and influence of the Crown beyond all Constitutional bounds.

I have now to record the circumstance of the forced loans to which I before alluded, and which, from the injustice and bad faith committed towards the Grocers’

1640.
Forced
loans.

naval armaments, built the greatest ship of war that had ever been seen in England before and gave it the superb name of the *Royal Sovereign*, of 96 guns and 1740 tons. To pay for this and to fit out a superior fleet, he sent his special warrant to his Chancellor Coventry for issuing writs to the Sheriffs of the several counties, for assessing and collecting money for suppressing of pirates, and for the guard of the seas.—*Anderson on Commerce*, vol. ii.; *M^rPherson’s Annals of Commerce*, vol. ii.; *Rymer’s Fœdera*, vol. xix. p. 658.

Company, not only involved them in trouble and adversity for a long period, but, at one time, threatened to annihilate them altogether as a public body. In July 1640, Charles the First wrote a letter to the Lord Mayor, demanding from the City a loan of £200,000; the occasion of it was this; the dangerous situation in which the King found himself at this period, in consequence of disputes with the Parliament and of the discontent manifested by the Scots, induced him to grant the latter a renewal of the Covenant. The Scottish Parliament, fully aware of the King's position, further insisted on certain privileges necessary, they said, to freedom of debate and required that the Estates of the Kingdom should be convened, at least, every three years. On receiving these demands, Charles thought he beheld a formed scheme for undermining his Royal authority and instantly prepared to renew the war. The Scots did not wait till the King should invade Scotland, but boldly crossed the Tweed and, entering England, attacked a detachment of the royal army, at Newburn, in August 1640 and routed it. The King, surprised and alarmed at this defeat, retreated into Yorkshire and commenced a negotiation with his insurgent subjects. The Scots for some time took up their quarters in England, but, gratified at length with a donation of three hundred thousand pounds, given under the delicate name of brotherly assistance, they retired homewards, and left the King and Parliament to settle their own affairs.¹ It was to make up this sum that the King borrowed of the City the money I have mentioned. By the Lord Mayor's precept the

¹ Scott. History of Scotland, vol. i. 2d series.

proportion of the Grocers was £4500, "to be by them lent on the security of the Government;" and it was accordingly paid.

On the 7th of June 1642, a message from the Lords and Commons was read, thanking the Citizens for former loans and asking the Companies for a further supply of one hundred thousand pounds, for one year, at eight per cent. per annum, and the interest to be regularly paid into the Chamber of the City. The message was signed "J. Browne, Clerke of Parliament." The motive given for this loan was the relief and preservation of Ireland, where an insurrection had broken out, headed by Roger More and Sir Phelim O'Neale; but there is abundant reason to believe that the money was intended to strengthen the Parliament party against the King.¹ The Grocers were, on this occasion, assessed in the enormous sum of £9000, and I cannot discover the reason why their proportion was so excessive. The application was considered, and, as may naturally be expected, the Court determined that the money should be raised on the Company's seal. Each member was asked to inscribe in a book, opened for the purpose, the sum which he was willing to lend upon the security of the Company; and it was further added, "that if, at the end, any damage ensue, each member of the Company to be rated proportionably to repay the same." The whole amount was levied, and it will be seen, presently, how faith was observed towards the Company. At the expiration of 1643, "severall persons, members of this Company, applied

1642.
Loan to
the Par-
liament.

¹ "They levied money under pretence of the Irish expedition, but reserved it for purposes which concerned them more nearly."—*Hume*, vol. vi.

to the Court for repayment of their portions of the £9000, advanced for the benefit and the relief of Ireland," whereupon the Wardens were ordered to take up enough to pay them, under the seal of the Company, and "at as easy a rate of interest as they can."

1643.
Sale of the
Compa-
ny's plate.

To shew the efforts which the Company made to meet the calls thus made upon them, I will cite an order of the Court of the 8th May 1643, which directs, "that part of this Companie's plate, not exceeding the value of one thousand pounds, shall be taken out of the treasurie and sold to the best advantage for payment of debts, and other necessary charges and affairs of this Company; and it is agreed that when the troubles of this kingdom shall be composed and this Company's stock returned, the sayd plate shall be repayred and made good, to remain for a memorial in this Hall, according to the gift and intent of the donors."

The Com-
pany's
arms bor-
rowed by
the City.

The troubles of the time, also, caused the following letter to be written, at the same period, by the Lord Mayor:—

"To his loving friends, the Masters and Wardens of the Company of Grocers.

"After my hearty commendations; according to an Act of Common Council, this day holden, for the better forming a safety of this Cittie, in this time of eminent danger, I am to desire you forthwith to send for the arming of auxilliary forces rayfed by the Cittie, all the armes of your Company, which, by promised engagement of the Common Council, shall safely, in the same condition, be restored unto you, or others of the same goodness, and the full value thereof in money; and Capⁿ. Hooker, Sargeant Major Turner, Capⁿ. Player, Capⁿ. Tibborn, Capⁿ. Frans. Rowe, Capⁿ. Hunt, and Capⁿ. Thomson, or any two of them, are appoynted by Common Council to joyne with such as you shall assigne for the valuing of the said armes, to receive the same by inventory, for the purpose aforesaid; and, therefore, in regard of the present want and necessity of the said armes, I pray you to expedite the business, and cause the said armes to be forthwith delivered

unto the aforefaid parties. Thus, not doubting of your conformity and readinefs herein; I reft,

Your loving friend,

ISAACK PENNINGTON, *Mayor.*"

This was received at the time that the Civil war was raging in the neighbourhood of Bristol and when apprehenfions were entertained for the fafety of the City of London;¹ and fo deeply were they impreffed on men's minds, that all bufinefs and pleafure were fufpended, as appears by the following notice of the month of June 1643; "This Court, entering into a fad and ferious confideration of the miserable diftractions and calamities of this kingdom, threatening the ruin thereof by ficknefs and famine, the certain attendants of an unnatural and bloody warre which now reigneth in this kingdom, agree and order that the election feaft fhall be omitted."

The laft drain upon the Company's refources and credit was made towards the end of 1643 by the City itfelf. On the 22d Auguft of that year, the Lord Mayor addreffed a letter to the Wardens, ftating, "that a fum of £50,000 is neceffary for the defence of the City in thefe dangerous times, as the parliament forces are approaching," and requiring that £4500, the ufual proportion, fhould be advanced by the Grocers' Company, for which they were to have intereft at eight per cent. per annum, and the fecurity of the City-feal and

¹ The King's party, after the taking of Bristol, "proposed, and feemingly with reafon, to march directly to London; where every thing was in confufion; where the army of the Parliament was baffled, weakened, and difmayed; and where, it was hoped, either by an infurrection of the citizens, by victory, or by treaty, a speedy end might be put to the civil diforders."—*Hume, Hift. of England*, vol. vi.

the Excise-office.¹ As any attempt to resist this order, would, under such circumstances, have been useless, the Wardens were directed to endeavour to levy the sum under the seal of the Company and to proceed, besides, to the sale "of all this Company's plate (save the value of £300 for necessary use and service), towards the sum of £4500, agreed and ordered by this Court to be lent to the Cittie: it is, moreover, ordered, that a register of the same shall be kept and the donors' names; and that the same shall be replaced, upon the peace of this country being restored." These repeated sales will give the Reader some idea of the large stock of plate possessed by this Company in ancient times: there are frequent entries in the books to shew that the members either presented some article of silver to the Company as a memorial, or bequeathed one in their wills. I have preserved a list of some of the more ancient contributions of this description, which will be found in the Appendix.

1645.
Com-
mittee of
Safety.

I have already quoted several instances of the arbitrary interference of the Crown in the affairs of this

¹ "The Commons ordered the Lord Mayor to summon a Common Council, to meet the Monday after; whither a Committee repaired, to desire the citizens to advance the money required; and, as security for the repayment of the same, proposed the duty of excise and Bishop's lands."—*Maitland's History of London*, vol. i.

Besides the loans, there were other calls made on the Company for occasional contributions at this time, £30 per week was demanded by the Parliament towards the payment of their troops; £6 was levied as the Company's proportion, "for the cost of chains and engines made and employed about the City for the defence thereof;" and £8 for the relief of maimed and wounded soldiers. All this occurred in 1643.

I ought to state, that £1500, or one-third of the above amount, was repaid "out of the Excise-office," in August, 1644, but another sum of £500 was borrowed by the Parliament on the same security, in 1645.

Company: I shall now mention a fact to demonstrate that those pure reformers of state abuses, the Committee of Safety,¹ went considerably further, in this particular, than either King James or King Charles. This Committee, sitting at Haberdashers' Hall in June 1645, sent for the Wardens and informed them that they had learned the Company were indebted in the sum of five hundred pounds, upon bond, to one Richard Greenough; who, as they alleged, was found to be a delinquent to the Parliament; and they, thereupon, required a speedy payment of the same to them. The Wardens were, naturally, startled at this proposition and desired time to take the advice of the Court; they were told to return, on the Friday following, with a definitive answer. It being ascertained, on discussion, that the demand was peremptory, and, if not consented to, might entail unpleasant consequences on the Company, it was ordered that the Wardens should borrow the sum required upon the Company's seal and retire the bond; which was accordingly done.

The same Committee, in May 1646, summoned the Wardens "to answer the complaint of Bartholomew Edwards for his having been suspended from a porter's place in the weighing-house, on account of his relation to that Committee and his employment in the Parliament service." The Wardens attended the call, and, as they succeeded in proving that the dismissal of this man had arisen entirely from his own misconduct and from no other cause, the matter was abandoned, but not without a strong recommendation, from the Committee of Safety, that he should be again received into the

1646.

¹ See p. 15.

Company's service on performance of his duty to them, and "that he might not fare the worse for his relation to that Committee." The Court of Assistants accordingly called Edwards before them, and "lovingly admonished him to submit himself to the orders and rules of the Court, which he obstinately and contemptuously refusing, he was excluded, expelled, and discharged."

1651.
Colwall-
School.

The Company, about this time, were compelled to suspend Mr. H. Walwyn, the master of their school at Colwall,¹ "on account of his imprisonment on a charge of a supposed disaffection to the present government;" but they contrived, in July 1651, to restore him to his place, in consequence of a certificate of good conduct from the minister and inhabitants, which, as it alludes to "a former distemper of his brain," procured his acquittal and liberation.

1652.
Com-
mittee of
Corpora-
tions.

A special committee, entitled "the Committee of Corporations," was appointed by the Parliament in 1652. I cannot precisely ascertain the object of this appointment, but I imagine they were instructed to ascertain the validity of the charters of the different Corporate bodies existing; as I find that, on the 1st December 1652, the Company's charter was called for by them. The Wardens were directed by the Court to proceed with caution, to take the original and a copy with them, and to endeavour to leave the latter, but "not the originall unless peremptorily required." A

¹ "Humphry Walwyn by his will, 10th December 1612, gave to the Company and their successors the rent of two houses to be purchased with £600 by his executors; therents to be applied, *inter alia*, to the maintenance of a free-school at Colwall, in the county of Hereford, the master whereof to be elected and removed by the Company." —*The Company's Register of Grants.*

propofal for confirming and renewing the charter appears to have followed this interview; for, on the 15th of the fame month it was ordered that “the bufinefs concerning the renewing of this Company’s charter to be left entirely to the difcretion of the Wardens, to propound fuch alterations and additions therein, for the further privilege and advantage of this Company if they fhall fee caufe.” Cromwell, who assumed the Protectorate in 1653, is ftated to have granted the Company the Charter by which they were empowered to make bye-laws for their government in future; and, among other privileges, it conferred on them the power of levying a fine of £30 on every member on his admiffion.

Crom-
well’s
Charter.

The Grocers’ Company took a conspicuous part in the rejoicings and feftivities with which was celebrated the reftoration of Charles II. The Lord Mayor of London, Thomas Alleyn, who was a member of the Company, went forth with a fplendid train to meet his Majefty on his entrance into London on the 29th of May 1660, on which occafion he received the honour of knighthood at the King’s hand.¹ In the month of June, the City refolving to give a magnificent entertainment to his Majefty and his Royal Brothers, a fum of three thoufand pounds was levied upon the Companies towards defraying the expenfe, as appears by a precept addreffed to the Wardens by the Lord Mayor, demanding £270 as the proportion of this Company “towards the charge of entertaining his Matie, the Dukes of York and Gloucefter, the two Houfes of

1660.
Reftora-
tion.

¹ For the details of this ceremony, fee the Biographical Sketch of Sir Thomas Alleyn at the end of the volume.

Parliament and other persons of quality." It should be stated that the City required this money only as a loan, giving the security of the City-seal, and paying six per cent. per annum for the use of it.

Oaths of
Allegi-
ance and
Supre-
macy.

At this period, also, in consequence of a letter from his Majesty, the Lord Mayor wrote to the Master and Wardens, requiring "that no person be permitted to be in any office or publick employment or councill in the Company, but such as have or shall take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy and bring certificate thereof to be registered here." The above being read, "it was declared by the Lord Mayor, present here in Court, that the said oaths had been administered and taken in Common Council, and that the same ought to be taken by the particular persons then present," which was accordingly done.

1660.
Stewards
at Festi-
vals.

I have hitherto omitted alluding to the mode in which the Company's festivals were conducted. The custom of selecting two or three individuals from the Livery to act as stewards for providing the dinners and superintending the general arrangements, prevailed from the first establishment of the fraternity to within the last century.¹ The office was one of considerable responsibility and some expense, as appears from the fact of a fine being levied on any individual wishing to be excused from serving; the amount was varied from

¹ On great occasions, an additional number of persons were named to assist the stewards, and their duties were pointed out to them, as appears by the following entry in the year 1559. "Twelve of the liverie appointed to be waiters at the ensuing Lord Mayor's feast, whereof three to welcome guests, two to stand at the dressers and see meat served in, two to receive in victuals, two to provide plate for the same feast, two to see the Company served, and one to see the Hall garnished and the tables set in order."

£10 to £30, according to circumstances. The Stewards were held responsible for the fitness as well as the sufficiency of the provisions, as is manifest from a complaint inserted in the journals against Messrs. Randal, Parris, and Hummerston, Stewards for a dinner given on the 5th of November 1660.¹ Complaint was made of the “scantiness of the provision, unfitting wine and disrespectfull carriage, unbeseeming the due observance and entertainment of the Company.” A vote of censure was passed by the Court and a fine ordered, the amount of which was to be fixed by the Master and Wardens. A few days afterwards one of the Stewards, Mr. Parris, “appeared in Court, to excuse himself from any share in the late miscarriage,” and, after pleading inexperience in such matters, charged the faultiness of the wine upon the abuse of the vintner, whom Mr. Hummerston had employed. The plea was of no avail and, as the whole of the arrangements appear to have given dissatisfaction, he was mulcted as well as his colleagues.

The Citizens resolving to demonstrate their respect and attachment to the King’s person by a magnificent display at the ceremony of the Coronation, passed an act of Common Council empowering the Lord Mayor to levy the sum of £6000, “to be furnished by the

1661.
Corona-
tion of
Charles II.

¹ The anniversary of the gunpowder-plot was regularly observed for many years and a feast was given at Grocers’ Hall; this is shewn by the books under date of November, 1616. “Ordered that the right worshipping the Knights, Aldermen, Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Livery, do assemble on Monday, the 6th November, 1616, at the Hall, whence they shall repaire to Pauls, there to hear a sermon and give thanks for the safe delivery of our deare Sovereign Lord King James from the Powder Treason.”

Companies of London, towards the charge of the intended preparations by this City against his Majesty's coronation, signified to be in April next." The proportion of the Grocers was £540, which the Wardens were directed to raise on the security of the Company's seal. A further sum of £270, for the completion of the same object, was demanded of them in the month of May, but it was refused on the ground of inequality in the proportion of rates charged this Company, when others of greater revenue were assessed at less. Another and more pressing motive for refusal arose from the embarrassed state of the Company's finances, which, from the serious amount of moneys drained from them by former loans and by their expenditure in Ireland, gave the Wardens and Court of Assistants great uneasiness. A Committee was appointed to superintend the recovery of the debts due to the Company and to devise the readiest and most equitable mode of extricating them from their difficulties. The labours of this Committee produced no immediate result, and another for the same object was appointed in 1663, which recommended that the interest on the sums due should continue to be paid until the principal could be redeemed by fines, to be levied on renewal of the leases which would shortly fall in. How this project was defeated will be seen in the sequel.

Sir John
Frederick.

On the 2d October 1661, Sir John Frederick, Lord Mayor elect, "moved the Court, through Sir Thomas Alleyn, to be received into this Society upon his translation from the Company of Barber-Chirurgeons, whereof he is a member; and from which, by the rules and customs of the City, he must remove into one of the twelve great Companies, and that his Lord-

shipp had expressed a friendly affection to this Company upon the occasion of his motion.”¹ It was thereupon agreed that the said Sir John Frederick should be admitted a member of the Company and of the Court, and that “some publick show of solemnity and triumph, by pageantry, bachelors, gownsmen, and other ornaments, bee provided at the charge of this Company, to be in readiness against the day of his Lordship.”

Hume, in allusion to what was termed the Corporation Act, says, “During the violent and jealous government of the Parliament and of the protectors, all magistrates, liable to suspicion, had been expelled the Corporation; and none had been admitted, who gave not proofs of affection to the ruling powers, or who refused to subscribe the covenant. To leave all authority in such hands seemed dangerous; and the Parliament, therefore, empowered the King to appoint Commissioners for regulating the Corporations, and expelling such magistrates as either intruded themselves by violence, or professed principles dangerous to the Constitution, civil and ecclesiastical.”² The Com-

1662.
Corpora-
tion Act.

¹ Mr. Norton, in his valuable *Commentaries on the History and Franchises of the City of London* published in 1829, has this passage:—“It even became a common impression, that the former (*i.e.* the Lord Mayor) must belong to one of the twelve great Companies, as they are called; though it would be difficult to assign any ground for such a dogma.” He adds, in a note, “there is a precedent, however, of the Lord Mayor being elected from the Coopers’ Company, which is not one of the twelve chief companies, as early as 1742.” It is clear, from the fact I have adduced of Sir John Frederick’s translation into the Company of Grocers from that of the Barber-Chirurgeons, that the custom was in vigour as late as 1661, although I can quote no legal authority for it.

² History of England, vol. vii.

missioners above alluded to, in the exercise of their functions, made a communication to the Grocers' Company, which is registered on the 13th December 1662, in the following terms:—"This day, the Wardens acquainted the Court that they had received an order (sent unto them) from the Commissioners for regulating of Corporations, which was produced and read; the tenor whereof is as follows :

Lunæ vicesimo nono die Novembris 1662

Anno Caroli Secundi Angl. Regis quarto decimo.

"At a meeting of his Majesty's Commissioners, for & in the city of London, authorised by his Ma^y's commission, under the great seal of England, for putting in execution an act of the present Parliament for the well governing and regulating of Corporations ;

"Ordered, that Mr. John Owen, one of the late Wardens of the Company of Grocers, Sir Stephen White, Richard Waring Esq. Thomas Gower Esq. & Matthew Sheppard Esq. late Assistants of the said Company, being lately displaced by the said Company of and from the said places and all other places of trust or other employments relating to or concerning the government of the City of London, shall not henceforth sit in the Court of Assistants in any affairs of the same Company from time to come, and the Master and Wardens of this Company are to see this order accordingly performed.

WILLIAM AVERY."

The nature of the offence committed by the individuals named is not alluded to, but I take it for granted that they were adherents of the Puritan party. On perusing the above, there is no denying that, whatever might have been the matter in question, politically, it was rather a strong measure that a Committee appointed to examine into and regulate the proceedings of Corporations, should proceed in so arbitrary a manner to deprive members of the Company of their privileges.

1663.
Allhal-
lows
Staining.

On the 29th December 1663, the Company purchased the impropriation of the living of Allhallows

Staining in Mark-lane; it was worth at that period £55 *per annum*, and they paid £650 for it.¹

On the 2d May 1664, the following notice was entered on the books:—

1664.
Druggists.

“Divers members of this Company, trading in drugs, made request and suit for the countenance and protection of the Court in the freedom of their trade, against the invasion of the College of Physicians, who, having lately obtained from his Majesty a patent, with new and strange power and privilege of search, seizure, fine, and imprisonment, were attempting the passing of a bill in Parliament for the ratification of the same; which, if effected, will be an insupportable inconvenience and prejudice.”

They prayed the aid of the Court, which was granted, and a Committee appointed to consult and instruct counsel to defend them before the Committee in Parliament; it was likewise ordered the charges incurred by the Druggists, for the defence of their right against the Physicians, should be defrayed by the Grocers' Company.

“A sum of two thousand pounds was granted by this Company as a loan to his Majesty for his present supply; the money was paid into the Chamber of London and a receipt taken for the same.” This was the Company's proportion of £200,000, lent by the

1664.
Loan to
Charles II.

¹ “On the south side of Langbourne Ward, and somewhat within Mart Lane, on the south side thereof, is this parish church of Allhallows, commonly called Stane-Church, for a difference (as may be supposed) from other churches of that name in the city, which of old were built of timber, but since were built of stone, for Stan, in the Saxon language, signifieth a stone. It is subject to the Archdeacon, save only as to wills and administrations, which belong to the Commissary. This, of old, was a rectory, and in the patronage of the *De Walthams*, and, after them, of William Hyneland, priest, who presented to it in 1366.”—*Stowe's Survaie*, p. 282.

Archid. Commissar. Lond.
Sion College, MS.

City of London to his Majesty, to enable him to prosecute the war with the Dutch. Such was the alacrity displayed on this occasion by the City, that the following vote of thanks was passed by Parliament :—

“ *Die Veneris*, 25 Novem. 1644 ; Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, that the thanks of both Houses of Parliament be given unto the City of London for their forwardness in assisting his Majesty ; and in particular by furnishing him with several great sums of money towards his preparations for the honour, safety and trade of this nation.”¹

1665.
Great
plague of
London.

About the beginning of May 1665, one of the most terrible plagues that ever infested this, or perhaps any other country, broke out in the City ; its ravages were so dreadful that, in the course of the year, nearly 90,000 persons perished. The King's Court and the Parliament removed from London to Oxford. All business and pleasure were naturally suspended, as appears by various notices in the books : on the 10th July it is stated that “ the election-feast is to be forborne this year upon serious consideration of the sadness of the times and encrease of this fore visitation in the City.” Such was the distress of the poorer classes that, for the relief of their pressing necessities, the Companies were assessed for various sums of money, and were bound, besides, to furnish a certain quantity of coals, of which the proportion of the Grocers was 675 chaldrons.

1665.
The King
presented
with a ship
of war by
the City.

At the commencement of 1665, the Citizens of London, to show their attachment to King Charles, and to assist him in prosecuting the war against the Dutch, resolved to build a man of war at the City's expense and to present it to his Majesty. This vessel,

¹ Maitland's History of London, vol. i.

named *The Loyal London*, was finished and fitted for sea at the commencement of the following year, in sufficient time to take a part in the Duke of Albemarle and Prince Rupert's victory over De Ruyter and Van Tromp.¹ The Companies were assessed by act of Common Council, and the amount demanded of the Grocers was £1360. This sum was levied on the members in the following proportions:—The Aldermen £9, the Assistants £7, and the Livery £5 each; and it was ordered by the Court that, "if any refuse the payment of their proportion, their names are to be reported to the Lord Mayor, to be exposed to such censure and course as shall be taken with them for their ill example and averfeness to the public good." So much for *voluntary* contributions at that period!

This year one of the most dreadful conflagrations that ever happened in any age or country, broke out in the City.² The fire commenced in Pudding-lane and extended its ravages from Tower-hill to the Temple; and Northward, as far as London-wall, destroying in its progress not only Grocers' Hall and the adjacent offices, as I have already stated,³ but the whole of the Company's property and houses, excepting a few small tenements in Grub-street.⁴ The Court of Assistants assembled at the Turret-house in the garden, the only

1666.
Great fire
of Lon-
don.

¹ The Company gave a grand entertainment, in August 1665, "for the success of his Majesty's naval force against the Dutch."

² For the particulars of this fire, see the *London Gazette*, 10 Sept. 1666.

³ See page 21.

⁴ William Robinson, by will, dated 9 August 1661, gave the Company all his tenements in Grub-street, chargeable with several annual payments, as detailed in the Report of the "Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities," appointed by Parliament in 1818.

place the fire had spared, as soon as the panic caused by this dreadful visitation had, in some degree, subsided, and a committee was appointed to take into serious consideration the situation of the Company, to devise means of liquidating the debts and relieving its burthens. As almost every individual attached to the Company had suffered in the general calamity, the first measure adopted was "to suspend the payment of interest on the Company's debts for the present," any attempt to levy a personal contribution at this moment being considered superfluous.¹ A schedule of the houses and rents belonging to the Company, as they existed before the fire, was ordered to be prepared, together with a note of the terms and periods of expiration of the leases. This was a matter of no difficulty, for, as I have already stated, the records and papers were the only things appertaining to the Grocers' Company which escaped the all-devouring element.

1667.
Fire-com-
mittee.

The Committee continued its sittings until November 1607, at which period they were requested to consider the interests of the Company's tenants, their applications and desires respecting new leases for the houses which had been destroyed. They recommended, in reply, that a petition should be presented to Parlia-

¹ "The fire laid waste and consumed the buildings on 436 acres of ground, 400 streets, lanes, &c., 13,200 houses, St. Paul's cathedral, 86 parish churches, 6 chapels, Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, the Custom-house, Blackwell-hall, divers hospitals and libraries, 52 of the companies' halls, 3 of the city gates, 4 stone bridges, and the prisons of Newgate, the Fleet, the Poultry, and Wood-street compters. The loss of which, together with that of merchandize and household furniture, by the best calculation, amounted to £10,730,500. Yet, notwithstanding this terrible devastation, only six persons lost their lives." *Maitland's History of London*, vol. i.

ment “for an Act to empower the raising of money upon the members of the Company for payment of debts, as the readiest and surest way of effecting the same,” and that £20,000 should be the amount to be raised for the purpose. In the mean while every nerve was strained to enable the Wardens to sustain the credit of the Company; the silver in the Hall, which had been melted by the fire, was sold to meet the present wants,¹ an addition of ninety-four members was made to the livery, and the result was, that, in December 1668, the Wardens were enabled to discharge one-sixth part of the debts.

A parlour and Court-room having been erected at the sole cost and charges of that zealous friend of the Company, Sir John Cutler,² the Company were once more enabled to hold meetings in a place of their own; and, accordingly, as the situation of their affairs became more unpleasant, on account of the clamours of their creditors, heightened and increased, no doubt, by the losses occasioned in the late conflagration, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted, and a general meeting of the whole Company held on the 12th of November 1669. As the proceedings of that and of several subsequent meetings on the same subject are highly interesting, I have extracted them *verbatim* from the books:—

1668.
Parlour
and
Court-
room
built by
Sir John
Cutler.

“The occasion of the summons and meeting being partially declared by Sir Richard Pigott, Warden, Sir William Hooker, and Mr. Sheriff Edwards, and the sad condition of the Company laid open, groaning under the great debts and engagements formerly incurred, and under continued clamours and reproaches for non-payment and satisfaction, and inviting to a cheerful and ready assistance for supporting

1669.
General
meeting
of the
Company.

¹ See page 22.

² See pages 24 and 25.

the society and redeeming the honour and reputation of this great and, formerly eminent Company, and it being by common consent and agreement declared that the loan of the great part of the money (whereby the Company became so deeply involved) in former times, that if any danger or loss do fall upon this Company thereby, it should be equally and contributorily borne and made good by the particular members of the Corporation; and the active instruments and promoters of these great engagements and loans being passed away, and an act of indemnity and oblivion since granted and in force for the actions of those times, there was no other way now left for the discharging of the great debt now run up, and amounting to £24,000 at least, upon bonds and interest, and redeeming the Company's honour and freedom from suits, seizures, and vexations, but by the helping hands of the present fraternity, in some expedient way to be for that end advised and concluded; which being assented to by the brotherhood this day assembled, it is by unanimous consent, upon the question, agreed and thought fit that the Company's debts be satisfied, and the persons now present do declare, by the holding up of their hands, their willingness and concurrence therein. Two ways being proposed by the assembly for raising of moneys for that occasion, either by voluntary subscription and contribution among the members of the Company, or by way of petition for a parliamentary authority for an equal distribution of the charge, if the other be not likely to produce the expected effect. That time, opportunity, and advantages be not lost by too long protraction and delay; but, upon debate of the matter, it was moved and desired by divers of the Livery and Generality, that a further day be given, and that those absent may not be concluded by the party now appearing, they being inconsiderable to the rest, and most of those that came upon the summons this day unwitting of the occasion, and had not time to consult their own minds for so serious a work, and that the cause of the summons may be expressed in the tickets. It is, therefore, agreed, for full satisfaction to all desires, that summons be again made out for assembling the whole body of the Company on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at this Hall, at two of the clock in the afternoon, and the occasion to be set down *for raising of moneys towards satisfying the Company's debts, the way and manner to be then resolved on*: the persons now present promising their readiness of appearance at the next meeting."

Petition
to Parlia-
ment.

In pursuance of the above resolution, another general meeting of the Company was held on the 17th November 1669, and, after a lengthened debate, it was agreed to try the experiment of a petition to Parliament,

the success of a voluntary contribution of the members being despaired of, in consequence of the failure of the former attempt to raise money by similar means for the rebuilding of the Hall. As the petition fully and clearly sets forth the situation of the Company at that time and the causes which led to it, a copy of it is here given *verbatim* :—

“The form of the Petition agreed to be presented to the Parliament.
To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses,
assembled in the Commons House of Parliament.

The humble Petition of the Wardens, Assistants, Livery, and
Commonalty of the Company of Grocers, of the City of
London,

Sheweth,

“That the petitioners, being an ancient Corporation, have in several ages, by the charity of well-disposed persons, been entrusted with divers lands, rents, and gifts, and, by means thereof, are charged with the maintenance of and contribution to several hospitals, alms-houses, schools, provisions for ministers, exhibitions to poor scholars in the universities, and other good and charitable uses.

“That, in the year 1642, when the kingdom of Ireland was greatly distressed by the rebellion newly risen there, this Company having then a considerable estate, which is since impaired by the late fire, did, upon the credit of their common seal, borrow and advance the sum of £9000 for the relief and defence of that his Majesty's kingdom, and have been constrained to borrow of others and to pay in the said whole £9000 principal, with the growing interest thereof till since the late fire, and are in debt for the interest since then, being in all about 27 years, being reimbursed no more than £645, whereby the said Company is become greatly indebted to several widows, orphans, and other persons, divers of which will be inevitably ruined, if the Company be not enabled to satisfy them.

“That the Petitioners' estate, consisting principally in houses destroyed by the late dreadful fire, and they being now in no capacity to raise money, either by making or enlarging of leases or any other way, and the now remaining part of their estate not being sufficient to defray the ordinary charges of the said Company, as by their books doth appear, they are disabled, as a Corporation, to satisfy their debts, or discharge those many debts and trusts upon them which they are obliged to; that, at the time of the advancing of the said sum of £9000, it was

agreed, by the Assistants, Livery, and Commonalty of the said Company, then assembled at a general meeting at Grocers' Hall, that if any damage or loss should happen to the Company by reason of the said advantage, that every brother of the Company, of ability, should contribute towards satisfaction thereof such rateable share as, by the Wardens and Assistants of the said Company for the time being, should be assessed.

"May it, therefore, please this Honourable House to give leave for a Bill to be brought in, whereby power may be given for and towards the satisfaction of the debts of the said Company, to raise the sum of £20,000, by an equal assessment upon the several members of the said Company of ability, under such course for appeals and other provision for their just proceedings, as in your wisdoms shall seem meet.

"And your Petitioners, in duty bound, shall ever pray."

1670. A subsequent meeting was held at the Hall on the 11th of May 1670 and was attended by a very moderate number of the Company. The application to Parliament before alluded to, was, by Sir Richard Pigott the Master declared to have failed; and he stated the present assembling of the Brotherhood to be with the intention of preserving the honour of the Company, by an endeavour to raise money among themselves for the satisfaction of their debts. It was moved and resolved, that, in order to gain a better attendance and appearance of the Livery, a dinner should be made on the 30th of this month, for "the more likely promoting the work in hand."

A common hall.

The consideration of this important question was, accordingly, resumed on the 30th of May and the causes of the Company's present distress again detailed: upon which "it was thought fit (no other expedient being left) to summon a Common-hall, that an assessment or subscription may be made by every brother of the Company, towards the satisfying of their just debts and engagements, to uphold the honor and preserve the well-being of this great and ancient Company."

A resolution was then passed, that books should be opened at the Hall to receive the names of the subscribers, that their contribution "shall be paid upon the terms, and in the manner following, yearly; that is to say, one-fifth part thereof every year, for five years next ensuing; and that, unless the whole sum of £20,000 be subscribed at or before the 28th of November next 1670, every one that has subscribed to be discharged of his subscription;" but if the amount was by that time filled up, "then every subscriber, his heirs, executors and administrators, is engaged to pay the sum respectively subscribed for the purpose aforesaid;" and a Committee was appointed to conduct the business.

The individual distress inflicted on the members by the fire of London, evidently absorbed all ideas of that of the Company; for, on the 25th of November, the amount subscribed was under £6000.¹ The Master and Wardens, nothing discouraged, proposed an addition to the number of the Committee, the members of which undertook to make personal application to the Livery and Commonalty and the next meeting upon this subject was postponed until the midsummer following.

In the meanwhile the situation of the Company became daily more embarrassing, on account of the increasing clamour of the creditors. Some of them presented a petition to Parliament in January 1671,

1671.
The creditors' petition to Parliament.

¹ "The several members then at the helm, who (most of them greatly suffered in their own private capacities) were separated and so taken up with care of disposing of themselves and families, that very few could attend the affairs of the Company."—*Ravenhill*, page 9.

praying that an act might be passed "for the sale of the Company's Hall, lands and estate, for satisfying the debts owing;" to counteract which the Court published what was termed the Company's vindication, and circulated a thousand copies of it; while, in a memorial to the Court of Aldermen, they prayed for aid and assistance, on the plea that the Company's distress arose, in part, from the loans made to the City. Threats of legal proceedings had been issued from various quarters: but the storm did not burst until 1672. The Governors of Christ's Hospital were the first to enter the lists, by serving the Master and Wardens with a writ in Chancery for the payment of Lady Conway's charity.¹ This was followed by a suit urged in the same Court by one Chomley; others by Cropley, Moore and by several of the parishes having claims upon the Company. The catastrophe seems to have been the seizure of the Hall, under sequester, by the Governors of Christ's Hospital and the ejection of the Members, who were obliged to hold their meetings at various places, as has been already stated.²

1673. A Committee, appointed to consider the best mode of extricating the Company from its difficulties, submitted the following proposals for relief, to be considered, viz.—

¹ Viscountess Conway left a sum of money to the Grocers' Company, upon trust, the interest of which was to be applied to various uses, as specified in the report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities, and particularly the sum of £20 to the Governors of Christ's Hospital, for them to place out four poor children of freemen of the City, from the said hospital.

² See page 27.

1. An application to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the money lent to the City.
2. The disposal of the Irish lands.
3. An admission of Members to the Livery.
4. Subscriptions of the particular Members to be vigorously pressed.
5. An address to His Majesty for re-payment of the money advanced on the security of certain Lords.

The first step taken, in consequence of the above recommendations, was a strong application to the Court of Aldermen, “for the payment of the City’s debt;” to which their Worships returned the following laconic answer, “that the Chamber had not the money;” and recommended that the Grocers should raise money as the other Companies had done.

1674.
Applica-
tion to the
Court of
Alder-
men.

“Soon after,” says Ravenhill, “it pleased God to stir up several worthy members, who (continuing their endeavours to carry on so good a work begun) procured money to be raised on security of their revenue, to discharge those sequestrations; and, by letting their lands in Ireland, sinking the rent to £10 per annum;¹ and, by benevolence and gifts of their members, paid off a good part of their debts; and, to supply what they could not otherways for the present advance, they took up money upon security of the equity of redemption of their whole estate; whereby it plainly appears, they used all ways and means to preserve their Hall and ground-rent, as a feed for their posterity; they having already paid, of their own benevolence

¹ In June, 1675, the Company demised their lands in Ireland to Mr. George Finch, upon a lease for thirty-one years, from Allhallow-tide, 1676, at £10 a-year rent, and a fine of £3600.

and what they have so borrowed on security of the remaining part of their estate, far above the real value (to be sold) of what they receive thereout, over and above the yearly charities, wherewith the same are charged by the donours."

1680.
Proceed-
ings at law
against
the Com-
pany.

All these, however, were but temporary expedients and quite inadequate to give effectual relief to the Company. Towards the close of the year 1680, the creditors became more urgent than ever, threatening further legal proceedings if their demands were not liquidated; attachments were laid on the rent due by the tenants; and, in short, every mode of compulsion which legal ingenuity could suggest was resorted to. On the other hand, one of the most fruitful sources of emolument, that which arose from fines levied upon new members, was stopped, owing, as the records state in July 1680, to "many persons having been alarmed at taking up their freedoms and livery in this Company, on account of the heavy charges for which the members have been liable." It became evident that if these apprehensions were not removed from the public mind, the Company would, in a few years, become extinct; to prevent which, the Wardens and Court of Assistants redoubled their zeal and exertions to stem the torrent which was rushing with such force against them. It was agreed that the most effectual mode of regaining public confidence would be by rebuilding the Hall and thus retrieving that constant and regular revenue which arose from its being let to the Lord Mayors. Sir John Moore had the glory of being the first to hold forth a liberal example to the members, by contributing £500 towards this desirable object; he was followed by Sir John Cutler, Sir James Edwards, Sir

Henry Tulse, Sir William Hooker, Sir Thomas Foote, and others;¹ “all being fully convinced that if the Hall should long continue under these circumstances, not only all that had been done would be wholly fruitless, but all that remained (for which they were trustees to the generations to come), would soon waste into nothing, which would reproachfully render the present members most ungrateful to their ancestors, whose names still blossom in what remains of those pious monuments of their charities, and obnoxious to those who should succeed happy members of this society.”²

After innumerable obstacles and delays, the restoration of the Hall was completed at Michaelmas 1681, in sufficient time to allow Sir John Moore to keep his mayoralty there. Ravenhill describes it as “far exceeding any hall that now is, or, probably, ever was in London;” but he adds, “that the charge of completing the same, although regulated with as good husbandry as was possible to be managed, yet swells to double the sum which was at first propounded to be disbursed, and therefore called for farther assistance of our members than at first was designed to contribute to the same; which work being so completely finished, manifestly appears to have been the only means left to keep the Company upon a foundation, which, otherwise, must, in a short time, have naturally dissolved of itself; for that the apprentices and freemen of any estate or value, who, before wholly declined, have now (that is, in 1689) daily encreased, as having a prospect, by what is visible, of a prosperous carrying on the

1681.
The Hall
restored.

¹ For particulars respecting the restoration of the Hall, see page 28.

² Ravenhill.

whole work answerable thereto: which work, now compleated, is in itself of far greater value than all the other part of the Company's revenue (over and above the charities issuing thereout), and that those several summs so subscribed were thus freely given by several worthy members on purpose for this great work; that it might encourage the whole members, freely and liberally to contribute towards the residue of this work and the debts."

This appeal on the part of the worthy Mr. Ravenhill, however pathetic in his opinion, had but little weight with the Liverymen of the Company; the additional burthen laid upon their shoulders by the excess of the estimates for building was not to their taste and the money came in very slowly. Measures of security became necessary in order to prevent a second sequestration, the Hall having become more valuable than before; and, accordingly, the worthy clerk goes on to state "that the beautifying and repairing their Hall might not prove a bait to such creditors (if any should be) as formerly seized the ruins of the same, to endeavour again a sequestration against it, but might answer those good ends so by them designed: the Company, by advice of learned counsel, after an inquisition taken before the Commissioners for Charitable Uses and pursuant to a decree made by those Commissioners, have conveyed the same and all their revenue, and the equity of redemption thereof (subject to the said former securities), to trustees, to secure the yearly payment not only of those charities wherewith that revenue is charged by the donors, but also with the overplus (as the same will extend) of those other yearly charities, payable by the Company to several places, persons,

and uses, by the appointment of other benefactors, who heretofore paid into their hands several sums of money for other uses, (for which now no fund remains,) that they might also thereby not only discharge their consciences towards God and the memory of such pious benefactors, but also avoid the chargeable prosecutions of the Commissioners upon the statute for charitable uses, who have, of late, put this Company every year to exceeding great charges and expenses."

To secure an accession of influence and talent for the support of the Company's affairs, a considerable number of freemen were summoned and in August and September 1681 eighty-one members were added to the Livery. Every exertion was made to forward the subscription, and thus, gradually, to extricate the Company from its embarrassments; a task of no small difficulty, for although the energy of the leading members of the Court had achieved much a great deal remained to be done.

Increase
of the
Court.
and Li-
very.

On the 13th of February 1682, I find a circumstance which gives evidence of a privilege of the Lord Mayors of London at that period, but which is now obsolete. It is thus recorded in the journals:—"This day Mr. Thomas Prettyman appeared in Court, and produced an order of the Court of Aldermen of the 9th instant, whereby it appears that the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor had presented him to that Court to be made free of the City, as the first of three due to his Lordship *by prerogative*, and that, thereupon, it was ordered he should be taken into the freedom of the City; upon which this Court, at his humble request and the recommendation of his Lordship, do order he be taken and admitted into this Fellowship;

1682.
A free
man by re-
demption.

and accordingly, here in Court the Wardens being present, he is admitted, *as by redemption*, a member of this Society of the Grocers." I ought to state that Sir John Moore, a member of this Company, was the Lord Mayor of that year.

1683.
Arrange-
ment with
Christ's
Hospital.

The greatest difficulty which the Court of Assistants had to encounter, in their endeavours to conciliate the creditors, was with the body of Governors of Christ's Hospital. As they had been the most prompt in acting against the Company, so, on the present occasion, they opposed obstacles to any arrangement, save that of an immediate payment of their whole demand. They claimed arrears and charges as follows, viz.

On £20 per annum for Lady Conway's gift for nine years, and £140 for charges.

On £10 per annum on Lady Middleton's gift.

On £5 per annum on Mary Robinson's gift.

Besides arrears of allowance under Lady Slaney's will, and a debt of £500 bequeathed to them. After much debate, it was agreed that the matter should be left to arbitration and five persons were chosen on each side, whose decision should be considered as final. They decreed that a part of the claim should be paid in fourteen days and the remainder by yearly instalments: this decision gave great satisfaction to both parties and was highly advantageous to the Company, as it paved the way towards bringing their other refractory creditors to a similar arrangement. The situation of the Company improved by degrees, and every expectation was entertained that, by economy and by perseverance in the course pointed out by the arbitrators, they might, at length, become free from all embarrassments and recover their ancient importance in the City; but an

event occurred which threatened to neutralize the expected benefit and to defeat the hopes which had been cherished.

The event to which I allude is the issuing of the celebrated writ of *quo warranto* by Charles II. in 1684 ^{1684. Writ of quo warranto.} against the City charters and liberties. The circumstances which gave rise to this arbitrary proceeding arose from the illegal interference of the Court with the privileges of the Citizens in their election of Sheriffs and are detailed at length in the biographical sketch of Sir John Moore, at the end of this volume. The Court party, with his assistance as Lord Mayor, succeeded in forcing the election of their own candidates for that time; but, being conscious that to accomplish their purpose a fresh struggle was to be encountered every year, they resolved to strike a blow that should at once obviate all future interruption in their progress, that should fetter Parliament altogether, and leave the lives and liberties of the subject entirely at the mercy of the Crown. Their project was to seize the charters of all the Corporate boroughs in England. Sawyer, the Attorney-general, with a previous understanding in the proper legal quarters, intimated that he could undertake to prove a forfeiture of the City charters and liberties.¹ A writ of *quo warranto*, that is an inquiry into the validity of the charter, was authorized to be prosecuted and Charles well knew that a victory over this strong hold of liberty, would be followed by the implicit surrender of all other Corporations, where the establishment of the Court influence might be thought necessary. The pretence of

¹ Maitland, vol. i. p. 477. Burnet, History of his own Time.

forfeiture was, first, an act of Common Council passed nine years previously, by which a new rate of tolls had been levied on persons using the public markets which had been rebuilt after the great fire : secondly, a petition presented to the King two years before, in which it was alleged that, by the King's prorogation of parliament, public justice had been interrupted, and which petition the Court of Common Council had caused to be printed. Whether any Corporation *could* forfeit its existence, *as a Corporation*, by any abuse of its powers, or even by voluntary surrender, was not at this time clearly settled, nor indeed is it now.¹ Whether the *representatives* of a Corporation, such as the Court of Common Council, could effect a forfeiture of the rights of their constituents (which would imply that they could, by an act of their own, defeat the trust reposed in them, and alter the essential constitution of the body at large) may still more reasonably be doubted ; and ample authorities may be referred to, showing that it cannot. But that a bye-law, if bad or doubtful, or a disrespectful address to the King, however reprehensible, could legally produce any such effect, is a position hardly requiring to be confuted ; especially when it is known that, by one of the City charters, it is specifically provided, that none of its liberties or franchises are to be forfeited by any abuse of them whatever.²

Measures
taken by
the Com-
pany.

Having thus, by way of preliminary, stated the causes which induced Charles to take this impolitic and unpopular step, I shall briefly relate how the Gro-

¹ Kyd on Corporations, vol. ii.

² Charter 7th Richard II. The above account is, in great measure, taken from Norton's Commentaries on the Franchises of the City of London.

cers' Company acted on the occasion. On the 28th of March 1684, the Wardens acquainted the Court "that they had received his Majesty's writ, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, returnable the first day of the term;" and they stated, further, that the same had been served on the other chief Companies. The first step resolved upon was the election of a Committee to conduct the proceedings on the part of the Company; and the chief persons who composed it were the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Berkeley, who had served the office of Master the year preceding, Sir William Hooker, Sir John Cutler, and others. A deputation, attended by the clerk, waited on Mr. Secretary Jenkins, on the 9th of April, "in order to be informed what might be acceptable to his Majesty as expected to be done by this Company in obedience to the said writ, to the end the Committee might so report to the Court, that the Company might, without delay, act as became loyal subjects and prudent members, having also regard to the trust in them reposed? They received for answer, from the Secretary, that his Majesty designed not to intermeddle or take away of the rights, property, or privileges of any Company, nor to destroy or injure their ancient usages or franchises of their Corporations, but *only a regulation of the governing part*, so as his M^{ty} might, for the future, have in himself a moving power of any officer therein for misgovernment, in the same way and method that they themselves now used and claymed to have by power derivable from the Crown," or, in other words, that they should be incapable of exercising that free control over their own affairs which all their Charters, even that granted by Cromwell, had so solemnly conferred upon them. Re-

sistance was considered fruitless and, therefore, in order to derive all possible advantage from their ready submission, the Clerk was ordered to prepare *an instrument of surrender* to pass the common seal, and to accompany it by a petition to his Majesty, "in order to obviate his further displeasure in prosecution of the said writ, and to obtaine his grace and favour of the ancient Charters, rights, and privileges of this Company." In pursuance of an order of the Court, the Wardens were directed to consult Mr. Holt, the counsel, respecting the same writing or instrument, and he gave the following opinion, viz. "that the writing, so to be passed under the seal of the Company, does not in any way amount to a surrender of their Charter or Corporation, or any way to extinguish or weaken any franchise or liberty of the Company, but only their power of naming and chusing their Wardens and Assistants and Clerk, under such regulations for the future, as His Majesty shall, in his great wisdom, think fit for the well governing of the Company; and, notwithstanding such surrender when made, the Corporation will still remain upon its old foundation, and shall enjoy all its ancient rights and liberty and be in the same capacity every way, under such regulation as it was before such surrender made. All which being debated in Court and information given that other Companies in London are already prepared and very forward to attend His Majesty with cheerful and ready compliance with his gracious demands by his said writ, this Court thought fit, in order to the security and welfare of the whole Society, that this Company, which his Majesty has been graciously pleased so highly above others to honour, in condescending himself to become a member of it, might

not come behind others in demonstration of their loyalty and submission, herein have thought fit to order that the whole Commonalty be summoned to meet here at the Hall this afternoon, at two of the clock, in order to have their application and complete the whole matter of a speedy address to His Majesty."

Although the notice was short, the Assistants, Livery, and Commonalty assembled in great numbers; and the petition to the King, with the *Instrument* before alluded to, was submitted to them, couched in the following terms:—

THE PETITION.

"To the King's most excellent Majesty

Petition
to his
Majesty.

"The humble Petition of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Grocerie of London,

"In most humble manner sheweth, that your Majesty's Royal progenitors, Kings and Queens of England, did, by the several letters patent under the great seal, incorporate your petitioners, by which divers immunities, privileges, and franchises were granted to your petitioners, and for that, lately, your sacred Majesty in your Princely wisdom has thought fit to bring a *quo warranto* against your petitioners, which has given your petitioners just occasion to feare they have highly offended your sacred Majesty, whom in duty and allegiance they ought to obey;

"Your petitioners earnestly beg that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to pardon and remit what is passed and to accept of our humble submission to your sacred Majesty's good will and pleasure; and that your Majesty will further graciously be pleased to continue our former Charters, with such regulations for the government of the said Company as your sacred Majesty shall think fit.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray," &c.

THE INSTRUMENT.

"To all to whom these presents shall come, the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Grocerie of the City of London send greeting;

"Know ye, that we, considering how much it imports the concernment of our Company, to have men of known loyalty and approved integrity to bear offices of magistracy and places of trust in the said

Company, the said Wardens and Commonalty have granted, surrendered, and yielded up, and by these presents do grant, surrender, and yield up unto his most gracious Majesty King Charles the Second, by the grace of God, King of England, or his heirs and successors, all and singular the powers, franchises, privileges, libertys, and authorities whatsoever, granted, or to be used or exercised by the said Wardens or Commonalty, by virtue of any right, title, or interest vested in them by any charters, letters patent, custom, or prescription in force, of or concerning the electing, nominating, constituting, being, and appointing of any person or persons into, or for the several and respective offices of Wardens, Assistants, and Clerk of the said Company; and the said Wardens and Commonalty do hereby humbly beseech His Majesty to accept of this their surrender, and do, with all submission to His Majesty's good pleasure, implore his grace and favour, to re-grant to the said Wardens and Commonalty the naming and choosing of the said offices, and the said libertys or franchises, or so many of them as His Majesty, in his great wisdom, shall judge most conducive to the government of the said Company, and with and under such reservations, restrictions, and qualifications, as His Majesty, in his princely wisdom, shall be pleased to appoint. In witness whereof, the said Wardens and Commonalty have hereunto affixed their common seal the eighth day of April, in the six-and-thirtieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in the year of our Lord Christ, one thousand six hundred and eighty-four."

The above documents having been solemnly read and the question for their adoption put, it was carried unanimously, and the Company's seal ordered to be affixed to them. A deputation was also appointed to attend His Majesty therewith at Windsor.

Interview
with
Charles II.

The Wardens reported, on the 9th of May, that pursuant to the order of the Assembly, met the 12th of April last, they, with Sir James Edwards, Sir John Moore, and divers other members, attended His Majesty at Windsor on Sunday last. That His Majesty, being informed that a deputation of the Grocers was in attendance, "came forth &, with a very kind aspect, received them; where Sir James Edwards, at the re-

quest of the rest of the Members, presented the petition and instrument and declared to His Majesty, in the presence of the Lord Keeper, Lord Chief Justice, and many of the nobility, that his loyal subjects, the Grocers, (the Company His Majesty had been graciously pleased to make with a double stroke of his favour, in condescending so low as to become a member of their fraternity,) had no sooner read the writ of *quo warranto* but they called their Assistants and consulted and soon resolved upon their duty; and, summoning their commonalty together, they had, unanimously, (not one dissenting member,) agreed that a short, humble address, which, together with the instrument under their common seal, in the name of the whole Company of Grocers, they humbly prostrated at His Majesty's feet; and so on his knee presented them, which His Majesty most graciously received, declaring to them he was a member of their Company and they might assure themselves of all kindness and favour he could, according to the laws, bestow upon them; and so His Majesty went to Chapel, dismissing the whole assembly, without hearing any other persons; and committed the Company's petition to the care of Sir Lionel Jenkins, with particular command to take care of this Company; and that Sir Lionel Jenkins has since got the same referred, and declared himself very zealous and affectionate to serve this Company to the utmost of his power; that all care and diligence have since been used to search records and make preparation, that the Company may have a confirmation of their Charter to the best benefit and advantage."

The King having obtained, by means of corrupt Judges, a verdict on the *quo warranto* against the City, Judgment against the City.

the following sentence was pronounced by Justice Jones, on the 12th of June 1684, in Trinity term:—

“That a City might forfeit its charter; that the malversations of the Common Council were the acts of the whole City; and that the two points set forth in the pleadings were just grounds for the forfeiting of a charter; upon which premises the proper conclusion seemed to be, that, therefore, the City of London had forfeited their charter!”

But the consequences of enforcing the forfeiture were so much apprehended, that it was not thought fit to venture upon it immediately; and the Attorney General moved, contrary to the usual custom in such cases, that the judgment might not be recorded.¹

The Citizens, in the meanwhile, after much debate and consideration, agreed to submit themselves and their case to the King: the Lord Mayor and a deputation repaired to Windsor, where they had an interview with His Majesty, who accepted their submission on the following conditions: viz. that, “in future, no Lord Mayor, Alderman, Sheriff, Recorder or other officer, should be allowed to enter upon his office without the previous sanction of the King; that, if persons elected to any of the above offices did not meet His Majesty’s approbation, that he might elect others, by commission, if he pleased.” The Lord Mayor communicated the six conditions, of which the above is the substance, to the Citizens in Common Hall assembled, where, after violent opposition, they were carried by a majority of eighteen, to the surprise of all the friends of liberty.²

¹ It was entered a short time afterwards, when the Citizens had made their submission.—*Kennet’s History of England*.

² Kennet’s History of England.—Maitland’s History of London.

The natural consequence of this servile submission was, that, in a short time, all the Aldermen obnoxious to the Court were got rid of, and others chosen in their room by Royal commission. A new Lord Mayor and Recorder and new Sheriffs were appointed, in the same manner, to act during pleasure. In short, the City and the Companies of London, at the death of Charles II. in February 1685, were left with Charters scarcely deserving the name, which placed their liberties and municipal privileges at the disposal of the Crown, in a manner unprecedented in the annals of English history.

1685.
Death of
Charles II.

That unreal mockery, miscalled the Charter of the Grocers' Company, was in no degree more favourable than that of the City. It commences with a recital of the *Instrument*, or surrender of the Wardens and Assistants and goes on to state that His Majesty is graciously pleased to grant them another Charter, *under such restrictions as he shall think fit*. He incorporates them by their ancient name of *The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Groceries of London*, to have perpetual succession; and to have power, yearly, to choose Wardens, with the *proviso*, however, that they must hold communion with the Church of England, and that they shall have received the holy sacrament according to the forms prescribed by the Church, within six months before; that after their election they shall, before they act, take the several oaths and subscribe the declaration appointed by act of Parliament. The Wardens' and Clerk's names are, by a special clause, to be first presented to the King and if approved, under the sign manual or privy signet, they may proceed to take the oaths; if, on the contrary, they are

Charter of
Charles II.

rejected, the Court of Assistants are to elect others and so on, from time to time, until His Majesty is satisfied : every election made contrary to this clause to be null and void. The King reserves to himself the power of removing, by an order of Privy Council, any Wardens, Assistants or Clerk. The said Wardens and Commonalty are to be subject to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, who are to approve all persons proposed to be admitted to the clothing. In short, although there are several apparent privileges detailed in this Charter, all liberty of will and of action is effectually absorbed, and the Company are allowed to exist only during the pleasure of the King ; and, as if in bitter irony of the rest, this memorable document closes with “ a confirmation of all Charters, grants, usages, and privileges in and by all things ; so that the Company shall not be troubled or molested by the King, his heirs, or successors, or any of their ministers, for or by reason of any abuse or misusage for the past ! ”

1686.
New bye-
laws.

Mr. Ravenhill states that the Grocers' Company, “ when the *quo warranto* was brought against them, anno 1684, were (of all Companies in London) under the most irregular government, as to bye-laws and ordinances, to warrant their actions and proceedings, not having any extant (that he could find), made and legally confirmed, since the time of King Henry VIII.; in whose reign, (continues he,) by search, I found on record, in the town-clerk's office, many suited to the distempers and nature of the mystery of the Grocery in those days : ” having taken copies, amounting to nearly one hundred sheets, he found most of them obsolete and inapplicable to the time. The renewal of the Charter offered, in the opinion of the Court of

Assistants, an excellent opportunity of framing a new set of bye-laws;¹ and, availing themselves of the assistance and influence of the Earl of Mulgrave,² their Master for the year, they procured, what is termed in the records, “an enlargement of their Charter,” with the following advantages, viz. a confirmation of the Charter of Henry VI., granting the office of garbling to the Company, in all places in this kingdom, the City of London excepted, and “declaring the species of the mystery, which in former charters was expressed under the denomination of *Grocery*, but, in the present, was declared to include all druggists, tobacconists, and tobacco-cutters.”

It had been suspected that Charles II., naturally a good-natured man, had been influenced in those measures against the liberty of the subject, which impressed so deep a stain on the latter part of his reign, by the counsels of his brother, the Duke of York. The conduct of James, on attaining the Crown, fully confirmed these suspicions; for his first act was an infringement of the most sacred right of the Citizens. His jealousy respecting the election of members in his new Parliament was so excessive, that on the 6th of May 1685, he directed the Lord Mayor to issue precepts to the Companies, the object of which was to influence the selection of voters. The one addressed to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Grocers' Company required “a return of such *loyal and worthy* members as *may be judged worthy and fit* to be, by the Lord Mayor

Accession
of James
II. and his
tyranny.

¹ They were not finally completed and approved until the beginning of 1688.

² Afterwards created Duke of Buckinghamshire.

and Court of Aldermen, *approved of* as Liverymen to elect members to serve for the City of London at the approaching parliament." The allusion to the judgment of the Court of Aldermen was the more insulting, as the commission issued at the commencement of the year, to which I have already alluded, had appointed sixteen new Aldermen, and had degraded eight of the old ones, known to be of independent principles. He next proceeded to wreak his vengeance on Alderman Cornish, who, together with one Bethel, had been chosen Sheriff in opposition to the Court and who had shewn himself a staunch supporter of the Exclusion-bill. The proceedings against Cornish excited universal indignation; he was thrown into prison and after remaining there for a few days, was suddenly informed, on Saturday at noon, that an indictment for high treason was prepared against him, and that he would be tried on the ensuing Monday. His children petitioned the King for time to prepare their father's defence, and for a copy of the indictment, the nature of the charge being unknown to the prisoner; they urged that his witnesses were at a distance, and that he was, in consequence, unable to establish the proofs of his innocence. The subtle Monarch referred the petition to his venal Judges, who, of course, rejected it. The trial took place on the Monday, and a conviction followed, obtained on the sole evidence of two pardoned traitors.¹ He was executed within a week of his committal, and, a few days afterwards, his innocence and the perjury

¹ Goodenough, the seditious under-sheriff of London, who had been engaged in the Rye-house plot and was taken prisoner after the battle of Sedgemoor, and Colonel Rumfey.—*Hume*, vol. viii.

of the witnesses for the prosecution were so clearly established, that the King could not forbear returning the forfeited estates to the injured family.

This execution was, of itself, sufficient to alienate, for ever the affections of James's subjects, had they entertained any towards his person; but his subsequent acts, in levying duties without the authority of parliament, in dispensing with the operation of the Test-act, and, finally, in prosecuting the seven Bishops, so completely detached the body of the people from his interests, that they adopted the resolution of expelling him from the throne, and of inviting William, Prince of Orange, to reign in his place. The instant James was apprised of his danger, he sent for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and voluntarily declared his determination to restore the City Charters and liberties as they existed before the issuing of the writ of *quo warranto*. His great legal adviser, Jefferies, accordingly came to Guildhall and delivered the Charter, with two grants of restoration, to the Court of Aldermen.¹

In August 1687, the Court of Assistants, taking into consideration the many and valuable services rendered to the Company by Mr. Ravenhill, their Clerk, during the period of their embarrassments and the pains taken by him in drawing up and printing what was termed *the Company's case*, a publication eminently useful, as it explained the true causes of their inability to discharge their charities and other obligations, and thus rescued them from the obloquy incurred at the period of the sequestration of the Hall, and of the suits prosecuted against them, voted him a gratuity of two hundred

1687.
Gratuity
to Mr.
Ravenhill.

¹ Norton's Commentaries, p. 315. Repertorium, 1688.

pounds, and another of one hundred to his son for his assistance.

1688.
The Re-
volution.

James II. had hardly left London with the view of encountering his opponents, when several Lords of parliament assembled at Guildhall and in the Court of Aldermen, issued a solemn declaration in favour of the Prince of Orange; this was followed by an Address of the Court of Common Council, in which they implored that Prince's protection, and promised him a welcome and joyful reception. William shortly afterwards arrived in London, and received from the Corporation a warm address of congratulation through the hands of the Recorder.

The *quo*
warranto
declared
to be ille-
gal by Par-
liament.

The Nation having thus emancipated itself from oppression, resolved to secure, at this opportunity, that free and constitutional form of government which had been so ardently desired, and which has since distinguished it above all the Empires of the earth. This was accomplished by that memorable statute termed the Bill of Rights. The security of the City of London and of its immunities and privileges being considered essential to the national welfare, Parliament passed a law,¹ declaratory that the judgments obtained upon the late *quo warranto* and all the consequent proceedings, were illegal and arbitrary; "and it was enacted, not only that such judgment should be reversed, annulled, and made void, but that the Lord Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty, should for ever, thereafter, remain a body corporate and politic, without any seizure or fore-judger, or being thereof excluded or ousted, upon any pretence of forfeiture or misde-

¹ 2 Will. and Mary, sess. 1, c. 8.

meanour whatsoever, theretofore or thereafter to be done, committed or suffered.”¹

In November 1688, the King and Queen published a proclamation “for restoring Corporations and members of bodies politique to their state and degree in which they were at the time of the *quo warranto*, brought against them.” On this being read to the Court, the Clerk stated that as there was some obscurity in the wording, which threw a doubt as to the Companies in London, and in order to avoid unpleasant consequences, it had appeared to him desirable to procure back the Company’s surrender, if not enrolled, and to cancel it. This he had done, and produced it in Court, for which act of foresight and precaution, he received the thanks of the Assistants.

1688.
Cancell-
ing of the
Compa-
ny’s sur-
render.

The 22d of October 1689, is a day memorable in the annals of the Grocers’ Company. His Majesty, King William III., the restorer of the liberties of the nation at large and of those of the City, condescended to be enrolled a brother of the Company, and to take upon himself the office of its Sovereign Master for the year. The detail of the proceedings is so curious, that I am unwilling to diminish any portion of the interest it inspires, by offering it to the reader in any other form than that in which it is registered in the Company’s books; the extract is as follows:—

1689.
King Wil-
liam III.
Sovereign
Master of
the Com-
pany.

“The 22d October 1689. *Gugl. et Mariæ, Regis et Regina, anno primo.* At a Court of Assistants assembled in Grocers’ Hall upon this solemn and happy occasion, the right honourable Charles, Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty’s household, came here in person this day and acquainted the Wardens and Assistants, that our most sovereign lord King William of England, &c. is

1689.
22d Oct.

¹ Norton’s Commentaries, p. 316.

graciously pleased, of his special grace towards this Company, to assume the title, and graciously permitting their election to be recorded Sovereign Master of this Society, upon which the Wardens and Assistants here assembled do with most humble and grateful sense of such His Majesty's condescension, with thankful hearts, embrace His Majesty's royal favour therein, and do, with most submissive allegiance, in humble manner, elect and receive his Sacred Majesty for their Sovereign Master accordingly; most humbly beseeching His Majesty's gracious acceptance thereof, in an exemplified copy of this entry, together with their most humble duty and thanks, in the name of the whole Company of Grocers, to be presented in a gold box to His Majesty, by the Wardens, and such members as they shall take to their assistance, attending his honour in so solemn a duty to His Majesty.

God save the King and Queen."

And afterwards the Clerk read the following account of the Company, in Latin and English, viz.—

"Aula Aromatariorum (vulgariter Grocers' Hall,) olim nominabatur Domus illustrissimi Domini Fitzwalter, unius regni hujus Paribus, quam regnante Henrico Sexto, societati Aromatariorum vendidit. Sita est in ipso urbis meditullio, cui adjacet hortus, qui aeri liberiori spatium det, necnon area præ foribus satis ampla, quâ Senatorum, vice Comitumque, dum Prætori, rebusque publicis inserviunt, Nobilium etiam quacunque de causâ huc accedentium, currus recipiantur; ac ea de causa Communitas Aromatariorum, post conflagrationem urbis horrendam, re-edicabat, ampliorem fecit & omnis generis necessariis adornavit, ut domus ad summum magistratum magnifice recipiendum præ omnibus aliis maxime commoda videretur: Summus enim Magistratus vicem gerit ipsius Regis; nullis igitur sumptibus pepercit Aromatariorum societas, ut receptaculum esset tanto officio, tanto Magistratu dignum; nam in hoc opere perficiendo, multa expenduntur millia solidorum, ut ædificium esset splendidum, aptum & suis civibus conveniens, qui in loco hoc sese solemnibus conviviis, amicitiam suam invicem testantur & augent & ab omni civitatis parte congregati huc accedunt, ut mutuam erga seipsos benevolentiam exerçant. Hoc quoque honori & gloriæ totius regni vertitur dum egredientes & domi redeuntes, peregrini et domestici, aulam hanc conspicuam mirantur simul et amant.

"Quod ad antiquitatem spectat egregiæ hujus Societatis, originem suam longâ serie deducit a mercatoribus Romanis, qui cum Orientali orbis regione commercia habuerunt pro aromatibus comparandis & devictâ hac insulâ, urbem habitabant. Quibus nostratium in re nauticâ peritia originem suam debere videtur, saltem ab illis multum incrementi accepit, atque adeo maris imperium, quod hæc insula large lateque per multa retro sæcula

obtinet, eisdem aliquo modo acceptum refert. Qua propter in divitiis & abundanti rerum copiâ, cæteras omnes communitates facile superabant. Hinc ortæ sunt familiæ illustrissimæ, mox prolem illustriorem daturæ.

“Hæc communitas, corpus fit politicum, sub curâ et gubernatione quatuor Custodum, qui vocari possint superintendentes, nomine Magistro excluso, ut capiti coronato semper locus relinquetur, quem locum Carolus Secundus (beatæ memoriæ) Rex implere non dedignatus est; cujus nomen, ut æternitati consecraret gratissima Societas, statuam ejus erexit in byrsâ Regiâ & in registro suo nomen ejus inscriptum habet, ut testimonium sit posteris gratitudinis suæ erga Regem tam benignum, qui chartam illi fixam reddidit & firmam; quâ in re exemplum proposuit Regibus suis successoribus, ut favore suo perpetuo communitatem hanc foverent, ut perpetuum sit charitatis diversorium & fertilissimum mercatorum opulentorum, piorum civium & fidelium subditorum, seminarium.”

Which may be thus read in English:—

Grocers' Hall was once the mansion-house of the Lord Fitzwalter, a peer of this realm, of whom the Company purchased the same, in the reign of King Henry VI., being situate in the centre of the City of London, and having a fair open garden behind for air and diversion; and before it, within the gate, a large court-yard for the reception of coaches, as the Aldermen and Sheriffs attend the Lord Mayor on public affairs, especially from Guildhall, and the sessions at the Old Bailey; or as the nobility, and other persons of quality, shall either pay their visits, or be thither invited by his Lordship. For these reasons, the Company of Grocers, after the late dreadful fire, rebuilt and enlarged it with all offices and accommodations, far beyond any other place that ever was, or now is, for the most commodious seat of the Chief Magistrate, as he is, for the time being, his Majesty's representative in this famous city, at the expense of many thousand pounds, as designing it for encouragement of their members, and conveniency of the Citizens resorting thither, as to the fountain of justice, from all parts of the City; as it may, also, redound to the honour of the kingdom, being conspicuous (in their transient view), to Ambassadors and foreigners, as well as natives of His Majesty's dominions, passing and repassing through this City.

“And as this Society may boast of its antiquity, deriving its original from merchants in Rome trading in spices to the Eastern parts, who from Rome transplanted themselves to this City with the conquest of this island, and first gave wings to navigation here, from whence this island hath been able to give law by sea to all the world; so hath it (above all other Companies in London) abounded in wealthy members,

trading both at home and abroad, from whence have sprung many honourable families, being incorporate by the name of Four Wardens, as superintendents, without a Master, and so most capable of adoption by a crowned head: King Charles the Second, of blessed memory, having been their last Sovereign Master; and, as other Companies have done, in memory of the King from whom they have received the like honour, so this Company hath set up his said late Majesty's statue in the Royal Exchange, and recorded his sacred name here in their register, that so the generations to come may know how far they are debtors to his memory for the foundation he laid, whereon his royal Successors might build, to carry on and complete their happiness, in restoring and settling so pious a nursery of charities, and fruitful seminary of eminent merchants and good citizens.

God save the King and Queen."

1690.
Charter
and Bye-
laws of
William
and Mary.

One of the first acts of the Court of Assistants, after the accession of King William and Queen Mary, was to obtain from their Majesties a new Charter, which fully confirmed and established the privileges and advantages contained in the last one of James II. and which added to the *Mystery of Groceries* all persons following the trade of Sugar-bakers. "Our bye-laws," says Ravenhill, "by learned Counsel, were settled and again perused, examined and approved of, as the law directs, by the right honourable the Lords Commissioners for the custody of the great seal, and the two Lord Chief Justices, Sir John Holt and Sir Henry Pollexfen, pursuant to our late Charter so enlarged, whereby our ancient usages and privileges, for well governing and ordering our members and mystery, are in every kind regulated, augmented, and supplied with addition of new, suited to all our defects." This Charter and these bye-laws, subsequently confirmed by Queen Anne in 1711 and by King George I. in 1722, are those by which the Company is at present governed.

Quarter-
age.

Before I dismiss the subject of Charters, I ought to

mention that the Wardens were, by the authority contained in *all* their Charters, empowered to levy on the members a small annual sum towards the charges and expenses of the Company, received four times in the year and termed in the records *Quarterage*.¹ The collection of it had been suspended after the fire of London, on account of the distress of the members until the year 1690, when it was again claimed, with seven years arrears. The Clerk and Beadles appear to have derived a portion of their salaries by charging a commission on the collection of this impost. It was finally abolished on the 11th July 1759, when the circumstances of the Company had assumed a decidedly favourable appearance, and an addition was made to the salaries of the Company's officers, as a compensation for the loss they sustained by the abolition.

Tranquillity and confidence having been restored after the accession of William and Mary, and the privileges and rights of Corporate bodies firmly established by Parliament, the affairs of the Company began gradually to improve; and, for several years, no occurrence worth recording took place. In the year 1694, as I have already stated,² the Company entered into an agreement with the Directors of the Bank of England, to grant them, for a series of years, the use of the Hall for the conduct of the business of that Corporation: this was renewed from time to time until the year 1734, when the establishment finally removed to Thread-needle-street.

1694.
The Hall
demised to
the Bank
of Eng-
land.

¹ It was a mere trifle, amounting to a contribution of 1s. 6d. *per annum* from each member.

² See page 31.

1700.
State of
the Com-
pany's
Affairs.

Although the Company's affairs had been for a considerable time in a state of progressive amendment, they had still some difficulties to combat in the year 1700, arising principally from the non-payment of monies due to them by the Irish Society and by the Vintners' Company. A committee was selected from the Court of Assistants to consider the matter, and, on the 22d March 1700, they reported as follows:—

“We, whose names are here underwritten, having met pursuant to an order of the Court of Assistants held on Wednesday the 10th May last, in order to inspect and examine the state of this Company, as to the rents and charities, do find the same to be as by the case thereof hereunto annexed; and, upon reading a letter from Mr. George Finch, the present tenant of this Company's lands in the kingdom of Ireland bearing date the 7th day of February 1698, are of opinion, it may be for the Company's advantage to treat with the said Mr. Finch for an additional term to his lease in being, upon his forthwith advancing a fine and a considerable rent to the Company; all which we humbly submit to the further consideration of the Court of Assistants. Dated 9th March 1699.”

This is followed by the *Case* above alluded to, and which I insert *verbatim*:—

“*The Company's Case as to their Revenues and Charities,*
the 19th March 1699.”

“The Company, in the year 1686, obtained a decree from the Commissioners for charitable uses, for settling their estate, in trustees, for the due payment of their charities for the future; and procured, from the said Commissioners, twenty years' time, from Midsummer 1686, for the payment of all arrears of Charities then due from the Company.

Per Annum.

“The charities due to the several persons and places respectively appointed to be paid by the donors’ wills, together with the interest of the mortgage-money then charged on the Hall, amounts to . . . £ 941 15 0

“And the revenue then settled by the said decree, in which the Hall was charged at £200 per annum to discharge the same, amounted to no more than . . . 877 16 8

“So that the revenue fell short of discharging the charities and payments by . . . £ 63 18 4

“Which arrears of £63:18:4 per annum more than the revenue, for 13 years, to Midsummer 1699, amounts to . . . 830 18 3

“Lost by the Hall when unlet by the Mayoralty of Sir John Chapman, being half a year, £100, and in the Mayoralty of Sir Thomas Pilkington, being two years, £400; in all . . . 500 0 0

“And by loss in payment of the Parish and Ward duties, repairs, King’s taxes, and other charges on the Hall, not allowed by the decree for 8 years, till let to the Bank of England . . . 500 0 0

“And by non-payment of the Irish revenue, payable from the City of London and Company of Vintners, to Midsummer 1699, charged in the said decree, at £100 per annum . . . 905 0 0

Sum total . . . £2735 18 3

“This Account examined by us, the 19th March 1699;

THOMAS BOURNE, SAM^l BREWSTER, JOHN OWEN.”

The recommendation of the Committee was considered and adopted, and the Irish estate let to Mr. Finch on lease for sixty-one years, at a fine of £1400, and a rent of £100 *per annum*; the former was, shortly after, apportioned in liquidation of the debts.

In the month of October 1769, a question arose 1769.

Presentation to the Rectory of St. Mary-le-bow.

respecting the Company's right to the third presentation to the Rectory of Saint Mary-le-bow, in Cheapside. A case was submitted to the Solicitor-general, who decided in favour of the Grocers' Company, and the result was, that they inducted their candidate, the Rev. Mr. Sclater. I should not have alluded to this fact, did it not appear to me a matter of some interest, that the members of the Grocers' Company should be acquainted with the circumstances which obtained for them the privilege of every third presentation to this important benefice.

Allhallows, Honey-lane.

Simon Strete, by his will dated the 14th March 1456, gave to the Grocers' Company and their successors for ever, certain premises in Honey-lane, together with the right of presentation to the rectory of Allhallows, Honey-lane, chargeable with certain Charities therein mentioned.¹ As no vestige of this church remains, a brief account of it, extracted chiefly from *Newcourt's Ecclesiastical Parochial History of London*,² may not be uninteresting:—"This is a rectory and was a small parish church which stood in Cheap Ward, on the north side of Cheapside, in Honey-lane; a place not so called for the sweetness thereof, being very narrow and somewhat dark, but rather from the often washing to keep it clean." Newcourt then goes on to state that "the patronage of old was in the gift of private persons, Citizens of London, the last whereof was Thomas Knolles, who, in 1399, was Mayor of London, and being by Company a Grocer, in all likelyhood, either he or his heirs gave the advowson thereof to that Com-

¹ The Company's Register of Grants and Wills.

² Edition 1708, p. 251.

pany : for it appears, by what follows, that it has been in their patronage ever since the year 1471 and probably for some years before." Newcourt's conjecture is completely set at rest by what I have stated at the commencement of this paragraph. "This rectory," continues he, "is subject to the Archdeacon, saving only as to wills and administrations, which belong to the Commissary."¹

"Sir John Norman, draper, Mayor of London in 1453 was buried in this church. He was son of John Norman, of Banbury, in Oxfordshire, and was the first Mayor that was rowed by water to Westminster to take his oath ; he caused a barge to be made at his own charge, and every Company had small barges, well decked and trimmed, to pass along with him ; for joy whereof the waterman made a song in praise of him, beginning thus, *Row thy boat, Norman.*" This church was burned down by the great fire of London and on the site, by act of parliament, was erected a part of Honey-lane market.² This parish was, on the rebuilding of the City, united to those of St. Pancras Soper-lane and St. Mary-le-Bow, and, by a decree then made, the presentation to the Rectory was vested, in turn, in

¹ "In 1636 the yearly profits of the church of Allhallows Honey-lane were returned as follows :—

Tythes	£40	0	0
Casualties	4	0	0
Glebe	13	0	0

Tythes now of this parish, St. Mary-le-Bow
and St. Pancras, as united, are yearly . . 200 0 0."

Newcourt's Ecclesiastical History, Sion College MS.

² When the market was built, the Company received from the City "£120, in satisfaction for the parsonage-house in Honey-lane, taken down for the new market."

the Crown, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Grocers' Company.

1770.
Prosecu-
tion of the
Company
by the
Corpora-
tion of
London.

I have now to record a circumstance which, at the time, created very considerable excitement among the Citizens of London, and, for a short period, placed the Grocers' Company in jeopardy. Political animosities and party feelings ran very high in the years 1768 and 1769: Mr. Wilkes engrossing, about this period, a great share of public and of parliamentary attention, and being supported by a strong party. He and his coadjutors were thoroughly skilled in the most effective modes of acquiring political notoriety and encouraged and promoted the holding of public meetings, clubs, and associations and of framing resolutions and issuing remonstrances and pamphlets. The public mind, thus stimulated, was in a state of ferment which had reached its height at the period when Lord North succeeded the Duke of Grafton as First Lord of his Majesty's Treasury; this was at the commencement of 1770 and after the Corporation of London had presented a strong and somewhat intemperate petition to George III., who did not pay to that production the favourable attention which its authors had the presumption to expect. Thus disappointed, they determined to deliver to the King another paper, entitled, "The *humble* Address, *Remonstrance*, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London." In this application the Citizens undertook to declare what they conceived to be the law of the land and wherein it had been violated, and to prophesy that its violation would produce more ruinous consequences than the ship-money of Charles I. and the dispensing power of James II.; they declared the Parliament a non-entity, an illegal

assembly, whose acts were not binding, and, therefore, could require no obedience. As a specimen of the terms in which the Corporation dictated to the Sovereign and of the indecent license of the period, I will cite the concluding paragraph of this remonstrance:—

“Since, therefore, the misdeeds of your Majesty’s Ministers, in violating the freedom of election and depraving the noble constitution of Parliaments are notorious, as well as subversive of the fundamental laws and liberties of this realm; and since your Majesty, both in honour and justice, is obliged inviolably to preserve them, according to the oath made to God and your subjects at the Coronation; we, your Majesty’s *remonstrants*, assure ourselves that your Majesty will restore the constitutional government and quiet of your people, by dissolving this Parliament, and removing those evil Ministers for ever from your councils.”¹

Address
and
Remon-
strance of
the Citi-
zens.

The King’s reply was in the tone of temperate but dignified and forcible reproof; it was couched in the following terms:—“I shall always be ready to receive the requests and to listen to the complaints of my subjects; but it gives me great concern to find that any of them should have been so far misled as to offer me an address and remonstrance, the contents of which I cannot but consider as disrespectful to me, injurious to my Parliament, and irreconcilable to the principles of the Constitution. I have made the law of the land the rule of my conduct, esteeming it my chief glory to

¹ I have called this the Address of the Corporation; but I ought, in justice, to state that, at a Court of Aldermen, held at this period, sixteen of that body signed a protest, declaring that they were not assenting to, nor had signified their approbation of the said *Address, Remonstrance, and Petition*.

reign over a free people. With this view, I have always been careful as well to execute faithfully the trust reposed in me as to avoid even the appearance of invading any of those powers which the Constitution has placed in other hands. It is only by persevering in such a conduct that I can either discharge my own duty or secure to my subjects the free enjoyment of those rights which my family were called to defend; and, while I act upon these principles, I shall have a right to expect, and I am confident I shall continue to receive, the steady and affectionate support of my people.”¹

Conduct
of the
Company.

The proceedings of the Grocers’ Company, at this juncture, show them to have been loyal and faithful subjects and opposed to the irreverent and factious proceedings of the Corporation of London: their conduct is thus recorded in their journals:—

“The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor² having issued precepts for summoning the Livery of this City to meet at Guildhall, on Tuesday, the 6th instant, to consider of further application for redress of grievances, which gave existence to a paper entitled, *The humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of this City*, which was ordered, and afterwards presented to his Majesty; the same was taken into mature consideration and, after great debate of the matter, it was resolved upon the question, that this Court entirely disapproves of the said paper, being fully persuaded that His Majesty’s people, as well as his Parliament, will reject with disdain every insidious

¹ Bisset’s History of the Reign of George III. vol. ii.

² Alderman Beckford.

suggestion of those ill-designing men, who are, in reality, undermining the public liberty, under the specious pretence of zeal for its preservation, and, therefore, look upon it as indecent and highly disrespectful to His Majesty's person and dignity, injurious to the supreme authority of Parliament assembled, and unwarrantable, as it tends to subvert the happy constitution of this kingdom.

“ Then it was resolved upon the question and ordered for the future, that no Warden of this Company do summon the Livery thereof to attend at any meetings in the Guildhall of this City, except for the purpose of elections, without the express order of this Court.”

A few days after the passing of this resolution, namely on the 9th of April 1770, the following precepts were received from the Lord Mayor, and submitted to a Court specially summoned for the purpose :—

“ To the Masters and Wardens of }
the Company of Grocers. } By the Mayor.

“ These are to require you to cause all the Livery of your Company to be summoned to meet at Guildhall, on Thursday the 12th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the report of His Majesty's answer to their humble address, remonstrance, and petition, and to take into consideration some late resolutions and orders of the Courts of Assistants of the Companies of Goldsmiths, Weavers, and Grocers. Hereof you are not to fail. Dated the 9th day of April 1770.

HODGES.”

“ After consideration thereof, the Court is unanimously of opinion that his Lordship had no legal authority to issue precepts for calling a Common Hall, to be held on the 12th instant, for the purposes mentioned in the said precept, particularly to that part which relates to the resolutions of this Court; and, therefore, this Court does determine and resolve not to summon the Livery of this Company on that precept.”

The other precept is as follows :—

“To the Masters and Wardens of }
the Company of Grocers. } By the Mayor.

“Having received information that certain orders and resolutions have been lately made in your Company which affect the rights and dignity of the City of London ; these are, therefore, to require that you, forthwith, transmit to me authentic copies of all orders and resolutions made by your Company, and every part thereof, during the month of March last past, together with the names of the members present, distinguishing the office they discharged. Hereof fail not, as you will answer the contrary. Dated this 9th day of April 1770.

HODGES.”

“After taking the same into consideration, the Court was unanimous in opinion, that it becomes them, as a Court of Assistants of the Grocers’ Company, to refuse his Lordship’s demands, contained in the said last precept ; and the Clerk was ordered to wait on the Lord Mayor with a copy of the said precept, and this Court’s determination thereon.”

The other Companies who joined with the Grocers in making this noble stand against disaffection, were, as appears by the above precepts, the Goldsmiths’ and the Weavers’, and they passed resolutions of a similar tendency.

Decision
of the
Mayor’s
Court.

At the instigation of the Lord Mayor and his party, a Committee of the Livery¹ was appointed to consider of the proper mode of proceeding against, what they termed, the *refractory* Companies and to report their opinion thereon to the Common Council. A case was, accordingly, prepared and submitted to counsel, and it paved the way to the legal proceedings which had for object the disfranchisement of the three Companies.²

¹ The Committee consisted of six Aldermen and twelve Common Councilmen.

² Deputy, afterwards Sir John Hopkins, being Master at this time, the notice of action was served upon him.

Several informations in the Lord Mayor's Court were prepared and filed; but one only, against Mr. Alderman Plumbe, Master of the Goldsmiths' Company, was brought forward, the others waiting the event and issue of that. The case was tried, by a special jury, before Mr. Recorder Glyn, (who was one of the Counsel that had signed the opinion,) and a verdict of *guilty* was given. A motion in arrest of judgment was made, on which the judgment was affirmed; but, a writ of error being brought, it was argued several times before the five Judges assigned for that purpose, (which is a peculiar tribunal, in the nature of a court of error, in all matters decided in the Mayor's Court,¹) and the judgment of the Lord Mayor's Court was reversed, upon the grounds stated in the arguments delivered by the judges. The substance of these opinions is thus given in a periodical production of the period:—"Yesterday, Lord Chief Justice De Grey, Lord Chief Justice Baron Smythe, Mr. Justice Aston, and Mr. Justice Ashhurst, the Commissioners appointed to review the proceedings on an information of disfranchisement, filed by the Common Serjeant against Mr. Alderman Plumbe, met, according to adjournment, at Guildhall, and delivered their judgment, which was, that they were *unanimously* of opinion that the information was erroneous in many particulars which they severally specified, and that Mr. Alderman Plumbe, by neglecting to summons the Livery of the Goldsmiths' Company, of which he was Prime Warden, to attend Alderman Beckford, when Lord Mayor, at a Common Hall, had not been guilty

Judgment
reversed.

¹ Payne's Treatise on Municipal Rights, page 105.

of any offence against his oath and duty as a freeman ; consequently, the judgment of disfranchisement pronounced against him, in the Mayor's Court, by the Recorder, was, by them, reversed." ¹

Chief Jus-
tice De
Grey's
opinion.

Lord Chief Justice De Grey's opinion is so clear and luminous, that it merits to be here recorded. He observes, "thus far we know, that the constitution of the City of London does not contain these Companies, I mean originally, and from their charters, and all prescriptive rights ; it is by subsequent accident that they came now to bear the relation they do to their Companies as Livery. The Livery are not formed out of their Corporate body ; for whatever their constituent parts, their obligations, duties, powers, customs, and rights are, either as altogether, or as individuals, they are no part of the City customs or rights, but a subordinate, detached, and independent body ; I mean independent with regard to the original constitution.

"Now there is nothing in law more defined, or better understood, than the rules by which the powers of corporate bodies are to be exercised ; and they have no power but under their Charter, or by prescription, or, in some few instances, by act of Parliament, or the general rules of law applied to them. They cannot go beyond their authority, and its incidental consequences, that is most clear ; and the governing power, whatever it is, can no more impose demands beyond the constitutional authority, than the governed can disobey any within it. As the whole body must keep within the limits of its authority, so must every derivative part of

¹ London Magazine for July 1775, page 376.

it ; so must the officer confine himself to his duty in the exercise of the power given him ; and the different parts of the constitution, each having their peculiar department, all must be subservient to the good of the whole. Now the head can no more compel any particular part of the Corporation to meet, but for the purpose of doing such business, which by the constitution belongs to such part, than any other man. If such law is issued contrary to the constitution of the City, as such, it is void ; that is, it can derive no authority from the constitution of the City, or Corporation, any more than it would from the authority of a private man. It has been truly said, everybody has a right, by our constitution, to petition the Sovereign. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen have a right, as individuals, to petition the Sovereign ; nay, they may have a right, since they have now as a body certain rights given them, particularly by the late act of parliament giving the power of elections, they have given to them by a legislative act, a certain right (I do not know how to call it a corporate right, but a certain right belonging to that meeting,) the right of elections ; and, therefore, I think a body might possibly suppose a case, in which the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, as such, might have some business upon which they might think proper to address the Crown ; and if they did so, if such precept was issued to the Warden, it would be his duty to obey it ; there it would appear to be, I cannot say a Corporate purpose, but a legal business to be transacted legally ; and if a Warden was to disobey such an order as that, he would offend as a Warden ; there is no doubt about that ; but the question is, what is to be done where it appears the subject of their

meeting is not the particular business of that body, nor even the particular business of the City, but relates to supposed national grievances, which is the concern of the Citizens, as subjects and Liverymen, as it concerns everybody, to present a petition to the Sovereign; but it has nothing to do with the corporate capacity of the City, and nothing to do with the collective character of the Livery, but it might be a matter equally relative to the subject at large; consequently, it is as clear as the sun, they could not meet upon this subject *Corporaliter*.”¹

The determination of the judges thus completely negatived the opinion given by the Recorder and the other learned Counsel, which in effect stated, “that it was the duty of the Wardens of the *refractory* Companies to have executed the precept, and that by a wilful refusal on their parts they committed an offence punishable by disfranchisement,” their Lordships ruling, “that Mr. Alderman Plumbe had not been guilty of any offence, either in his character of Warden of the Company, or of a freeman of London; as well as, that the Livery could not either address, remonstrate, or petition as a corporate body.” It may thus be inferred from this decision, that as the Livery were not bound to attend the Common Hall for the purpose, so the Lord Mayor was not legally bound or required to call them together for such purpose; and, therefore, that it was an improper interference with the general rights of Citizens, and their ancient legislative body, the Court of Common Council.

No occurrence of public or private interest took

¹ Payne's Treatise on Municipal Rights.

place for more than twenty years; the Company's affairs proceeded smoothly and nothing happened to vary the ordinary routine of business, which was limited to the management of the estates, and the distribution of the Charities. As their circumstances improved, the disposition to do good increased; and there is scarcely a charitable institution in the metropolis whose records do not bear ample testimony to the generous liberality of the Grocers' Company. The Marine Society, in particular, which in itself unites objects at once benevolent and patriotic, received, for many years, sums varying from £50 to £500: the various hospitals and asylums for the relief of mental and bodily infirmities, were munificently assisted; nor was the Company's purse closed when the necessities of the State called for aid; in short, an example was afforded to the world at large of the most effectual and legitimate mode of applying the funds of a public Company.

In no instance did the Company's loyalty shine forth more brightly than at the period when an attempt was made, in 1792, to introduce into England the principles of the French Revolution. The association known by the appellation of the *Friends of the People*, and the *London Corresponding Society*, by their addresses and publications, infected a large portion of the middling classes with the revolutionary fever, which operated in the wildest and most extravagant ravings.¹ Thomas Paine published the second part of his *Rights of Man*, in which he recommended the abolition of every establishment, and the levelling of all distinctions. He was seconded by a seditious paper, called *The Argus*,

1792.
French
Revolution.

¹ Bisset's Reign of Geo. III. vol. v.

by the *Analytical Review*, and by innumerable democratical pamphlets; and the necessary consequence of this violent excitement was, to instil into the most industrious and useful classes of the state an eager desire to abandon their own course of beneficial and productive labour, and to take the management of public affairs into their own hands. At this crisis it became absolutely necessary that the Government should make some public demonstration to check the growing evil; and a proclamation was issued in May 1792, warning the people against inflammatory writings and enjoining all Magistrates to use their utmost efforts to discover the authors and publishers of such seditious works. A copy of the proclamation was afterwards laid before parliament and its merits discussed; on which occasion the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George IV. delivered his first speech in the House of Lords, in which he forcibly testified his intention of supporting the British Constitution, in opposition to what his Royal Highness termed "the wild ideas of untried theory," and concluded his memorable address with these words, "I exist by the love, the friendship, and the benevolence of the people, and their cause I will never forsake as long as I live."

At this eventful period it became imperative on the advocates of the Constitution and the lovers of social order, to make some public demonstration of their sentiments and to avow their determination to support the authority of the Crown; particularly as the seditious practices before alluded to had produced, in various parts, such disorders as rendered the vigorous interference of the executive government necessary. The Grocers' Company were among the foremost in the

ranks of loyalty, and as their admirable and fearless address cannot be too generally known, I have extracted it from the books, with the preliminary observation which accompanies it.

“The Court of Assistants, after taking into consideration the necessity of a public declaration, to be made by the members of this Company, of their allegiance to His Majesty, and their firm attachment to our happy Constitution—adopted, unanimously, the following declaration, which was subscribed by the Wardens and Assistants, and inserted in the London Gazette and all the public papers. 1792. The Company's declaration of allegiance.

“We, the Wardens and Assistants of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, whose names are hereunto subscribed, (observing with the most heartfelt concern the seditious, inflammatory, and fallacious opinions, which have been industriously propagated to introduce principles of anarchy incompatible with civil government,) think it a duty we owe to ourselves and our posterity, thus publicly, to declare the most sincere and unshaken loyalty and attachment to our most Gracious Sovereign and the happy Constitution of this country, and our determined resolution to support that glorious establishment which breathes the spirit of liberty, cherishing the inestimable and sacred rights of universal security and protection to our persons and property, and diffusing the blessings of peace through every order of the community; an example of happiness unknown to other nations, the birthright of an Englishman, for which our ancestors have so bravely struggled, and the greatest pride of a free and prosperous people.

(Signed)	THOMAS JACKSON,	} Wardens.
	WM. HOPKINS,	
	THOMAS HIGGINS,	
	JOHN DOD,	

And by the Court of Assistants and Livery.”

At the end of the year 1792, a considerable number of the most respectable Merchants, Bankers, and Traders of the City of London united themselves into a body, termed *the London Association for Aiding the Civil Power*. They requested of the Company the loan of their Hall, and of the old Committee-room, for the purposes of holding their meetings and learning

London Association.

the military exercife. The readinefs shown by the Court of Affiftants and Livery to forward the objects of the affociation produced the following vote of thanks, beautifully infcribed on vellum.

“GROCERS’ HALL.

December 24th 1792.

Vote of
Thanks.

“ At a General Meeting of the Members of the London Affociation, intituted the fourth day of December instant, for aiding the Civil Power, held here this day,

The Right Honourable Sir James Sanderfon,
Lord Mayor, in the chair,

“ Resolved unanimously,

“ That the grateful thanks of this Affociation be given to the gentlemen who compose the Court of Affiftants of the Worshipful Company of Grocers, for the very handsome manner in which they have been pleased to give permission for the Affociation to make use of their Hall for the purpose of learning the military exercife, thereby enabling the members to give effect to the principle of this Institution, that of protecting the perfons and property of their fellow citizens, and preserving our happy Constitution, by strengthening the arm of the Civil power.

JAMES SANDERSON, Chairman.”

1793.
King
George
III. and
Mr. Pitt.

The firm and confistent conduct of His Majesty King George III., fupported and guided by the talents of that lamented statesman Mr. Pitt, gradually and fuccefsfully fteered the ftate vefsel through the shoals and breakers by which it was furrounded. Foes abroad and enemies at home had placed England in the moft awful and critical pofition ; but the firmnefs of purpose and the love of country, naturally inherent in the breasts of Englifhmen, fhewed on this, as well as on former and fubfequent occasions, that however the efforts of a few factious and difaffected individuals may, for a period, difturb the general tranquillity, the mo-

ment of real danger absorbs all party feelings, and produces a unity of action which is irresistible. Thus, the War which was commenced in 1793, was not the War of the Court, of the Ministers, or of the privileged orders; it was a War of the great majority of the people of Britain. In declaring it against France in February 1793, his Britannic Majesty spoke the voice of the British nation.¹ Its duration, as is well known to us all, was for a period of thirty years; the success was various, but its termination eminently glorious to the British nation, which, by its internal unanimity and by heavy personal sacrifices, carried all Europe through a struggle, which, on more occasions than one, had appeared hopeless.

As far as the Grocers' Company are concerned, I have now brought my labours to a close; the journals, from the period I have last alluded to, presenting nothing worthy of record, which has not been noticed in that portion of my work which treats of the Hall. The task, although somewhat laborious, has been most gratifying, inasmuch as it has made me thoroughly conversant with the history and transactions of the ancient and venerable Corporation to which it is my pride to be attached. It has enabled me to see that the conduct pursued by the Company, through all times and in all circumstances, good and evil, has been consistent and highly honourable; loyalty and good faith having been, from their earliest institution, their main springs of action. Constituted as the Company now are, the same principles will, I am persuaded, continue to actuate them; and charity, attachment to the insti-

¹ Bisset's Reign of George III. vol. v.

tutions of their country civil and religious, and brotherly love among themselves, be, to the end of time, their distinguishing characteristics. For my own part, partaking most cordially in these sentiments, I cannot breathe a better and more appropriate prayer for the prosperity of the Society, than by fervently reciting the Grace which is, on all festive occasions, pronounced at the Hall,—*GOD PRESERVE THE CHURCH, THE QUEEN, AND THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF GROCERS.*



NOTICES OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND
EMINENT MEMBERS OF THE
Grocer's Company.

“CLARORUM virorum facta moresque posteris tradere, antiquitus usitatum, ne nostris quidem temporibus, quanquam incuriosa suorum ætas omisit, quotiens magna aliqua ac nobilis virtus vicit ac supergressa est vitium, parvis magnisque civitatibus commune, ignorantiam recti et invidiam.”

C. Cornelii Taciti Agricola.

“BUT what doe I their names seeke to reherse,
Which all the world have with their issue fild?
How can they all in this so narrow verse
Contayned be, and in small compasse hold?
Let them record them that are better skild,
And know the monuments of passed time:
Only what needeth shall be here fulfilled.”

Spenser's Faerie Queene, Canto XI.



NOTICES OF EMINENT MEMBERS.

ANDREW BOKEREL.



ANDREW BOKEREL, Pepperer, was Mayor of London in the reign of King Edward I. for seven consecutive years,



namely from 1231 to 1237. The traces of the *Bokerel* family, of which this distinguished citizen (the first noticed in the Civic annals as a Pepperer) was a member, are faint and very widely scattered. The *Bokerels*, there is no doubt, came originally from Italy, where they were known by the name of *Boccherelli*, (a family whose descendants are still to be found at Pisa,) as in the *Hundred-rolls*, or Inquisitions of the second year of Edward I., *William Bokerel*² is named, together with *Gregory de Rokesly*, the

¹ Calend. Rotul^m. Hundred. No. 1, p. 415.

² In the volume of *Memoirs of London* in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, recently published by order of the Corporation of the City of London, is the following passage at page 25:—"We here have the original form of the name 'Bucklersbury.' It was no doubt called 'Bokerel's Bury' from the former residence there of the wealthy family of Bokerel." Inquisition, 19 Ed. I. A. D. 1291.

Bafings, and divers other great city men of the time, as being one "among other *Lombards* of whose names the jury were ignorant:" it is further said of the same William, "that he held the fourth part of a knight's fee or about 170 acres of land in the manor of Chat-ham;"¹ and moreover, that King Henry III. having extorted 1500 marks from the City of London for suffering *William de Bokerel*, who had been sentenced to an exile of twenty years, to live in it, the Londoners offered to prove that the King had pardoned *Bokerel* long before: but the wily monarch, prepared with a subterfuge, replied, that *Bokerel* had been pardoned by him when he was in his minority, and therefore, the pardon was not obligatory.

Stephen Bokerel, Sheriff of London with *Henry Cocham* in 1228 in the mayoralty of *Robert Duke*, was also of this family; a citizen, and, most probably, of the same trade as Andrew.³ In the return to an inquisition on a writ of *Quo Warranto* against him and *William de Hadstoke*, in which they are styled "Masters of the Bridge of London," in the 14th year of Edward I., respecting the repair and keeping up of the bridges in the county of Herts, the jury returned "that a certain tenement therein described, and which was appropriated towards such repairs, had come into the hands of the said Stephen and William, as Sheriffs of London, and had not been so applied;" and they, being summoned before the justices itinerant at St. Alban's and not appearing, were ordered to be distrained upon.⁴

¹ Calend. Rotul^m. Hundred. No. 1, p. 222.

² Northouck's Hist. of London, 1773, p. 46.

³ Strype's Stowe, 1754, vol. ii. p. 213.

⁴ Calend. Placita de Quo Warranto, 14 Ed. I. p. 286.

Of *Andrew Bokerel*, the chief of this family, the only mention made is in Stowe, and that is confined to registering his name in the roll of the Mayors of London. By that it appears that he first served the office of Sheriff for two successive years, viz. in 1223 and 1224, with *John Travers*, during the mayoralty of *Richard Benger*. He was Chief Magistrate, as before stated, from 1231 to 1237 and the following are the most remarkable events which took place in the City during his long mayoralty:—

In 1232 a fire broke out which destroyed a great part of the City; notwithstanding which, King Henry exacted from the Citizens £20,000 to obtain his favour: ¹ probably he had not forgotten the tumult at Westminster, three years before. This year also, the King sent a precept to the Mayor to summon all the citizens who could bear arms to assist in taking, alive or dead, the Chief Justice Hubert from the sanctuary in Merton Abbey and in bringing him to London. The Citizens joyfully assembled to the number of 20,000, resolving to execute the order without mercy, but the difference between the King and the Chief Justice was afterwards accommodated.

In 1235 Walter le Bruin the farrier had a grant of a piece of ground to erect his forge upon, for which the quit-rent of counting the horse-shoes and hob-nails is still rendered by the Sheriffs, though the City at present has no claim to the ground.

In 1236, on the 14th of January, was solemnized at Canterbury with the utmost magnificence, the marriage of the King with Eleanor of Provence. On their way to London they were met by *Bokerel* the Mayor with

¹ Strype's Stowe, 1754, vol. ii. p. 213.

the Aldermen and principal Citizens, to the number of three hundred and sixty, riding upon stately horses sumptuously accoutred and each man carrying a gold or silver cup in his hand, in token of the Mayor's claim to the chief butlership. The streets of the city through which the cavalcade passed were adorned in the richest style, and the Mayor attended the Sovereigns to Westminster and had the honour, according to custom, of officiating as butler at the Queen's coronation. At night the City was brilliantly illuminated; and this is thought to have been the most pompous show that ever was seen in London till that time.

This same year the foreign merchants, who were prohibited landing their goods in London and had been compelled to sell them on ship-board, purchased the liberty of landing and housing them for 50 marks per annum and a fine of £100, towards supplying the City with water from Tybourn.¹

SIR JOHN DE GISORS.

THE remote period at which the family of *Gisors* flourished renders it difficult to obtain accurate information respecting them. As I find the name written *Gisorio* in some of the early records, it is probable that they were of Italian origin and that they came to England with the Bokerels, the Bafings, and other *Lombards* named in the Hundred-rolls or



¹ Northouck's Hist. of London, 1773, p. 43.

Inquisitions taken in the reign of Edward I. Two of the family were Pepperers and Mayors of London. The first of them mentioned by Stowe is *John Gisors*, Mayor of London in 1245, 1246, 1250, and 1259; the Sheriffs with him being, in 1245, *Robert of Cornhill* and *Adam Bewley*; in 1246, *Lawrence Frowicke* Pepperer and *Simon Fitz-Mary*; in 1250, *Humphrey Bat* and *William Fitz-Richard*; and in 1259 *John Adrian* and *Robert of Cornhill*.

The printed calendars of the public records furnish us with a few additions to these meagre notices. Among the Patent-rolls in the 37th year of Henry III., is one which empowers *John Gisors*, the King's Chamberlain of London, to regulate the price of wines; and, early in the reign of Edward the First, in the *Placita de Quo Warranto*, *John Gisors* is summoned to answer the King as to his making claim to tonnage and poundage in the town of St. Botolph Lincoln, without the King's license; he answered that he had such right (as John, the son of Nicholas, had before him) by grant from *John, Duke of Brittany*; and, thereupon, a day was assigned to hear the plea. In the same documents, *John Gisors*, as Mayor, in the 26th year of Henry III. is said, in conjunction with the Corporation, to have purchased of *Richard Earl of Cornwall* the King's brother his fee-farm of Queenhithe in Thames-street, with all rights, customs and appurtenances thereunto belonging, for which they were to pay the said Earl a quit-rent of £50 per annum. This purchase was rendered valid by a charter of confirmation from King Henry, which may be seen at length in Maitland's History of London.

In 1245 an order was made by the Mayor that, in

future, all houses should be covered either with slates or tiles, instead of thatch, more especially those that stood together and in the principal streets which were then but few in number; for the heart of the City, where Cheapside is now situate, was an open space called Crown-field from the Crown inn, which stood at the east end of it.¹

In 1250 the King granted that the Mayor of London should be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer and that they should admit him. Sir *John Gisors* was the first Mayor who had the honour of performing this ceremony.

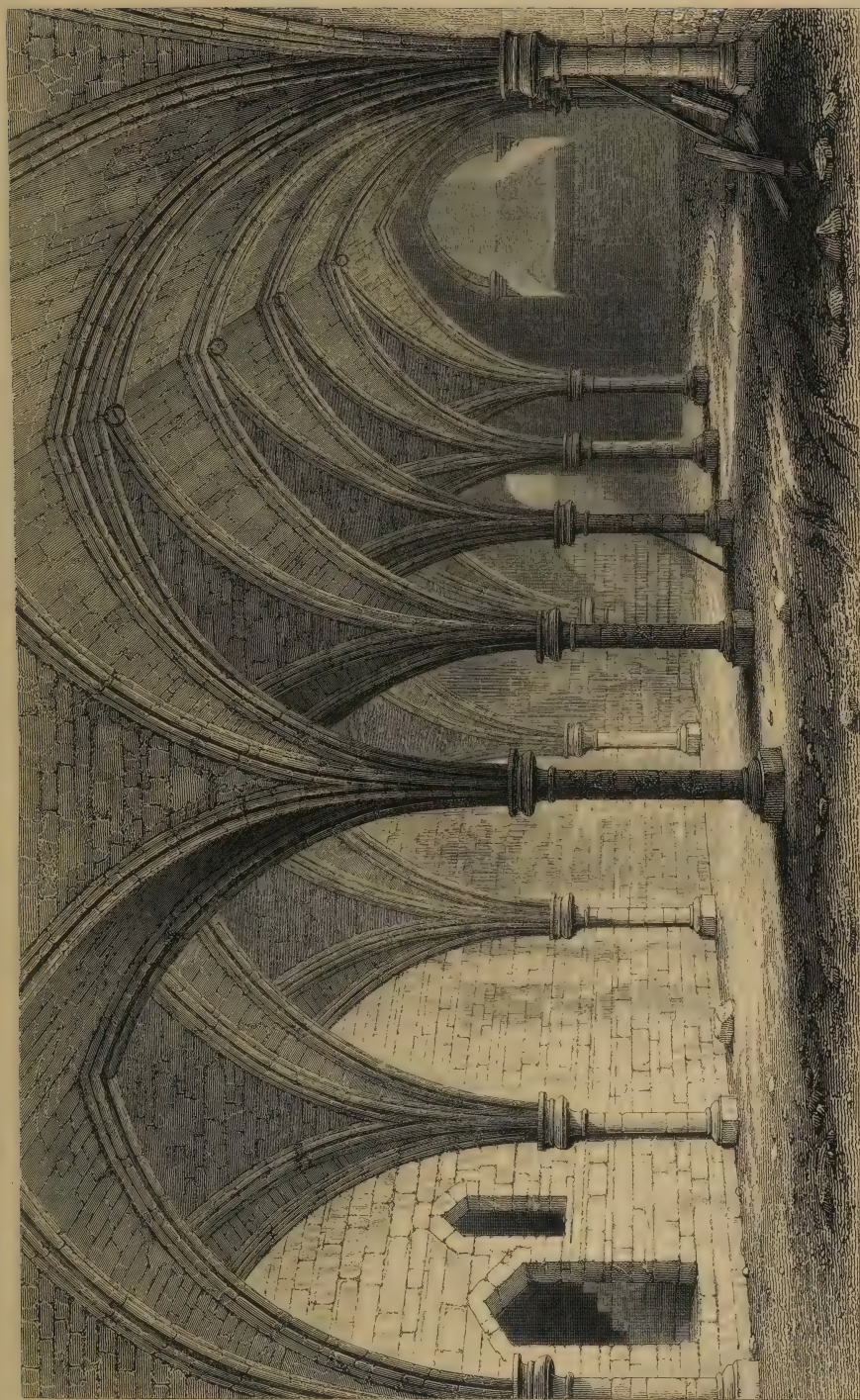
He died in the reign of Edward II., when his son and heir, John, was called on to answer for his father as King's Coroner of London.² By this *John Gisors* was built the noble mansion in Basing-lane, called Gerrard's or Gisors' Hall, of which there still remain the fine stone crypts, or vaults, now occupied by a wine-merchant. They are of considerable extent, divided into a double aisle by a row of columns which support a series of pointed arches, and, by their solid construction, indicate the importance of the mansion of which they once formed a part.³

Another Sir *John Gisors*, Mayor of London and Constable of the Tower in 1311 and also a Pepperer, was

¹ Stowe's Annals.

² *Placita de Quo Warranto*, 14 Ed. II. The original runs thus:—
 “*Isti fuerunt Coronatores post ultimum iter, viz. Johes de Gisors obiit per quo. Johes filius ejus et hæres respond.*”

³ This beautiful relic of antiquity has been destroyed, to make way for the new and wide street leading from King William-street, London Bridge, to St. Paul's. I visited it when cleared out, and being struck with its beautiful proportions, lament its loss.—J.B.H., 1853.



GERARD'S, OR GISOR'S HALL.

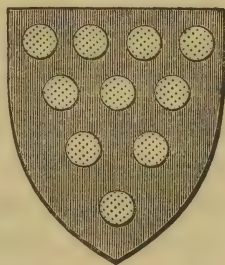
as it appeared when cleared out, previous to its removal in 1852.

grandson, as we may presume from the date, of the first John. He was one of the representatives of the City in the Parliament held at Westminster in the year 1315 and also resided in the mansion in Basing-lane; but having assumed, in his Magistracy, the illegal power of taxing the Citizens, complaints of his conduct were made to the King and he was obliged to abscond. Nothing more of him is known but that he died in 1329 and was buried in our Lady's Chapel Christ Church in the ward of Farringdon Within.

SIR ALAN DE LA ZOUCHE.



SIR ALAN DE LA ZOUCHE is one of the earliest, as well as one of the most illustrious members attached to this Company. His descent was noble, as will be seen by the following extract:—



ZOUCHE OF ASHBY.

- 1st Baron—King Richard I. *William de la Zouche*, descended from the Earls of Brittany, *obt. sine prole*, 1199.
- 2d Baron—King John. *Roger de la Zouche*, brother and heir, living in 1229.
- 3d Baron—King Henry III. *Alan de la Zouche*, son and heir, died in 1270. He was a Citizen and Pepperer, and twice Mayor of London, during the reign of Henry III. in the years 1267 and 1268.

This barony is now in abeyance between the descendants and representatives of Elene and Maud, daughters of *Alan de la Zouche*, grandson of the Alan above-mentioned; which grandson was Baron by writ, from the 6th of February of the 27th year of Edward I. to the 26th of November of the 7th year of Edward II. The mode of Sir Alan's election to the office of Mayor seems to have been rather summary:—In 1267, a difference happened between the Magistrates and the Commonalty of London respecting the election of a Mayor; for which purpose a folk-mote being assembled, the Aldermen and chief citizens declared for *Alan de la Zouche*, and the Commons for *Thomas Fitz-Thomas*, who was at that time a state prisoner in Windfor Castle. *De la Zouche's* party, who feared this opposition, had previously engaged *Sir Robert Leydorne*, a bold and enterprising courtier, to come to their assistance. He accordingly repaired with his friends and followers to the place of election and, falling furiously upon the naked Commons, seized many of them and had them committed to prison. This put a stop to all further opposition and *De la Zouche* was declared duly elected.¹

Burton, in his History of Leicestershire, speaking of Ashby de la Zouche in that county, ("so called from the Zouches, some time Lords thereof") mentions the family of Zouche, as descended from Geffery, second son of Alan Viscount de Rohan, in Little Brittain in France, by Constance, daughter and heiress of Conan the Gros, Duke of Brittain, by Maud his wife, natural daughter of King Henry I."

¹ Fabian's Chronicle, p. 7.

Banks¹ says that *Alan de la Zouche*, in the 45th year of Henry III. obtained a charter for a weekly market at his manor of Ashby de la Zouche and in the same year was constituted Warden of all the King's forests south of Trent; and soon after a Justice itinerant for the counties of Southampton, Bucks, and Northampton. Furthermore he stood firm to King Henry in the contentions between him and his rebellious Barons, whereby he was in such favour, that in the 51st year of that King, he obtained the redemption of the Lordships of Tonge in Salop and of Ayleston in the county of Leicester, for the benefit of his nieces Orabel and Margerie, daughters of William de Hancock, who had forfeited the same for his adherence to the King's enemies.

This Alan² (as is reported by *Thomas Wilks* Canon of Ouseney in his annals) having authority granted unto him by King Henry III., amongst other Commissioners of the nobility, to convent certain persons to be examined upon several articles, but especially by what right and title they held their lands, *John Earl De Warrenne and Surrey* was summoned among the rest, who being demanded by the said commissioners by what title he held certain lands in his possession, suddenly drew out his sword and said,—“By this my grandfather held his lands, and with this will I keep them;” and, being reprov'd by the said *Alan de la Zouche* for this misdemeanor, after some interchange of words passed between them, he made an assault upon the said Alan and fore wounded him as he sat in West-

1267.
De la
Zouche.

1268.

¹ Extinct and Dormant Peerage, vol. ii. p. 617.

² Nichol's History of Leicester, vol. iii. p. 565.

minster Hall, of which wound he soon after died.¹ These circumstances are also related by several of our historians, but "in this," says Dugdale, "they are mistaken, he being only wounded, as was also Roger his son, (at the same time with him,) as appears by the inquisition taken after his death which shews that he died nearly two years after, being then seized of the manor of North Multon in Devonshire, and also of the manor of Ashby De la Zouche in Leicestershire, held of the heir of the Earl of Winton by the service of a knight's fee and that Roger De la Zouche his son and heir was twenty-eight years old." It appears also that the *Earl de Warrenne* entered into a recognizance upon forfeiture of all his lands and goods to Edward the King's son to stand to the doom of the King's Court for the trespasss done to Sir *Alan de la Zouche* and Roger his son, in Westminster Hall.

HAMMOND CHIKWELL.



HAMMOND CHIKWELL, Pepperer, was six times Mayor of London, during the reign of Edward II.; namely, in the years 1319, 1321, 1322, 1324, 1325, and finally in 1327. The periods at which he presided over the City as its Chief Magistrate were stormy and tumultuous, and he appears, by his



¹ Matthew of Westminster. Flores Historiarum, lib. ii. p. 165.

activity and decision, to have effectually maintained order and tranquillity, thereby securing to himself the approbation of his fellow citizens. In 1321 the Parliament assembled in London for the purpose of impeaching those two unworthy favourites of Edward II. the *Spencers*; and the nobility, coming to town attended by great numbers of armed men, who together composed a considerable army, took up their quarters in the suburbs of the City. Such dangerous neighbours obliged the Civic authorities to take precautions for their safety and the Mayor appointed a guard of a thousand Citizens, completely armed, to be stationed at the gates and other places of the City from four in the morning till six in the evening; these were relieved by a night watch, and two Aldermen attended by proper officers, patrolled the streets during the night.¹ These precautions, however, were unavailing, for the King, unable to oppose the haughty Barons, gave them leave to enter his Capital with their whole army, and could not get clear of their threats until he had ratified an Act of Parliament for the banishment of the *Spencers*, father and son.²

Chikwell's devotion to the Court displayed itself by an act which even the unbridled license of the times cannot justify: it is thus related in a tract entitled, *The History of the Most Unfortunate Prince, King Edward II.*³ "The Queen, being informed that the King had forsaken his Royal chamber, and had stolen a flight to Bristol, she soon apprehends and lays hold of the

¹ Maitland's History of London, vol. i. p. 118.

² Thomas Walpole's History of England.

³ Harleian Miscellany, vol. i.

advantage, addressing a fair but mandatory letter to the Mayor to keep the City to the use of her and her son that was like to be his Sovereign. The inconstant Citizens that ever cleave to the stronger party, are easily persuaded and entreated. *Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter*, that foresaw and feared the danger, summoned the Mayor to surrender him the keys of the gates for his assurance. *Chikwell*, that was then Mayor, incensed with the imperiousness and injustice of this demand, apprehends this inconsiderate Bishop, and, without respect to his place or dignity, makes his head the sacrifice to appease the angry Commons. This act had engaged him too far to recoil; he must now wholly adhere to the Queen's faction. Four of the gravest and most substantial burghers are sent to let her truly understand their devotion. They are graciously and lovingly received, and the Mayor has thanks for his late bloody act, which was stiled an excellent piece of justice."¹

Edward II. was imprisoned at Kenilworth in 1327; the Spencers were executed and Queen Isabel and her son joyfully received in London.

Chikwell died in 1328 and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, "in the north west walk, against the choir."²

¹ The bishop was seized near the north door of St. Paul's, and executed in Cheapside.—*Maitland*.

² Stowe's *Survey* of London.

ANDREW AUBERY.



ANDREW AUBERY,

Pepperer, was thrice
Mayor of London in the
reign of Edward III.



namely, in 1339, 1340, and 1351, and one of the burgesſes for the City in the Parliament held in 1337. He appears to have enjoyed, to an extraordinary degree, the confidence of his Sovereign and the eſteem of his fellow citizens. The former he, no doubt, obtained in confequence of the zeal and firmneſs which he diſplayed in the preſervation of the peace and good order of the City, during the three years that he was its Chief Magiſtrate. The King, having reſolved to go abroad in 1399,¹ granted a commiſſion to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of London for the conſervation of the peace in the City during his abſence and inveſted them with power to cauſe due and ſpeedy puniſhment to be done upon any malefactor and diſturbers of the peace in the ſaid City.² Soon after the King's departure, a conteſt aroſe between the Companies of the Skinners and Fiſhmongers which terminated in a bloody ſkirmiſh in the ſtreets. The Mayor, with his officers, haſtened to the place of riot and apprehended ſeveral of the diſturbers of the peace as required by his office and duty; but *Thomas Haunſart* and *John le Bruere*, with ſome of

¹ Rymer's Fœdera.

² Maitland's Hiſtory of London.

their accomplices, resisted the power of the Magistrates and not only rescued the malefactors, but Thomas, with a drawn sword, violently assaulted *Andrew Aubery* the Mayor, endeavoured to overthrow him and, in the meanwhile, the said John grievously wounded one of the City officers. They were, after a struggle, secured and conveyed without delay to the Guildhall, where they were indicted and tried before the Mayor and Aldermen. Having severally pleaded guilty, they were condemned to die and being forthwith conveyed to West Chepe or Chepe-side, were there beheaded. This severity of the Mayor was so well timed for the preservation of peace within the City and for preventing the riots and outrages, so frequent in those days, that it gave great satisfaction to the King, who, with his own hand, on the fourth of June at the Tower, signed the following patent in justification and commendation of what had been done:—

“ We considering, if so great rashness of the fore-said Thomas and John had been passed over unpunished, it had yielded boldness to others of doing the like things, and so thinking the said punishment very seasonable for the conservation of our peace, and to be well done; and willing, by the consideration aforesaid, that the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Commonalty be secure; and to provide that they be not troubled by reason hereof in future times, what hath been done by the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. as much as belongs to us, we approve and confirm. So that they may not hereafter be sued, either by ourselves, our heirs, successors or our Justices, on occasion of these deaths.”—“ *Teste Rege apud Turrim.* Lond. 4 June.”

¹ Record in the Tower.

Aubery appears also to have been very popular with the foreign merchants established in the City, for they raised among themselves a contribution amounting to fifty marks, which they gave towards the support of his Mayoralty.

The following extracts from the Chronicle of London, in the British Museum, relating to this Mayoralty, are very curious :—

“ This same yere (1340) the kyng held his parlement at London ; and he axed to begynne hise werres the fyfthe part of alle the moeble goodes of Engelond, and the custume of wolles, and the ix schef of every manere of corn, the which was graunted. And in this yere the kyng changed hise armys : and also the kyng made the coyne of goold ; that is for to seyne the noble, the half noble, and the ferthyng. And this yere was called the firste yere oft oure kyng of the regne of Fraunce.”

“ In this yere of oure lord a m^lccclj the kyng made newe moneye ; that is to seye grotes, and half grotes, and penyes : natheles the weyte was lasse be vs. in the pound than the olde starlyng. Also in this yere two fysshmongers were beheded at the standard in Chepe.”



SIR NICHOLAS BREMBER.



OF the family of *Sir Nicholas Brember* I have been able to discover little ; but, that he was a man of great consequence in his time is certain, for he took a conspicuous part in the troubles which shook this kingdom to the centre in the reign of Richard II. He was four times Mayor of London, namely in 1377, 1383, 1384, and 1385 ; and Member of Parliament for the City in 1382. He received the honour of knighthood from the hand of King Richard II., at the same time with the celebrated Sir William Walworth.¹



The assertion so frequently made respecting the partiality of historians in narrating facts connected with eminent persons and colouring them according to their own political prejudices, is particularly borne out in the case of *Sir Nicholas Brember*. Maitland² calls him “a perfidious and cruel man,” and “one of the wicked favourites of Richard,” while Pennant³ styles him “the stout Mayor who suffered for his attachment to his Royal master,” and Hume,⁴ who, in feeling and indignant terms, alludes to the mockery of the trial at which he was condemned, considers him as one of those

¹ Stowe's *Survaie*. Edition 1633, p. 557.

² *History of London*, vol. i. p. 179.

³ *Account of London*.

⁴ *History of England*, vol. iii.

who was treated by the faction of the ambitious Duke of Gloucester "without any regard to reason, justice, or humanity." Grafton in his Chronicle, mentions him as "a worthie and puissant man of the City, which was the King's draper, called *Nicholas Brember*." It is not my intention to make any attempt to reconcile these contradictions; I will, therefore, content myself with giving a brief narrative of the events in which Sir Richard was concerned, and leave my readers to draw their own conclusions, entreating them, at the same time, to bear in mind that he lived at a period when "the laws were so feebly executed that no subject could trust to their protection,"¹ when men openly associated themselves under the banner of one or other of the great political parties of the day, which parties were considered legitimate in proportion to the success they obtained. This was particularly observable in the following reign, when Henry IV. patched up his title to the Crown in the best manner he could, and became the lawful sovereign of England with no ground of right but his present possession.

"Ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema."

The first remarkable event which occurred in 1377, was a dangerous riot occasioned by the conduct of the *Lord Piercey*, Marshal of England, who committed a Citizen of London to his prison of the Marshalsea, contrary to the rights and immunities of the City. The Mayor and Common Council assembled to deliberate upon the affair; but, in the meanwhile, the populace, having learned that one of their fellow citizens was in

¹ Hume, vol. ii. page 62.

dures and being instigated by the *Lord Fitzwalter*, the City standard-bearer, broke open the Marshalsea, liberated the prisoner and spoiled the Marshal's house; they then ran to the Savoy, a palace inhabited, at that time, by the King's son *the Duke of Lancaster*, to attack it. They had a grudge against him, on account of his having endeavoured, in parliament, to abridge the liberties of the City, by having the office of Mayor abolished and a *Custos*, as in ancient times, set over it, and also by giving the Marshal liberty of arrest therein. The Duke, having notice of their approach, escaped, but a priest was murdered by the mob, under the idea that he was *Lord Piercey*, in disguise.¹

The Mayor and Commonalty, apprehensive that a storm would burst upon the City in consequence of these events, sent a deputation of their principal citizens to deprecate the King's wrath. They produced a momentary impression upon the Royal mind; but the lower orders, whose dislike of the Duke of Lancaster was unconquerable, continuing to insult him by means of lampoons and pasquinades, the Mayor and Aldermen were summoned to attend the King at Sheen, for the purpose of apologising to the Duke in the City's name. They entreated the King not to permit the innocent to suffer for the guilty, and offered to use every exertion to discover and bring to punishment the delinquents, but they declined the apology: the result was, that *Adam Staple*, the Mayor, and several of the Aldermen, were dismissed from their offices; and others, by the King's writ, appointed in their places. *Sir Nicholas Brember* was then named Mayor.

¹ Stowe's Annals.

A few weeks after this event, Richard II. ascended the throne, and Sir Richard, with the assistance of Parliament, succeeded in obtaining a confirmation of the City's charter and the King's interference for the accommodation of the dispute with the Duke of Lancaster, which was brought about without any compromise of dignity on either part.

In 1383, the second year of *Brember's* mayoralty, the City charter received further confirmation and additions, as was announced to the citizens in a remarkable proclamation issued by Sir Richard, "on the Friday after the feast of the B. V. Mary and in the seventh year of the King."¹ Great and beneficial changes also took place in the Common Council, which, it was ordered, should consist of "sufficient persons," four of whom the Aldermen were ordained to cause to be chosen from each Ward, in lieu of the ancient mode of taking them from certain mysteries or crafts. By means of *Sir Nicholas Brember*, most of the Aldermen were turned out by the Common Council and new ones elected in the respective wards. The return of the Lord Mayor himself, for the Ward of Bread-street is thus recorded ; — "*Bread Strete—Dominus Nicolas Brembre, Miles, electus est in Alderman. Wardæ prædictæ, per probos homines ejusdem Wardæ.*"

The maladministration of affairs by *De la Pole Earl of Suffolk* the Chancellor and *Robert De Vere Duke of Ireland*, widened the breach which then existed between the King and his Nobles. These favourites saw the impossibility of engrossing the royal favour during the life of the Duke of Gloucester, uncle to the King,

¹ Maitland, vol. i.

and they entered into a conspiracy to kill him. *Sir Nicholas Brember* is said to have been concerned in it; and when the Duke, who secretly assembled his adherents at Hornsey, got possession of the King's person, *Suffolk, the Duke of Ireland, Tresilian and Brember*, were declared traitors and enemies to the state. A charge of thirty-nine articles was delivered in by the Duke and his friends, but none of the accused, except *Sir Nicholas*, being in custody, the rest were cited to appear,¹ and, upon their absenting themselves, the House of Peers, after a very short interval, without hearing a witness, without examining a fact, or deliberating on one point of law, declared them guilty of high treason. *Sir Nicholas Brember*, who was produced in court, had the appearance, and but the appearance, of a trial: he denied the charges, and insisted, as a knight, on the privilege of defending himself by single combat, but this was refused to him.² His words, on this occasion, deserve to be recorded:—
 “Whoever has branded me with this ignominious mark, with him I am ready to fight in the lists to maintain my innocency, whensoever the King shall appoint. And this he spoke with such a fury that his eyes sparkled with rage and he breathed as if an *Ætna* had laid hid in his breast, chusing rather to die gloriously in the field than disgracefully on a gibbet.”³
 The Peers, though they were not, by law, his proper judges, pronounced, in a very summary manner, sentence of death upon him.⁴ He was adjudged to be

¹ Hume, vol. ii.

² Malham's History of England, vol. i.

³ Harleian Miscellany.

⁴ Maitland's History of London, vol. i.

drawn and hanged, which sentence was accordingly executed upon him at Tyburn.¹ *Froissart* thus alludes to the death of *Sir Nicholas*:—"His dethe was fore complayned of some men of London, for he hadde been Mayre of London before, and had well governed his offyce, and dyde one day great honour to the Kyng, whan he flewe, with his owne handes Lyster, whereby alle the rebelles were disconfyted, and for that good servyce the Kyng made hym knyght."² He was afterwards buried in Christ Church Newgate-street, where a monument was erected to his memory.

The following extract from an ancient Chronicle of London, dated 1377, is curious, and I give it in its original state:—

"Nicholl Brembre, Groc', m'r. Andr'. Pykeman, Nicoll Twyford, Sheriffs.

"In this yere was graunted to the kyng of every perfone, man and woman, above the age of xiiij yere, iiij d; and of every man of holy chirche avaunced xij d. and of every man nought avaunced iiij d. freres only except. And this same yere the cardynall of Engeland was smyten with the palsey and losse his speche, and upon Marie Magdaleyne day he dyde. Also in this yere, the xij day of Aprill, St John Mynstreworth knyght was beheded. Also in this yere, in the xij kal' of Jull, that is for to seye on seynt Albones even, at Schene, deyde the moost excellent and doughted prynce Edward the thridde; the whiche Richard, the sone of the goode prynce Edward the sone of the sayde kyng Edward, at the age of xj yere began to reigne:

¹ Stowe's *Survaie*.

² The *Chronycle of Froyssart*, vol. ii. p. 393.

the whiche forsaide kyng Edward lyth ryally entered at Westm'.”¹

SIR JOHN PHILPOT.



SIR JOHN PHILPOT was born in Kent, at Upton-Court in the parish of Sibbert's Wood; he was a Citizen and Grocer, and became Lord Mayor of London in 1378.



The following account of him, by *Weever*,² is quaintly and curiously worded, and I give it verbatim:—

“Sibbertfwood Kent.

“In this church are some ancient Monuments (but now without Inscriptions) erected to the memory of the Philipots, or Philpots, a familie which hath resided here a long time at Vpton Court, within this Parish; of which name and family was that renowned Lord Maior of London, Sir John Philpot, knighted in the field by King Richard the second, together with Sir William Wallworth, then Maior, and other Aldermen, for the good seruice they performed against Watt Tylar and his complices, Rebels of Kent and Effex. This Sir John gaue to the city certaine lands for the finding of thirteene poore people for euer. It is likewise remembered of him, to his eternall honour, that

¹ Rex Edwardus Tertius, 1377, p. 71, Chronicle of London.

² Monumenta Funerea, p. 266.

Ann. 2. R. 2. he manned forth a Fleete at his own charges, to scoure the narrow Seas of such Scottish, French, and Spanish Pyrats, as had done much villany by their often incurfions, to many of our English Ports and Harbours ; with which he not onely guarded both water and Land from their intollerable violences, but also tooke their prime Captaine, one John Mercer a Scot, with all his whole Nauie, confifting of Fifteene Spanish ships, all being fraught with very rich commodities. Which memorable atchieuement, as it was right worthily applauded, extolled, and admired of all the faithfull Commonaltie ; so was it most wrongfully vnderualued, enuied and drawne into question by some of the slothfull Nobilitie."

Another version of *Philpot's* courageous conduct, on this occasion, is as follows :—

"*John Mercer*, a merchant of Scotland, who used to trade with France and was in great favour with the King of that country on account of his prudence and good services, when returning home to Scotland in the year 1377, was driven by strefs of weather upon the coast of England, seized, and confined in the Castle of Scarborough, till an order from Court effected his discharge. His son, to revenge the injury, cruised before Scarborough with a fleet composed of French, Scots, and Spaniards, and took several vessels. *John Philpot*, an opulent citizen of London, thereupon took upon himself the protection of the trade of the kingdom, neglected by the Duke of Lancaster, who, without the name of Regent, governed the kingdom in the minority of his nephew and, having hired a thousand armed men, sent them to sea in search of *Mercer*, whom they

took, together with his prizes and fifteen Spanish vessels, his consorts, all richly loaded.”¹

It should, however, in justice be stated, that Richard II. as a reward for his services, gave him an estate of £40 per annum.²

Sir John Philpot was, likewise, an honest and independent Member of Parliament; for, about the year 1377,³ “when a bill was brought in, in the name of the King, by means of the offended Duke of Lancaster, that the City should be no more governed by a Mayor but by a *Custos*, as in times before, and that the Marshall of England, who was then *Lord Percie*, should have all the power of making arrests within the City, with other petitions tending to the like derogation of the liberties of the City, he stood up and said, Such a matter was never heard of before, and that the Mayor of London would never suffer any such arrest to be brought into the City; with much more words of the like stoutness.”

Sir John Philpot had a handsome residence in Langbourne Ward, upon the site of the present Philpot-lane, which was named after him. He departed this life in 1384, and was buried in Christ Church Newgate-street, together with the Lady Jane Stamford, his wife.⁴

¹ Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, vol. i. page 587.

² Speed.

³ Strype.

⁴ Stowe's Survaie.

JOHN CHURCHMAN.



JOHN CHURCHMAN, Grocer, served the office of Sheriff in 1385, during the mayoralty of *Sir Nicholas Brember*, and to him the trade of London is indebted for the establishment of the first Custom-house. Whether that fact is of itself sufficient to justify his being handed down to posterity as a favourer and supporter of commerce, is a question which I shall not attempt to decide ; but his claims to the remembrance of the Company rest on a different basis. It is to him, undoubtedly, that the Grocers are indebted for the management of the Weighhouse and the King's Beam, which were entrusted to them, and from which, for many years, they derived both emolument and patronage. I conjecture this from the following passage in Strype :¹—



“ I read that, in the 6th year of Richard II. *John Churchman*, Grocer, for the quiet of Merchants, did newly build a certain house upon the key called Woolwharf in Tower-Street-Ward, Allhallows Barking parish, betwixt the tenement of *Paul Salisbury* on the east part and the lane called the Watergate, on the west, to serve for troynage² or weighing of wools in the port of London ; whereupon the King granted

¹ Vol. i. p. 513.

² Before Churchman built the above, the tronage of wool was at Woolchurch-Haw by Stock's Market.

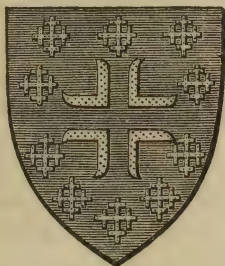
that, during the life of the aforefaid John, the faid troynage ſhould be held and kept in the ſame houſe, with eaſements there for *the beames and weights*, and a convenient place for the cuſtomer, comptrollers, clerks, and other officers of the faid troynage, together with ingreſs and egreſs to and from the ſame, even as was had in other places where the faid troynage was wont to be kept, and that the King ſhould pay yearly to the faid John, during his life, 40 ſhillings, at Eaſter and Michaelmas by even portions, by the hands of his Cuſtomer, or farmer of the Cuſtoms, without any other payment to the faid John, as in the faid indenture more at large thereof appeareth.” It is more than probable that Churchman, being unable of himſelf to control and manage ſo conſiderable a concern as the public ſcale, was induced to obtain the aſſiſtance of the Company to which he belonged; and as this Company, at a period when commerce was reſtricted to few hands, was of the firſt importance in the port of London, the King muſt have found it highly advantageous to him to commit the management of the Weighhouſe and the appointment of the officers connected with it, to ſo influential a body. The Court of Aldermen more than once laid claim to the management of the Weighhouſe on the part of the City and occaſional diſcuſſions with the Company took place in conſequence; but the latter retained their influence until the privilege fell into deſuetude and the public ſcale gradually came into the hands of the government.

The general Weighhouſe and King’s Beam were in Cornhill, upon the ſite of the preſent Sun-Court, the houſes in which are the property of the Grocers’ Company.

SIR THOMAS KNOLLES.



THOUGH none of this family," says Dugdale, "arrived to the honor of Peerage till the beginning of King James his reign, yet were some of them men of great note in their times, for *Robert Knolles* (ancestor of Sir Thomas), who was at first a person but of low fortune, betaking himself to a military course of life, made such advantage by the troubles in Normandy and Brittany, that, in the 32d year of King Edward the Third, abounding with riches gotten by the wars, he became an eminent Commander in those parts. He was, thereupon, chosen by Prince Edward (commonly called the Black Prince), to accompany him into Spain, to the aid of Don Pedro, then King of Castile and Leon, against Henry the Bastard, son of King Alfonso."



Sir Thomas Knolles, a member of the Grocers' Company, was twice Lord Mayor, namely, in 1399 and in 1410, and was likewise a benefactor to it. By his will, dated 12th July 1432, he bequeathed them a messuage in St. Antholin's Budge-Row, "for a pure and perpetual alms for the support and relief of the poor of the said Company."

He re-edified, at his own cost, the said church of St. Antholin's, and was buried there. His son, Thomas

Knolles, caused the following doggrel epitaph to be inscribed on his tomb :—

Here lyth grauyn vndyr this ston
 Thomas Knowles both flesh and bon
 Grocer, and Alderman yeres fortye
 Sheriff, and twis Maior truly :
 And for he shold not ly alone,
 Here lyth wyth him his good wyff Jone :
 They weren togeder sixty yere ;
 And nineteen children they had in feer
 Now ben they gon wee them mis :
 Christ haue here fowlys to heuen blifs. Amen.

Ob. Ann. 14

The following quaint extract is from the ancient Chronicle of London, in MS. in the British Museum, from 1089 to 1483 :—

“ This yere was the fight in Smythefeld betuen Gloucestre and Artour, for wordes that Gloucestre hadde appeled Arthur of: and whanne they hadde well foughten, the kyng tok the bataille into his hond, and wolde lete them feighte no more. Also this yere, on feynt Petres even, was gret debate in Brigge street betuen the lord Thomas men and men of London. Also in this yere comen ambassatours to the kyng fro the duke of Burgoyne, for to have men out of Engeland to helpe hym in werre ayeys the duke of Orlyons: but the kyng wolde no men grauntte, for which the ambassatores spaken thereof to the prynce: and he sente to the duke of Burgoyne the erle of Arundell and the lord Cobbeham, with othere lordes and gentyles, with a faire retenewe and well arrayed peple. Also this yere the Yeldhalle of London was begonne to make newe. Also in this yere the duke of Burgoyne, with help of Englyshmen, slewe moche peple of the

dukes of Orlyons at the brigge of Seyntclowe. Also in this fame yere was Rys Dye, fquyer, of Walys, drawen, hanged, and beheded, and quartred, and the quarters falted."—P. 187.

William Knolles, descended from the fame common ancestor as Sir Thomas, was, by letters patent of the 13th May 1603, in the first year of King James the First, created a Baron of the Realm by the title of *Lord Knolles* of Grays, in the county of Oxon, first *Viscount Wallingford*, *Earl of Banbury*, in the county of Oxford, on the 18th of August 1626. This William died, without legitimate issue, in 1632, when all his honours became extinct.

This Earldom was claimed, in 1813,¹ by General William Knolles, as heir male of Nicholas, son and heir of the Earl, of whose legitimacy there was much doubt; and the House of Lords decided, March the 9th 1813, that the petitioner had not made good his claim, and, consequently, established the illegitimacy of the said Nicholas.

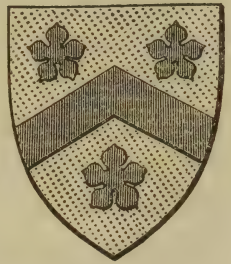
¹ Nicholas's Synopsis of the Peerage.



SIR ROBERT AND SIR THOMAS
CHICHELEY.



TWO individuals of this ancient family have been distinguished members of the Company and the following is the best account I have been able to obtain of their origin:—



Thomas Chichele of Higham Ferrers, the father of *Henry Chichele*, Archbishop of Canterbury, was of low extraction and of mean station in life.¹ He is commonly imagined to have been a tailor and it is probable that this idea originated in the insult offered to his son, by one of the courtiers of Henry VI. who sent him a present of a rag pie, though there is nothing in the mode of relating the story which fixes upon the father the trade of a tailor.² In the older pedigrees, particularly that in the Harleian Collection, some of his ancestors are mentioned as established at Higham Ferrers, though their rank and station in the

¹ *Stemmata Chicheleana.*

² “One of the courtiers in Henry the 6th’s time sent, by one of the King’s Servants as from the King, a pye full of rags, as a present to *Cardinal Chichele*, as a scorn to his extraction, son of a broker or draper. The Cardinal received the messenger very civilly, desired him to present his duty to his Majesty, and give him many thanks for reminding him of a very worthy and affectionate parent; and to tell him that he should make it his constant prayer that his Majesty might as much out-go his father Henry the 5th in all acts of prowess and virtue, as he had done *his* in honour and preferments.”—*Harl. MSS.* No. 991, fol. 27.

world is not ascertained. *Dr. Hoveden*, (warden of All Souls in the reign of Queen Elizabeth) who wrote the life of the founder in Latin, says that he was "*honestis natus parentibus*," which would imply that his parents were of some repute and credit on account of their extraction.

Thomas Chichele married Agnes, the daughter of *William Pyncheon*, who is allowed in the pedigrees to have been a gentleman, "as he hath coat-armour thus blazon: *Or, a bend, 3 plates, with a bordure counter-changed azure and sable.*"

Thomas Chichele died the 25th February 1400 as may be seen by the inscription on his tomb-stone in the north aisle of the chancel at Higham Ferrers, known heretofore by the name of the Lady Chapel. He had, by his wife *Agnes Pyncheon*, three sons, Henry Archbishop of Canterbury and founder of All Souls, Robert and William, and a daughter whose name is not ascertained, and of whom we know no more, than that she married a gentleman of the name of *Tooke*.

Robert Chichele, the second son of Thomas, was a Citizen and Grocer and lived in the parish of Saint James Garlyke-Hythe in the City of London. By his great application to business and industry he became possessed of great wealth; and, by means of his fair character, attained great importance among his fellow-citizens. He was the intimate friend of *Sir Richard Whittington*, whom he emulated in knowledge of trade as well as in acts of charity and munificence. He had an estate and residence at Romford in Essex, where, in the year 1410, he contributed largely towards rebuilding the chapel (which was a chapel of ease to Hornchurch) and obtained for it, through his influence with

the Warden and Fellows of New College who are the patrons, the privileges of sepulture and cemetery for the parishioners who frequented that chapel.

In the year 1428, he gave to the parish of St. Stephen Walbrook a plot of ground two hundred and eight feet and a half in length and sixty-six feet in breadth, whereupon to build their church and for their churchyard. In the year following he laid the first stone of the new church, and gave one hundred pounds more towards the expense and bore the charges of all the timber-work on the procession-way, as well as those of the lead upon it. In addition to many other charities, he gave, by his last will dated the 17th December 1438, several tenements in the parish of Saint Antholin to the Master or Warden and the College of the Blessed Virgin, St. Thomas the Martyr, and Edward the Confessor of Higham Ferrers, (which his brother, the Archbishop, had founded,) that the said Warden should pray for the souls of Thomas and Agnes, his father and mother; Elizabeth, Agnes, and Agnes his wives, *William Chichele*,¹ his brother, and Beatrice, his wife. It is said, by *Weever*, that he ordered by his testament, on his birth-day a competent dinner to be provided for two thousand four hundred poor men, householders of the City of London and every man to have two-pence in money, but the copy of his will in All Souls College does not notice this legacy.²

He was Sheriff of London in the year 1403, Lord Mayor, for the first time, in 1411, and again in 1421, when he received the honour of Knighthood.³

¹ Also a member of the Grocers' Company.

² *Fun^a. Mon^a. p. 409.*

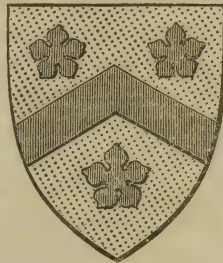
³ An entry occurs in the Company's books, during his Mastership,

Sir Robert Chichele died in 1420, and, if we may believe *Stowe* and if the positive directions in his will were observed, he was buried in the church of St. James Garlyke-Hythe, of which he calls himself a parishioner: but *Weever*, by one of those errors in the arrangement of his collections to which he was occasionally liable, gives the following epitaph upon him, in black letter, as transcribed from the church of St. Mary Bothaw:—

“ Chichley vocitatus
 Robertus omni bonitate refertus.
 Pauperibus largus, pius extitit ad mala tardus,
 Moribus ornatus jacet istic intumulatus.
 Corpore procerus, his Major et arte Grocerus,
 Anno Milleno C quater X quater anno.”



SIR THOMAS CHICHELEY, who descended in a right line from the said Sir Robert, was Master of the Ordnance, afterwards Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to King Charles the Second and to King James the Second and Member of their Majesties' most ho-



shewing the authority which the law allowed them to exercise over those of their trade:—"Ordered, that all the ginger, maces and other wares, which are falsely coloured, shall be viewed by the Masters with one of the Mayor's servants, who shall search and overlook all goods of Grocers brought in the galleys as well as in the City of London;" and the same year, 1415, a barrel of maces, which were falsely coloured, was taken before William Walderne, Mayor, and his Aldermen, when they adjudged the merchant who owned the same to be bound in a fine of £1, not to sell, or cause to be sold, the said maces, in England, at any price. At the same time, also, certain other Groceries were condemned, and their sale prohibited.

nourable Privy Council. He was a Liveryman of this Company, and Master thereof in the years 1686 and 1687. After the church of St. Stephen's Walbrook was destroyed by the great fire of London in 1666, he laid the first stone of the new church, and was a liberal benefactor towards the cost of the rebuilding.¹ He also built the Company a new barge at his own charge, and purchased for them the tenant right of a barge-house. In grateful remembrance whereof they caused his picture and an inscription to be set up in the Hall.

¹ Extract from "The Builder," 21 Feb., 1852:—"Through the liberality of the Grocers' Company, patrons of the living, the large east window of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, has been filled with stained glass by Mr. Willement, under the direction of the Company's architect, Mr. Gwilt. It is a "Venetian window," of three lights. The centre opening contains two subjects in frames from the life of St. Stephen (the 'stoning,' of course); and in the side-lights are medallions of the Evangelists, with others containing their emblems. At the summit is the head of the Saviour, with an angel on either side, less successfully executed than the other figures. The ornaments in the enclosing frames have been vulgarised by sash doors and fanlights. The cost, it is said, will be little short of £500. Great praise is due to the Grocers' Company for setting so good an example. It is to be hoped it will be followed by the other great City Companies, who have it in their power to do so much for art and artists, and for the most part do so little."

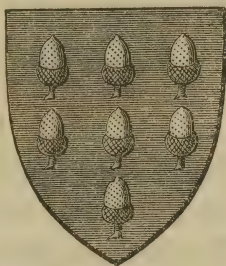
SIR WILLIAM SEVENOKE.

“ I see lord mayor written on his forehead ;
The cap of maintenance and city sword,
Borne up in state before him.”

Massinger, City Madam.



ABOUT the latter end of King Edward the Third's reign, there was found by *Sir William Rumpsted* in the hollow of a tree, as some report, in the street of Sevenoke, a poor child, whose parents were unknown and who, for that reason, was named after the place where he was discovered *William Sevenoke*.



This orphan was, by the assistance of Sir William and other charitable persons, brought up and put apprentice to *Hugh de Bois*,¹ a citizen and Ferrer of London; and the term of his apprenticeship being expired, in the eighteenth year of King Richard II., he petitioned, as his master had used the trade or mystery of a *Grocer* and not a Ferrer, to be admitted to the freedom of the Grocers' Company,² which was granted.

By degrees he accumulated wealth and rose to be Lord Mayor of London; which office he served in 1418, the sixth year of King Henry V. and received

¹ Lanb. Peramb. p. 574.

² Strype's Stowe's Survey, book v. p. 117.

the honour of Knighthood, then bearing for his arms—seven *acorns*, three, three and one.¹

At which time calling to mind the goodness of Almighty God, and the favour of his patron, *Sir William Rumpsted* and the inhabitants of Sevenoke extended towards him, he determined to leave behind him a lasting memorial of his thankfulness; therefore, at his own cost and charge, he founded an hospital consisting of certain Alms-houses for twenty poor people and a Free-school for the education of youth within that town; endowing them with a proper and sufficient maintenance.² To effect which, he, by his last will and testament dated July 14, 1432, devised all his lands and tenements, with other appurtenances, which he lately had by feoffment from *Margaret Walton* in Petty-Wales-Street in the parish of All Saints Barking in London, to the rector, vicar, churchwardens and other parishioners of the town of Sevenoke, for ever upon trust, that they, out of the rents and profits of them, should find and maintain for ever, one master well skilled in grammar and a Bachelor of Arts, who should keep a *Grammar School*, in some convenient house within the said town, to be purchased with his goods, at the discretion of his executors; and likewise, out of the said rents and profits for ever, to give and pay twenty poor men and women of the said parish,

¹ Strype's Stowe's Survey, book v. p. 118.

² Sir William Sevenoke (or Sevenocks, as he is called in the Act of Parliament relating to his chantries,) served in Parliament for the City of London, in the time of King Henry V. He was, by his will, a benefactor to the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, and, dying, was buried in the church of St. Martin Ludgate.—*Strype's Stowe's Survey*, Append. II. book ii. p. 47, book iii. p. 76.

quarterly, ten shillings apiece, who should live within the said town in houses to be purchased by his executors and for other charitable purposes, in the said will mentioned.

After which in the second year of Queen Elizabeth, through the care of *Sir Ralph Bosville, Knt.* and several of the inhabitants there, not only the yearly stipends were much increased, but their former litigated possessions were settled and quietly established; the Queen's letters patent, dated July 1st that year having been procured, which directed, that "there should be for ever in the town of Sevenokes, a free Grammar School, called the Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, for the education, institution and instruction of Children and Youth in Grammar and other learning and that, in the parish of Sevenokes, there should be an Incorporation, to consist of the two wardens of the said parish and of the free-school, and of four assistants, inhabitants of the said town and parish, by the name of the wardens and four assistants of the town and parish of Sevenokes, and of the free-school of Queen Elizabeth, in Sevenocks." All which was confirmed by an act passed in the 30th year of that reign, not only as to this school, but the said Incorporation was more firmly established as to the said hospital or almshouse for the relief of the poor which had been for many years in the said town and parish at first erected by the said William Sevenokes, and endowed by his will; which endowment of both had been augmented afterwards by others.

¹ JOHN POTKINE, D.D. "sometyme scholar" in this school, by his will, dated the 8th of April, 1543, gave £9 per annum to the school,

The Lady Margaret daughter of *Sir Ralph Bosville, Knt.*, before her death, which happened in 1692, settled a farm called Hallywell-in-Burnham in Essex, upon certain trustees and their heirs, for ever, to pay and dispose of the rents and profits, to the founding and endowment of two scholarships in Jesus' College, Cambridge, of £12 per annum each, the scholars to be called "*Sir William Bosville's* scholars," and to be chosen out of Sevenoke School; and, for the want of lads fitting there, out of Tunbridge School; and upon every vacancy, £3 a-piece to two of the fellows of Jesus' College, to come over to prove the capacity of the lads. She also left £12 yearly to a school-master to instruct fifteen of the poorest children, born in this parish, in the Catechism of the Church of England and to write and cast accounts; and £18 per annum more to be kept in public stock to place those so taught, to handicraft trades or employments.

In the eighth year of King George I. 1722, the leases of the warehouses, which had been erected on part of the lands called "Wool Key" in the parish of All Saints Barking devised for these charitable purposes, being expired and the School and Almshouses being much out of repair; and it being thought that it would

payable out of his capital house, called "*The Sterre*, in Bred-streate," in London.

ANTHONY POPE, Gent., by his will, dated the 19th of December, 1571, gave a tenement in Petty Wales, within the Cittie of London, towards the "meyntenance of God's glory, and the eruditione and bringinge up of the pore schollers of Sevenoke in vertuouse disciplyne, godly learninge, and good and civill manners."

JOHN PETT, Gent., by deed, dated the 16th of September, 1589, gave an annuity of £5, issuing out of his lands and tenements, called "*Ryver-Hill*," to the use of the poor of the almshouses of Sevenokes.

prove of great advantage to the charity if the Wardens and Assistants were enabled to raise by the disposal of those premises, a competent sum of money to be employed in re-building, repairing, furnishing, and fitting up the Free-School and Almshouses and in enlarging them and for other charitable uses appointed by the founder's will; and likewise to obtain a settled revenue for the support and maintenance of the said charities in future; on a proposal made to the Wardens and Assistants, for the purchase of them for the use of Government, an act passed to vest the fee of the above-mentioned wharf, quay and premises in trustees for the use of the king, his heirs and successors, for the use of the Crown as lying contiguous to the Royal Custom-House, that they might be fitted up for warehouses, offices and other conveniences for merchants or the Commissioners and officers of the Customs; and the King, to promote this so beneficial a charity, having agreed that £2,500 should be paid to the Wardens and Assistants towards the re-building of the school, almshouses &c. that sum was confirmed to them by the act then passed. And the said wharf, quay and other premises were made subject, by the said act, to a yearly rent of £550 to be paid for the future to the said Wardens and Assistants and their successors for ever for the perpetual support and maintenance of the charitable uses by the founder and all other benefactors in time to come.

In pursuance of which, the present school-house was erected upon the old foundation in 1727; and the Hospital or Almshouse, was completely repaired and fitted up.

There are SIX EXHIBITIONS belonging to this school;

four of which are of £15 a-year, and are not confined to any college or either Univerfity!

The following poem is both curious and intereffing; but whether that part of it which attributes the germ of *Sir William Sevenoke's* fortune to the purfe given him after the Battle of Agincourt by the Dauphin of France is true, I have no means of knowing. The exiftence of the poem proves, at all events, that Sir William was a man of great celebrity in his time and, therefore, I infer it.

In Johnfon's "Nine Worthies of London," 4to. 1592, and re-printed in the Harleian Miscellany, 4to. London, Edit. 1811, edited by Mr. Park, *Sir William Sevenoke*, who ranks as the third Worthy amongst the Nine, is thus noticed.

SIR WILLIAM SEVENOAKE.

My harmleffe byrth misfortune quite contemn'd,
 And from my pappe did make my youth a prey;
 So fcarcely budd my branches were unftem'd,
 My byrth-howre was deathe's black and gloomie day:
 Had not the Higheft ftretched forth his might,
 The breake of day had beene the darkeft night.

Some monfter that did envie Nature's worke,
 (When I was borne, in Kent,) did caft me forth
 In defert wildes, where, though no beaft did lurke
 To fpoyl that life the heavens made for woorth:
 Under feaven oakes yet Mifchiefe flung me downe,
 Where I was found, and brought unto a towne.

¹ Hafted's Hift. Kent, v. i. p. 755. Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools, v. i. p. 616.

Behold an ebbe that never thought to flowe,
 Behold a fall unlikelie to recover,
 Behold a shrub, a weed that grew full lowe,
 Behold a wren that never thought to hover ;
 Behold yet how the highest can command,
 And make a sand foundation firmelie stand.

For when my infant's time indushte more yeares,
 After some education in the schoole,
 And some discretion in my selfe appeares,
 With labour to be taught in manuall toole,
 To learne to live, to London thus being found,
 Apprentice to a Grocer I was bound.

To please the honest care my master tooke,
 I did refuse no toyle nor drudging payne ;
 My hands no labour ever yet forsooke,
 Whereby I might increase my master's gayne.
 Thus Sevenoake liv'd, for so they calde my name,
 Till Heaven did place me in a better frame.

In time, my prentise yeares were quite expir'de,
 And then Bellona, in my homelie brest,
 My countrie's honour with her flames had fir'de,
 And for a souldier made my fortune preste.
 Henry the Fift, my king, did warre with Fraunce ;
 Then I with him, his right to re-advance.

There did courageous men with love compare,
 And strive, by armes, to get their prince renowne ;
 There fillie I, like thirsty soule did fare,
 To drink their fill would venture for to drowne :
 Then did the height of my inhaust desire
 Graunt me a little leafure to aspire.

The Dolphyne,¹ then, of France, a comelie knight,
 Disguised came by chaunce, into a place,
 Where I, well wearied with the heats of fight,
 Had layd me downe, for warre had ceas'd his chace ;
 And, with reproachfull words, as "layzie fwaine,"
 He did salute me, ere I long had layne.

¹ Dauphin.

I, knowing that he was mine enemie,
 A bragging Frenchman, (for we tearm'd them so,)
 Ill brook'd the proud disgrace he gave to me,
 And, therefore, lent the Dolphyne such a blowe
 As warm'd his courage well to lay about,
 Till he was breathlesse, though he were so stout.

At last, the noble Prince did aske my name,
 My birth, my calling, and my fortunes past;
 With admiration he did heare the same,
 And so a bagge of crownes to me he cast;
 And when he went away, he saide to mee,
 Sevenoake, be proud, the Dolphyne fought with thee!

When English had obtainde the victorie,
 We crossed backe the grudginge seas againe,
 Where all my friends supposed warre to be
 For vice and follie, virtue's onlie bane:
 But see the simple, how they are deceav'de,
 To judge that horreur honnour hath bereav'd.

For, when my souldier's fame was laid aside,
 To be a Grocer once againe I fram'de;
 And He which rules above my steps did guide,
 That, through his wealth, Sevenoake in time was fam'de
 To be Lord Maior of London by degree,
 Where justice made me sway with equitie.

Gray haire made period unto honour's call,
 And frostie Death had furrow'd in my face
 Colde winter gashes, and to sommers fall,
 And fainting Nature left my mortall place;
 For with the date of flesh my life decayde,
 And Sevenoake died; for every flower must fade.

By testament, in Kent, I built a towne,
 And briefly called it Sevenoake from my name;
 A free-schoole to sweete learning, to renowne,
 I plac'de for those that playde at honour's game;
 Both land and livinge to that towne I gave,
 Before I tooke possession of my grave.

Thither I bare my flesh, but leave my fame,
 To be a president for London wights;
 And you that now behold fair vertue's maime,
 Thinke he is happie, for his countrey fights;
 For, for my guerdon to this pleafant field,
 My carkas did my dying fpirit yeeld.

SIR JOHN DE WELLES.



SIR JOHN de WELLES,
 son of *John de Welles* of
 the city of Norwich,
 was a Liveryman of the



Company of Grocers, Lord Mayor of London in 1431 in the 10th year of King Henry the Sixth and representative for the City of London in four parliaments. The family of *De Welles* is of great antiquity as may be seen in *Dugdale*, whose authority, however, does not clearly prove from which branch Sir John was descended. The principal estates of the family were in Lincolnshire and it is certain that, from 1299 to 1421, one of the branches was possessed of a Barony by writ. *Leo de Welles*, the last who held the Barony, was slain in 1461; when, being attainted, his honours became forfeited. *Sir John de Welles*, according to Stowe, "buildded the Standard in Chepeside," and was, also, a great benefactor to the new building of the chapel by Guildhall, which was pulled down a few years ago, to make way for the new law Courts. He also built at his own cost, the south aisle of the choir of Saint

Antholin's church, "which," says the City Historian, "by his picture, (strangely there found,) his motto and armes doth yet plainely appeare;" and he left by will a sum of money to repair the highway leading from London to Westminster.¹ This was substantially performed, under letters patent from the King, by his executors Thomas Knowles and John Chichley.

The following extract from the Chronicle of London, from 1089 to 1483, is curious:—

"(A° 10 Hen. VI.)—John Welles, grocer, Maior. This fame yere, the xvj day of Decembre, G beynge the dominical lettre, kyng Herry the vj^{te} was crowned kyng of Fraunce at Parys, in the chirche of Notre Dame, with gret solempnite and rialte; and anoon after he turned agen into Engeland, and landed at Dovorr the ix day of Feverer, and come to London the xxj day of the fame month, where he was ryally refceyved, alle the craftes rydyng ayens hym, all in white."

¹ Over a little doore in the south side of the quire, at the time of late new repairing the church, was found an ancient figure of a man, clothed in scarlet furred, holding open his hands, as in admiration; having rings on the thumbe and fingers of his left hand, and two bookes before him, one closed, and the other lying open, with these words to be read:—

"Recogitabo tibi omnes annos meos in amaritudine animæ meæ."

Mercy and grace, and for ever mercy, sweet Jesus, *Ego rogo.*"—*Stowe*, p. 266.

SIR STEPHEN BROWNE.



SIR STEPHEN BROWNE, son of *John Browne* of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was Lord Mayor of London in 1438, the 17th year of King Henry the Sixth, and Member of Parliament for the City in 1452.



In his Mayoralty wheat was at the extraordinary price of three shillings the bushel, and so great was the dearth, that bread was made of vetches, peas, beans, and fern-roots.¹ The famine was considerably alleviated by the conduct of Sir Stephen who sent into Prussia and caused to be brought from thence certain ships laden with rye, which was a great relief in so extreme a necessity.

Fuller's account of this action of *Browne's* is so curious, and so quaintly worded, that I cannot refrain from inserting it *verbatim*. "He was Lord Mayor of London in 1438, in which year happened a great and general famine, caused much by unseasonable weather, but more by some (huckstering) husbandmen, who properly may be termed *knaves in grain*, inasmuch that wheat was sold for three shillings a bushel, (intolerable, according to the standard of those times,) and poor people were forced to make bread of fern-roots. But this *Sir Stephen Browne*, sent certain ships to Danz,

¹ Strype.

whose feasonable return with rye suddenly funk grain to reasonable rates, whereby many a languishing life was preserved. He is beheld one of the first merchants who, in want of corn, shewed the Londoners the way to the barn-door, I mean into Spruseland, prompted by charity (not covetousness) to this his adventure. It may be said that, since his death, he has often relieved the city on the like occasion, because, as *Symmachus* well observeth, *Auctor est bonorum sequentium, qui bonum relinquit exemplum.*"¹

SIR THOMAS CANNYNG.

"The noble merchant
Who, living, was for his integrity
And upright dealing (a rare miracle
In a rich citizen) London's best honour."

Massinger. City Madam.



HE family of *Cannyng* or *Canning*, was originally of Bristol, and belonged to that class which has contributed so largely towards the splendour, the honour and, it may be added, the respectability of the English nation.—They were Merchants.



William Cannyng was of distinguished eminence as a principal merchant and foreign trader, as the friend and patron of learning and religion, the able magistrate

¹ Worthies of England, vol. ii. p. 192.

and charitable benefactor of his city, (*Bristol*), the wealthy and the wife, (*sapientissimus et ditissimus*, says *William of Worcester*), he was the second son of *John Cannyng*, Mayor of *Bristol* in 1392 and 1398, the son of *William Cannyng* six times Mayor, buried in St. Mary's Chapel in the Church of St. Thomas.¹

John Cannyng inherited a considerable estate from his father and pursued a mercantile life, increasing his fortune by marrying Joan, daughter and heiress of *John and Margaret Wotton*. He left his children, in money, £72 : 12 : 6 each, which at that period was esteemed a considerable sum, when wheat was 4*d.* per bushel, a fat ox sold for 5*s.* 4*d.* and a sheep for 16*d.*

Thomas Cannyng who at his father's decease was ten years old, was sent to London, where he became a Grocer and served the office of Lord Mayor in 1456; while *William*, his brother, who had remained in his native place and had been bred up to merchandize in which he was very successful, was chosen Mayor of *Bristol*; so that the first and second cities in the kingdom had two brothers for Mayors in the same year.

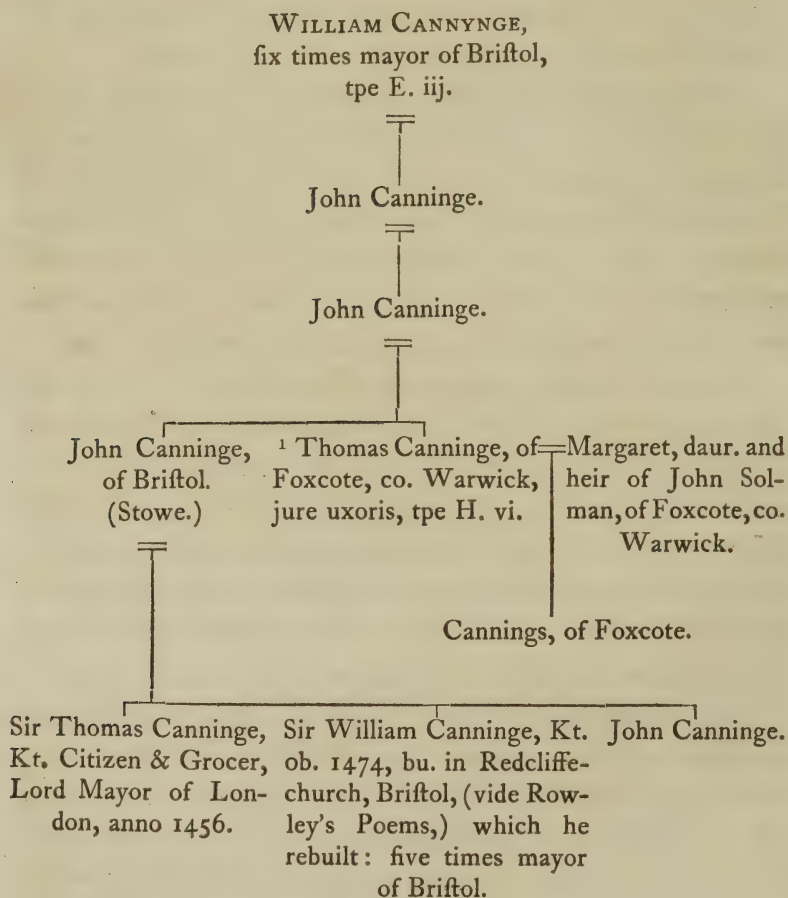
On reference to *Rymer's Fædera*,² I find two curious documents which prove the estimation in which the *Cannyngs* of *Bristol* were held by their sovereign. They are in the form of recommendatory letters from King Henry the Sixth in 1449; one to the Master-General of Prussia and the other to the Magistrates of the City of *Dantzic*, both in behalf of two of *Cannyng's* factors, residing in *Prussia*, requesting all possible favour and countenance to be shown them. The King styles *Can-*

¹ Barratt's History of Bristol. Corry's ditto.

² Vol. xi. p. 226.

nyng "his beloved and an eminent merchant of his City of Bristol."

The following is a brief sketch of the pedigree of this family.



The period of his Mayoralty was very tumultuous, riots taking place frequently. The most violent and

¹ From this THOMAS is descended the RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING, elected a Brother-Grocer in 1824. The pedigree of this family printed in Barratt's History of Bristol is incorrect.

dangerous of these was suppressed by *Sir Thomas Canning*, whose firmness on the occasion merits to be recorded. In 1456, a simple and passionate young mercer, who had been denied the liberty of, or had been punished for, wearing a dagger in Italy contrary to the laws of that country, where he had resided for some time, being returned to this city, met an Italian in Cheapside with a dagger by his side, which so enraged him, that, without considering the different laws and customs of countries, he insolently told him that as the English were not allowed to wear swords in Italy neither ought he to wear any weapon in England. The Italian, somewhat irritated at this manner of address, returned an answer not agreeable to the furious temper of the young censor, who not only snatched the stranger's dagger from his side, but broke his head with it.¹ The injured foreigner applied to the Lord Mayor for redress, who, greatly concerned at the indignity offered to the stranger, summoned the mercer to appear and answer the complaint next day at the Guildhall before him and a full Court of Aldermen. They committed the aggressor to Newgate, he not being able to urge any thing in alleviation of his offence. But the servants of the Mercery way-laid them near the end of Lawrence-Lane in Cheapside and rescued the prisoner in a tumultuous manner; after which the baser sort of the populace, availing themselves of the confusion, rose in a body and, running to the houses of the most eminent Italian merchants, pillaged them. The Mayor and Aldermen, assisted by a number of the principal citizens, seized upon divers of the ringleaders

¹ De Worde. Ad. Polychron. Maitland.

and committed them to Newgate. The tumult was not appeased without some bloodshed and the offender, who contrived to escape, took sanctuary in St. Peter's Westminster till the affair was finally determined.¹ The Court were alarmed at the report of the riot, fearing it might prove the beginning of troubles against the State by the faction of the *Duke of York*. The Queen sent into the City the *Dukes of Exeter and Buckingham* and others of the nobility, with a special commission to assist the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the trial and punishment of the transgressors. But while the Mayor as chief judge, assisted in the Commission by the said nobles, was calling the panels of the inquest at Guildhall, the rabble assembled in greater numbers than before and uttered loud threats of vengeance if the trial of their fellow-citizens was persisted in. The Commissioners were so alarmed at this, that they, without executing their Commission, hastily took leave of the Mayor and retired from the bench.

The Lord Mayor, wisely considering that if a stop were not suddenly put to the dangerous practices of the multitude, all government of the city would be at an end, summoned a Common Council, ordered all Wardens to assemble their fellowships in their respective Halls and there to charge every member to keep and use the best endeavours to maintain the peace of the city; and, if they should discover any persons favouring riotous assemblies or the forcible delivery of persons committed to prison, they should, by gentle means, try to dissuade them and give their names privately and expeditiously to the Mayor. By such excellent mea-

¹ Fabian's Chronicle.

fures an effectual stop was put to the riot, the Commissioners returned to the city and, in conjunction with the Mayor, tried and condemned divers persons. Three were afterwards hanged at Tyburn, and several others amerced in pecuniary mulcts.

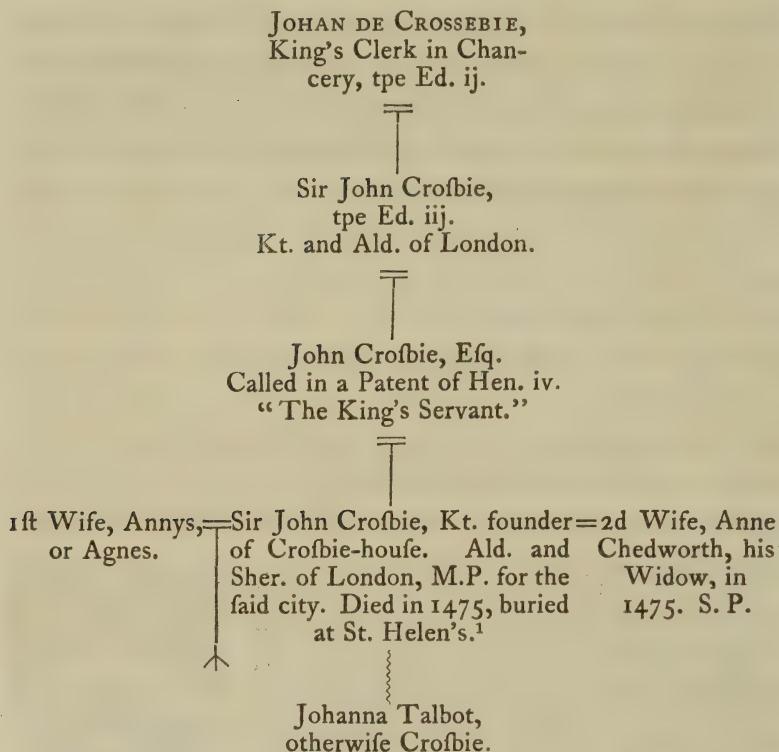
SIR JOHN CROSBIE.

“Happy were London, if, within her walls,
She had many such rich men.”

Massinger. City Madam.

THE Company of Grocers have reason to refer, with feelings of pride and satisfaction, to the name of *Sir John Crosbie* as to that of one of their most honourable members. Among the many eminent Citizens of London, whose wealth and extensive dealings, when trade was in its infancy, contributed to lay the foundation of that commercial pre-eminence for which this kingdom is celebrated, was *Sir John Crosbie*. That his family was ancient and highly respectable is certain, although a silly tradition respecting him was current in the time of Stowe, who says, “I have heard that he was named *Crosbie*, of being found *by a cross*.” This absurdity is effectually negated by the following pedigree:—





The first mention that occurs of *John Crosbie* in our records, is in the will of *Henry Lord Scrope of Masham*, who was beheaded at Southampton, for being concerned, with *Richard Earl of Cambridge* and others, in the plot against Henry V., and who left Crosbie "a woollen gown without furs, and one hundred shillings."²

¹ The epitaph on his monument in St. Helen's Church is as follows:—"Orate pro animabus Johannis Crosby Militis Ald. atque tempore vitæ Maioris Staple ville Caleis; et Agnetis vxoris sue, ac Thomæ, Richardi Johannis, Johannis, Margarete, et Johanne liberorum eiusdem Johannis Crosby militis ille obiit, 1475. et illa 1466. quorum animabus propitiatur Deus."—*Weever*, p. 421.

² Rymer's *Fœdera*, ix. 278. Dugdale Bar^e. i. 660.

In the seventh year of Edward IV. we find *Sir John Crosbie* returned to parliament as representative for the City of London, together with *Ralph Jocelyn*, *Thomas Urswick* Recorder, and *John Warde*. He was soon after elected an Alderman, served the office of Sheriff in 1470, and, finally, was promoted to the important post of Mayor of the Staple,¹ at Calais.

In 1470, also, he attained the honour of Knighthood, which was conferred upon himself and eleven others in the field, by King Edward the Fourth, for their fidelity and valour in resisting the attempts of the bastard *Falconbridge* to surprise the City.

In 1471 *Crosbie* was appointed one of the Commissioners to settle the differences with the *Duke of Burgundy*, and to treat with the Governors of the Hanse Towns.² He had previously served, on several occasions, the office of Warden of the Grocers' Company, to which he made some liberal bequests in his will.

Stowe, in describing the magnificent mansion in Bishopsgate-Street, known by the name of *Crosbie-House*, says, "It was built by *Sir John Crosbie*, Grocer and Woolman, in the time of King Edward the Fourth, in place of certain tenements, demised to him by *Alice Ashfield* and the Convent of Saint Helen's, for 99 years;—viz. from 1466 to 1565, and was finished in 1471. This house he builded of stone and timber, very large and beautiful, being esteemed, at that time, the highest

¹ "The English word *staple* is, in the civil law Latin style of those times, termed *stabile emporium*, that is a fixed port or mart for the importing of merchandize. From whence, probably, the contracted word *staple*, used, with some small variation of orthography, all over Europe, has its derivation."—*Anderson's History of Commerce*.

² Rymer's *Fœdera*, xi. 738.

in London. Sir John died in 1475 : so short a space enjoyed he that sumptuous building." The mansion is described as a residence fit for a Prince ; and, soon after its founder's death, was actually inhabited by Royalty itself, in the person of the *Duke of Gloucester* Lord Protector, afterwards Richard the Third.

Although *Sir John Crofbie* inherited a liberal patri-mony, he early embarked in trade and, by his success, considerably augmented his wealth ; the extent of his dealings is proved by his intimacy and connection with the *Friscobaldi*, of Florence, who, with the *Medici*, were the great bankers and engrossers of the commerce of Europe.¹

Some notion may be formed of his property by the provisions made in his will, of which the following is an abstract. The will is dated March 1471 and was proved 6th February 1475. After bequeathing considerable sums to the nuns of St. Helen's, Holliwell, Stratford and Sion, to the Augustin and Crutched Friars, the friars, minors, preachers, and carmelites, the Hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate, Bedlam, St. Thomas Southwark, Elsing and St. Bartholomew, the minoreffes and the Charterhouse, and to the gaols of London and Southwark, for their prayers and relief, and instituting a solemn obiit anniversary, or *twelve months' mind*, at which the Grocers' Company were to assist, (and, after the decease of his wife and all his executors, they were to be the trustees for that purpose,) he gave to the repair of St. Helen's Church five hundred marks ; and his arms were to be seen in *Stowe's* time, both in the stone-work, timber, roof, and glazing ;

¹ See the letters of this family in the British Museum.

among poor housekeepers in Bishopsgate ward £30; to the repair of Hanworth Church, Middlesex (the manor of which belonged to him),¹ £40; of Bishopsgate and London-Wall £100; towards making a new tower of stone at the south-east of London-bridge, if the same were begun by the Mayor and Aldermen, within ten years after his decease, £100; to the repair of Rochester-bridge £10; to every prison in London liberally. Also, he gave to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Grocers in London, two large pots of silver chased, parcel-gilt, weighing thirteen pounds five ounces, troy weight, to be used in their Common Hall.² To his daughter Johanne two hundred marks; to his wife £2000, as her dower, besides all her and his clothes and furniture, and his lease under the Priorefs of St. Helen's, for her life. The above sums were to be raised by sale of his manor at Hanworth, and other lands in Feltham in the same County, within two years after his decease; or, if there were a sufficiency without such sale, the estates to go to his wife, or the child she might chance to be great with at his death; or, in default thereof, to his daughter Joan

¹ Mr. Gough, who wrote a very brief memoir of *Sir John Crosbie*, is mistaken in his conjecture that Sir John purchased his manor of Hanworth in consequence of having amassed a large fortune in trade. The manor and advowson of Hanworth, mentioned in an instrument of Edward the Black Prince, appear to have belonged to the Sir John who was Alderman of London in the reign of Edward III., and were committed to the trust of Thomas Rigby till the next John Crosbie, the heir and "King's servant," attained his majority.—I. B. H.

² Although there is a detailed list of the Company's plate in the records of that period, I cannot find any trace of these "pots." As articles of less value are carefully noted, these would hardly have been omitted.

and her heirs ; failing these, to his cousin *Peter Christemas* and his heirs ; and, in default thereof, to the Grocers' Company, to be sold and the amount divided among themselves, and in charitable uses, as in his will specified. Our historians celebrate the liberality of this worthy Citizen in these public repairs.¹ The residue of his effects, after the decease of his last wife, being distributed agreeably to his will, one instance of this distribution remains to the church of Theydon Gernon, in Essex, commemorated in the following inscription, in raised letters, on a stone in the south face of the steeple :—

“ Pray for the soules of Sir John Crosbie, Knyght, late
Alderman and Grocere of London ; and, alsoe, of Dame
Ann, and Annys, his wyves, of whose godys was geuyn
..... li toward the makynge of thys stepyll, ao V°. .
..... que d'ni, 1520.²

SIR JOHN PECHE, KNIGHT.



SIR JOHN PECHE, Knight, was descended from *Gilbert de Peche* who was summoned to Parliament as a Baron of this realm, in the 13th year of King Edward II. He had two sons, *Sir William Peche*, and *Sir Robert Peche*, who both accompanied King



¹ Gough.

² Morant, in his History of Essex, says the steeple was finished this year.

Edward I. in his victorious expedition into Scotland, in the 28th year of his reign and assisted at the siege of Carlaverock in that kingdom: for which service they, with their company, received the honour of knighthood.

Sir John Peche, Knight, bought the manor of Lullingstone, in Kent, from the representatives of *Gregory de Rokefley*, Lord Mayor of London, in the year 1361; and the same year, making it his seat, he obtained from Edward III. a charter of free warren for all his lands there which was the next year again confirmed to him.

He died in the 4th year of King Richard II., possessed of Lullingstone, when it was found, by inquisition taken after his death, that he was then seized, jointly with Mary his wife, of one messuage, two hundred and fifty acres of arable land, three acres of meadow, twelve acres of wood, 50s. rent, and forty-two hens in Lullingstone and Peyfrere, of the feoffment of *John Constantyn*, *Edmund de Claye*, and *Richard Peche*, which premises were held of the King as of the honour of Leedes, as the fourth part of one knight's fee, by the service of one pair of gilt spurs, of the price of 6d.

He was succeeded in his estates by his son *Sir William Peche*, Knight, whose widow, the Lady Joan, died seized of them, in the 11th year of King Henry IV. and was buried in St. Mary Wolnoth Church, in London.

Their son, *Sir John Peche*, Knight, at his death, which happened April 5th 1487, was found to be seized of the manor of Lullingstone Rosse, and Lullingstone Peyfrere and Cokerhurst, with their appurte-

nances, which were held of the King as of the Duchy of Lancaſter. He is interred in Lullingſtone Church; and on his grave-ſtone the arms of this family ſtill remain :—viz. *Azure, a lion rampant, ermine, a la queue fourchée, crowned or.*

He left a ſon, *Sir John Peche*, and a daughter *Elizabeth*, who married John Hart, Eſq.

This *Sir John Peche* was a man of great reputation at that time, being created a Knight Banneret and made Lord-Deputy of *Calais*. He was ſheriff of Kent, in the 10th year of King Henry VII.; in which year, when the *Lord Audley* and the Corniſh men, who had riſen in ſupport of *Perkin Warbeck*, would have collected proviſions and men in that county, he, with other gentry of it, valiantly oppoſed them, and obliged them to turn towards London: ſoon after which they were vanquiſhed on Blackheath.

During his lifetime he paid £500 into the hands of the Maſters and Wardens of the Grocers' Company, in London, of which he was free, for the performing of certain obits, alms-deeds, and works of piety for his ſoul's health, eſpecially for the maintaining of the almſ-houſes founded by him at Lullingſtone, for keeping a ſolemn obit, yearly on the 1ſt of January, in the church of that place, and for the paying of 53*s.* 4*d.* yearly to the parſon of Lullingſtone and his ſucceſſors.

He died ſeized of Lullingſtone manor and was buried under a magnificent monument in Lullingſtone Church, leaving his wife the Lady Elizabeth ſurviving, to whom King Henry VIII. of his ſpecial favour in his 31ſt year, granted an annuity of ten marks for life.

On his death without iſſue, Elizabeth his ſiſter,



MONUMENT OF SIR JOHN PECHE, IN LULLINGSTONE CHURCH, KENT.

was found to be his heir; upon which her husband, *John Hart*, of the Middle Temple Esq., Counsellor at law, in her right, became entitled to these premises.¹

SIR HENRY KEBLE.



THE events connected with the life of this worthy and charitable citizen are of so little interest, that they are not worth recording, and I should not have inserted his name in this place, did not his munificence and generosity entitle him to rank among the eminent members of the Grocers' Company. *Henry Keble*, or *Herry Keybull*, as he is styled in the Company's books, was the son of *George Keble*, Grocer of London; he was six times Master of the Grocers' Company, was made an Alderman in 1508 and, finally, presided over the City as Lord Mayor, in 1510. He gave the sum of one thousand pounds towards the building and finishing of his parish church of St. Mary Aldermary in Budge Row. *Strype*, describing this church, mentions this fact in the following terms:—" *Henry Keble* aforementioned, deceased and was here buried in a vault by him prepared, with a fair monument raised over him on the north side of the choir, now destroyed and gone. He gave, by his testament, £1000 towards building of



¹ Halsted's Hist. Kent, vol. i. p. 511, et seq.

that church and yet was not permitted a resting place for his bones there.”¹

Sir Henry Keble's bequests to the Grocers' Company are thus particularized in the report made by the *Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities* appointed by Parliament in 1818.

“*Sir Henry Kebyll*, knight and alderman, by his will dated 20th March 1514, devised to the Grocers' Company two messuages, with a garden and other appurtenances, in Broad-alley in the parish of Saint Margaret Lothbury; and also that great messuage, with the garden and appurtenances in the parish of St. Peter the Poor; and also a piece of ground, with the stables and other houses erected thereon, in the parish of St. Olave, in the Old Jewry; and directed, after various payments to superstitious uses, that the said Company, with the rents and revenues thereof should pay weekly to seven poor men of the Mystery of Grocers, such as had been leaseholders or occupiers of the same Mystery in the City of London, and fallen into decay and poverty, 3*s.* 6*d.* sterling; that is to say, to each 6*d.* Such poor men to be selected by the Wardens and Associates of the said Mystery of Grocers, for the time being, as the room of any of the said seven persons happened to be void.”

His epitaph, cited by Stowe² in his account of Cordwainers' Ward, is curious:—

Here is fixt the epitaph of
Sir Henry Kebyl, knight

¹ Strype's edition of Stowe's *Survaie*. This monument was taken down, and other persons buried in his vault.

² *Survaie of London*, p. 267.

Who was sometime of London Maior,
 a famous worthy wight,
 Which did this Aldermary Church
 ereft and fet upright.
 Though death prevaile with mortal wights,
 and hasten every day,
 Yet vertue over-lives the grave,
 her fame doth not decay :
 As memories doe shew reviv'd
 of one that was alive,
 Who being dead, of vertuous fame,
 none should seeke to deprive ;
 Which so in life deserv'd renowne,
 for facts of his to see,
 That may encourage others now,
 of like good mind to be.
 Sir Henry Keble, knight, Lord Maior
 of London, here he sate,
 Of Grocers' worthy Company,
 the chiefeft in his state,
 Which in this citie grew to wealth,
 and unto worship came,
 When Henry reign'd, who was the seventh
 of that redouted name :
 But he to honour did atchieve
 the second golden yeere
 Of Henries reigne, so call'd the eighth,
 and made his fact appeare.
 When he this Aldermary Church
 'gan build with great expense,
 Twice thirty yeeres agon, no doubt,
 counting the time from hence :
 Which worke began the yeere of Christ,
 well knowne of Christen men,
 One thousand and five hundred just
 if ye will adde but ten.
 But lo, when man purposeth most,
 God doth dispose the best,
 And so before this worke was done,
 God call'd this knight to rest.
 This church as then not fully built ;
 he died about the yeere,

When III May day first tooke his name,
 which is downe fixed here :
 Whose works became a sepulcher,
 to shrowd him in that case :
 God took his soule, but corps of his
 was laid about this place.
 Who when he dyed, of this his worke
 so mindfull still he was,
 That he bequeath'd a thousand pounds
 to have it brought to passe.
 The execution of whose gift,
 or where the fault should be,
 The work as yet unfinished
 shall shew you all for me.
 Which Church stands there, if any please
 to finish up the same,
 As he hath well begun, no doubt,
 and to his endlesse fame ;
 They shall not onely well bestow
 their Talent in this life,
 But after death, when bones be rot,
 their fame shall be most rife :
 With thankful praise and good report
 of our Parochians here,
 Which have of right Sir Henries fame,
 afresh renewed this yeere.
 God move the minds of wealthy men,
 their workes so to bestow
 As he hath done, that though they dye,
 their vertuous fame may flow.

*Inclita perpetuo durabit tempore Virtus,
 Et floret fate non violenda truci.*

SIR WILLIAM LAXTON.

HIS worthy member of the Company was the son of *John Laxton* of Oundle in the county of Northampton; “he was bred a Grocer in London,” says *Fuller*,¹ “where he so prospered by his painefull endeavours that he was chosen Lord Mayor, anno Domini 1544.” He founded an almshouse and “a free school, at Oundel, with convenient maintenance, well maintained at this day by the Worshipfull Company of Grocers,² and hath been, to my knowledge (continues the same author), the nursery of many scholars most eminent in the university.”³



The beneficence of Sir William is recorded in the three following inscriptions, which are placed over the entrance to the school-house :—

*Undellæ natus, Londini parva labore
Laxtonus posuit, senibus puerisque levamen.*

*Ἀθλα δίδασκοντοιν πενικροῖς ενιαυσια λαμπρῶς
Μνας τριακοντ' οκτω συν τε δομοισιν ἐδω.*

¹ Worthies of England, vol. ii. p. 173.

² The bequest is entered in the books in the following terms :—
“The bequeste of Sir William Laxton of certaine lands in London, to this Companie, for finding a free Scoule, and maintaining of certaine poor persons, is accepted by them, with thanksgiving for his gentill remembraunce.”

³ Worthies of England, vol. ii. p. 173.

אשרי הנותן לפחאים ערמת;
 לתת לבערים מרמח רדעת--
 אשרי חחרנן אבירנים שבועה;
 לתת לעניים מלוגה רדעת--

The Grocers' Company have ever taken great interest in the welfare and prosperity of this school; and, such was the importance they attached to it, that, even in times when education was less considered than it is at present, they deemed it necessary to investigate its progress, personally; and, accordingly, a deputation, consisting of the Wardens and two or three senior members of the Court of Assistants, was, from time to time, ordered to hold a visitation at the school: their proceedings were circumstantially detailed in a report, regularly inserted in the Company's records.

These reports are interesting and form a curious illustration of the manners of the times at which they were drawn up; one of them, entered in the books on the 5th July 1650, is well worthy of perusal. The visitations to Oundle were held to be so essential, that a special observation was made in the Company's journals when any thing occurred to interrupt them: on the 18th June 1644, is the following minute:—"Ordered, that the visitation of Oundle School be this year forborne in regard to the troubles of this kingdom, and the danger of travelling." This was during the period of the civil wars at the latter part of the reign of Charles I.

The most remarkable event which occurred in 1544,

¹ Blessed is he that giveth to the simple prudence,
 To bestow on the ignorant counsel and knowledge.
 Blessed is he that piteously endoweth the poor with plenty,
 To bestow on the afflicted a dwelling and bread.
 For this translation I am indebted to the Rev. J. Forshall.—J. B. H.

the year of *Sir W. Laxton's* Mayoralty, was the extortion on the part of *Henry VIII.* of a sum of money from the City, by way of what was facetiously termed a *benevolence*.¹ *The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Suffolk,* and others were deputed as Commissioners to assess the City. They sent for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to Baynard's Castle, where a sum was demanded from each of them.² *Richard Read,* one of the Aldermen present, absolutely refused compliance, upon which he was forcibly enrolled as a private soldier, and sent to Scotland to serve in the army under *Lord Evers.* On the defeat of this General, *Read* was made prisoner, and, in addition to the hardships he had already endured, was compelled to pay a large sum of money for his ransom.

Sir William Laxton died *anno Domini* 1556 and was interred in the chancel of St. Anthony's Church.

His epitaph was as follows :—

Sir William Laxton lyes interr'd
 within this hollow vault,
 That by good life had happy death,
 the end for which he fought.
 Of poore and rich he was belov'd,
 his dealings they were just,
 God hath his soule, his body here
 consumed is to dust.
 Here lives by fame, that lately died,
 Sir William Laxton's wife,
 That ever was a doer of good,
 and liv'd a vertuous life :
 A mindfull Matron of the poore
 and to the learned sort,
 A true and faithfull Citizen,
 and died with good report.

He died the 29 day of July. 1556.

¹ Maitland's History of England, vol. ii. p. 238.

² Hume's History of England, vol. iv. p. 217.

LAURENCE SHIREFF.



HIS benevolent Citizen, the founder of Rugby Free Grammar-School, one of the noblest and best endowed institutions of the kind in England, was born at Rugby, in the county of Warwick.¹ He has by some persons been mentioned as a native of Brownf-over, but that is an error, as there is a document extant which at once establishes the contrary, and that is a petition from the inhabitants to the Lord Keeper, about seventy years after the foundation of the School, in which he is specially mentioned as being born in Rugby. He followed the business of *Grocerie*, in London, and was a Liveryman of the Company of Grocers, of which he was second Warden, in 1566, the year before his death. He appears to have been a tradesman of some eminence: for he had the honour of serving the Royal family, either in his particular line of business or as a purveyor; and an anecdote which is preserved of him, in *Fox's Book of Martyrs*, goes to establish the fact: he is there spoken of as "being a servant of the *Lady* (afterwards *Queen*) *Elizabeth*, and sworn unto her Grace;" and he himself calls her his "gracious lady and mistress."



There is every probability that he had some employ-

¹ Ackerman's History of Colleges, &c. 4to. 1816.

ment about the Court, as he describes, so minutely, what he had seen the day before, of the great respect shewn to the *Lady Elizabeth* by *Cardinal Pole* and *King Philip*, in her chamber of presence.

As this is the only historical circumstance known of the founder of Rugby School, it is worth relating. It shows him to have been an honest man, of loyal principles and of some degree of courage in maintaining them, as from the reception he met with from the Commissioners before whom he laid his information, it is plain he was no favourite with them, or with the courtiers of *Queen Mary*.

Fox introduces his narrative by observing, that, "though it be not directly appertaining to the former matter, yet the name may here be not unaptly inserted, for that it doth shew and discover the malicious hearts of the Papists towards this virtuous Queen, our sovereign lady in the time of *Queen Mary*, her sister, which is reported as a truth credibly told by sundry honest persons, of whom some are yet alive, and do testify the same.

"Soon after the stir of *Wyatt*, and the troubles that happened to *Queen Mary* for that cause, it fortuneed to one *Robert Farrer*, a haberdasher of London dwelling near to Newgate Market, in a certain morning, to be at the Rose Tavern (from whence he was seldom absent), and falling to his common drink, as he was ever accustomed and having in his company three other companions like himself, it chanced, the same time, one *Laurence Shireff*, Grocer, dwelling not far from thence, to come into the same tavern and finding there the same *Farrer* (to whom of long time he had borne good will), sat down in the seat to drink with him.

And *Farrer*, being in his full cups and not having consideration who were present, began to talk at large, and namely, against the *Lady Elizabeth*, and said,—‘*that Jill had been one of the chief doers of this rebellion of Wyatt’s, and before all be done, she, and all the hereticks her partakers, shall well understand it. Some of those hope that she shall have the crown: but she, and they, I hope, shall hop headless, or be fried with faggots, before she come to it.*’ The aforesaid *Laurence Shireff*, Grocer, being then servant to the *Lady Elizabeth*, and sworn unto her Grace, could no longer forbear his old acquaintance and neighbour *Farrer*, in speaking so irreverently of his mistress, but said unto him,—‘*Farrer, I have loved thee as a neighbour, and have had a good opinion of thee: but, hearing of thee that I now hear, I defy thee, and tell thee, I am her Grace’s own servant; and she is a princess, and the daughter of a noble king; and it ill becometh thee to call her a Jill: For, by thy so saying, I say thou art a knave, and I will complain on thee.*’—‘*Do thy worst,*’ said *Farrer*, ‘*for that I will say again:*’ and so *Shireff* came from his Company.

“Shortly after, the said *Shireff*, taking an honest neighbour with him, went before the Commissioners, to complain. The which Commissioners sat at *Bonner’s* the Bishop of London’s house, beside St. Paul’s; and there were present *Bonner*, then being chief Commissioner, the *Lord Mordaunt*, *Sir John Baker*, *Dr. Darbyshire*, chancellor to the bishop, *Dr. Story*, *Dr. Harpsfield*, and others.

“The aforesaid *Shireff* coming before them, declared the manner of the said *Farrer’s* talk against the *Lady Elizabeth*. *Bonner* answered, ‘*Paradventure you took him worse than he meant.*’ ‘*Yea, my lord,*’ said *Dr.*

Story, ‘If you knew the man, as I do, you would say there is not a better Catholic, nor an honest man, in the City of London.’”

“‘Well,’ said Shireff, ‘my lord, she is my gracious lady and mistress; and it shall not be suffered that such a varlet as he is, should call so honourable a Princess by the name of a Jill. I saw, yesterday, in the court, that my Lord Cardinal Pole, meeting her in her Chamber of Presence, kneeled down on his knees, and kissed her hand. And I also saw that King Philip, meeting her, made her like obeysance, and that his knee touched the ground. And then me thinketh it were too much to suffer such a varlet as he is to call her a Jill, and to wish them to hop headless that shall wish her Grace to enjoy the possession of the Crown, when God shall send it to her as in the right of her inheritance.’ ‘Yea; stay there,’ quoth Bonner, ‘when God sendeth it to her, let her enjoy it. But, truly,’ said he, ‘the man that spake the words you have reported meant nothing against the Lady Elizabeth, your mistress; no more do we. But he, like an honest and zealous man, feareth the alteration of religion, which every good man ought to fear; and, therefore,’ said Bonner, ‘good man, go your ways home, and report well of us; and we will send for Farrer, and rebuke him for his rash and indiscreet words; and, we trust, he will not do the like again.’ And thus Shireff came away.”

Some of the items in Shireff’s will are rather curious; but they excite no objectionable ideas respecting him, and only shew a degree of harmless singularity in his character: I allude to the directions relating to his funeral. He wills his body to be decently buried in the church of St. Andrew’s in Rugby, but the funeral to be first done in the City of London, whereat he

will have a learned man to preach the word of God, and all other things meet to be done ; and, after that, his body to be decently carried to Rugby and there buried, near the bodies of his father and mother. He gives £10 to be distributed, on the day of his burial, in Rugby, to all the poor people that shall attend it ; that is to say, to every poor man and woman twelve pence and to every poor child two pence ; and to the Masters, Wardens, and Company of GROCERS, he leaves the sum of £13:6:8, of which sum he wills that £6:13:4 be bestowed on a recreation of the Company on the day of his funeral.

The astonishing rise in value of part of the estates left for the endowment of Rugby-School, may be noticed as a concluding, and not the least curious feature, in this account of *Shireff*. The property alluded to, consists of the site of a number of fine streets near the Foundling-Hospital, then called "Conduit-Mead," and from which Lamb's Conduit Street takes its name. When unbuilt on, in 1669, this plot of ground only let for £20 a-year. In 1686, it was leased for £50 per annum. In 1702, a lease was renewed to *Sir William Milman*, of forty-three years, at £60 a-year. In 1780 the annual produce was £116:17:6 ; and it was computed that, at the end of his lease, the vast improvements which were taking place would extend the value of the rental to £1,600 per annum ; a much greater income has, in fact, arisen ; and the revenues will be considerably increased on the termination of the present leases.

SIR THOMAS LODGE.



SIR THOMAS LODGE,
the son of *William Lodge*
of Cresset in Suffolk, was
Lord Mayor of London



in 1563. "He showed himself a magistrate of good courage," says *Strype*, "by this passage, which happened to him in his mayoralty." One *Edward Skeggs*, an unworthy citizen, who, for some misdemeanor, lost the freedom of the City, but, upon submission, obtained it again, got to be a purveyor for the Queen; and thinking, as it seems, to offer some affront to the City, to make it the more public, seized upon certain of the Mayor's provisions; and, out of twenty-two capons for the Mayor's table, took twelve for the Queen, and that with much saucy language, not fit for the chief magistrate of the City to receive. Sir Thomas made him restore six of the twelve he had taken and threatened him with the biggest pair of bolts in Newgate. But away goes *Skeggs* to the Lord Steward, then the *Earl of Arundel*, thinking he had tale enough now against the City; and the said Lord Steward and *Sir Edward Rogers*, the Comptroller of the Household, gave too much ear to an ill man's complaint and presently wrote a very angry threatening letter to the Mayor, composed in such a style that, I believe, seldom or never the like had been sent to so great and eminent a Magistrate, and

so immediate under the Crown. It began and proceeded in this tenor:—

“ We are advifed that you have much mifufed *Edward Skeggs*, purveyor to the Queen’s mouth, in making provision for her highnefs’s own perfon, as in denying him of taking of twelve capons of two-and-twenty, and, of the twelve, delivered you fix again, and for his fo doing you gave him ill words, and threatening him to Newgate; and gave commandment, the biggeft pair of bolts in Newgate fhould be fet on his heels; and faid, the Lord Steward, neither the faid Skeggs, fhould have none of you for the Queen’s Majefty; and further faid to him, if he took your capons any more, you would fend him to Newgate, and fet on him fo many irons as his body could bear; calling him villain.

“ For the which your mifdemeanours, for that it is now a contagious time of ficknefs, we now forbear to do that, which hereafter we fhall not forget to execute for her Majefty’s better fervice and your better knowledge of your bounden duty: charging you, in the mean time, to permit him and all others her Majefty’s officers, for the provision of her Majefty’s moft honourable houfehold, to do their duty for the fame: and if any of them fhall do otherwife than to their duties appertaineth, advertife us thereof and we fhall hear what may be faid therein; and, the matter proved, caufe reformation and condign punifhment of the party offending.

“ From the Court, at Greenwich, the 19th July, 1563.”

ARUNDEL.

E. ROGERS.

The Mayor, being prudent, as well as fenfible of his

own quality, and seeing this storm hanging over him, made what friends he could at the Court; and, the plague being then in the City, he durst not come to the Court, to justify himself, but wrote his letters to two of his friends, the *Lord Robert Dudley* and *Secretary Cecil*, to acquaint them with the matter. That to the latter was to this purport:—

“That, upon an untrue report of the said *Skeggs*, the Lord Steward and Mr. Comptroller had conceived great displeasure against him; but he assured the Secretary, that *Skeggs's* reports were most untrue, and his demeanour so intollerable, that, if the same were duly examined, he would be judged an unfit man for the place where he served; as, if the contagious time were not such but that he might repair to his answer, it should well appear. And that, if he and such like, were more to be credited than he (the mayor) was, he thought himself a far unmeet man for the place wherein he served. Yet he had sufficient witnesses both of that man's intollerable comparisons and demeanours, and of his, the mayor's dealings with him, that he had not seen, for his time, that the Mayor of London had been so dealt with. He prayed the Secretary to have consideration of this his grief, as it might come in question thereafter, for their threatening portended a displeasure to come. What they meant thereby, he knew not; but that it seemed very strange to be so threatened, upon the false report of so slender a person; and especially, he being of the City, so to be borne with against the state of the same, whereat he kicked to his simple power, because, for his unjust dealing, before he was retained in the Queen's service, he was disfranchised; and afterwards, upon suit made, restored again.”

So warily, and yet with such a respect to the honour of his office, did Sir Thomas Lodge¹ behave himself.²

SIR JOHN RIVERS.



SIR JOHN RIVERS was of an old and highly respectable Kentish family;³ his father, *Richard Rivers*, of Penshurst, was steward of the lands of *Edward Duke of Buckingham*, and *Sir John*, who was a member of the Grocers' Company, served the office of Lord Mayor of London in 1573, being the fifteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His son *Robert* was also knighted, and his grandson *John Rivers, Esq.* was created a baronet by King James I.



The plague broke out in London during *Sir John's* Mayoralty, and the Queen, out of tender regard to the welfare of her people, enjoined the Mayor not to give any entertainment at Guildhall on the day of his inauguration into office, in order to prevent the assemblage of people usual on such occasions.⁴ The Common-council took this opportunity to regulate the perform-

¹ Lodge, the dramatic poet and contemporary of William Shakespeare, was the son of Sir Thomas Lodge.

² This account is from Strype's "Relations of worthy Mayors," in the first volume of his Survey of London.

³ Haisted's History of Kent.

⁴ Maitland's History of London.

ance of stage-plays and interludes, which, in an order of their Court, they described as the occasion of much sin and evil; as the plays, being commonly acted on Sundays and holydays, caused the churches to be forsaken and the playhouses thronged.

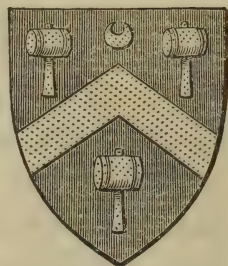
The actors were allowed to “perform in private houses, lodgings of noblemen, citizens, or gentlemen, for the festivity of a marriage, assembly of friends, or any like cause, without public collection of money of the auditors or beholders.” They endeavoured, in vain, to remonstrate, and they were finally ordered “that they should not play openly till the whole deaths have been by twenty days under fifty a week.”



SIR STEPHEN SOAME.



THE following monumental inscription in the church of Little Thurlow, in Suffolk, gives the best account of *Sir Stephen Soame* and of his family :—



Confecrated
 to the Memory
 of the Right Worshipful S^r. Stephen
 Soame K^t. Lord Mayor of the Citie of
 London, in the year of our Lord 1598, and Mayor
 of the Staple there, almost 20 yeares, who was the
 Second Son of Thomas Soame, of Botely, alias Betely,
 in the County of Norfolcke, Gentleman, and Anne, his Wife
 Daughter and heir of Francis Knighton, of Little Bradley,
 in the County of Suffolcke, Esquyer, and the Widowe of Richard
 Lehunt, of the said Towne, and County, Gentleman. The said Sir Stephen
 in his Life-time re-edified and newly Glazed the Great North Window of
 the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in London. Newly settled and
 adorned at
 his own charge, the Roof of Grocers' Hall, in that city, gave to the
 same Company 10*l* to be bestowed weekly in bread upon the poor Pri-
 soners of the Counter in the Poultry of London, for ever. In this Towne
 of Little Thurlow, erected and buylt a Free School, with 20*l* main-
 tenance for a Master, and 10*l* for the Usher there, yearly for ever,
 where he erected and endowed an Almshouse besides for 9 poor people,
 with maintenance for ever, the maintenance of both places to
 be paid by annuity, forth of the Mannour of Carleton in Cambridgeshire.
 He departed this life May 23 being Trinity Sunday, 1619, at the age
 of threescore and fifteen yeares, at his Mansion house, by him formerly
 buylt in this Parish of Little Thurlowe.

The above epitaph reflects the highest honour on

Sir Stephen Soame, as a man and as a Christian ; and, in order to shew the grateful estimation in which he was held during his life by his brethren of the Grocers' Company, I annex the substance of two resolutions respecting him, which are registered among the ordinances in 1617 :—"The offer of *Sir Stephen Soame* to new ciel the Hall though it should cost him £500, is thankfully and loveingly accepted, and the Company will allow £20 towards the same ;" upon this, workmen were ordered to begin the business. The ceiling was finished on the 22d October in the same year and the thanks of the Company were voted to *Sir Stephen* for his great love and affection approved and manifested to them in "the full performance and finyishing of the bewtyfull feeling of the Hall at his owne greate and proper charges, thereby deserving to be regystred amongst the worthy benefactors of the house" and for returning the £20 before paid him in part by the Wardens as agreed on. "He having, out of his love to the Companie and bounteous disposicyon, ymediately retorned the same to Mr. Warden to the use of the Companie, assuring them that he was very joyfull to see the sayd feeling soe well performed to the content and good lyking of the Companie, and that he thought the coste which he had disbursed soe well bestowed, that although the chardges had bene much more, yett he wold have borne the same wholley himself, and soe he hartily and chearfully accepted of their thankfullnesse." It was thereupon ordered that the said *Sir Stephen Soame* should be registered amongst the benefactors of the Company.

It should be stated, that *Sir Stephen* was originally a member of the Weavers' Company, but, as he was

ineligible to the office of Lord Mayor “on accounte of belongyng to an inferior Companie and not one of the twelve greate Companies,” he petitioned to be admitted a brother of the Company of Grocers; his suit was granted, and he was enrolled accordingly.

SIR HUMPHREY WELD.



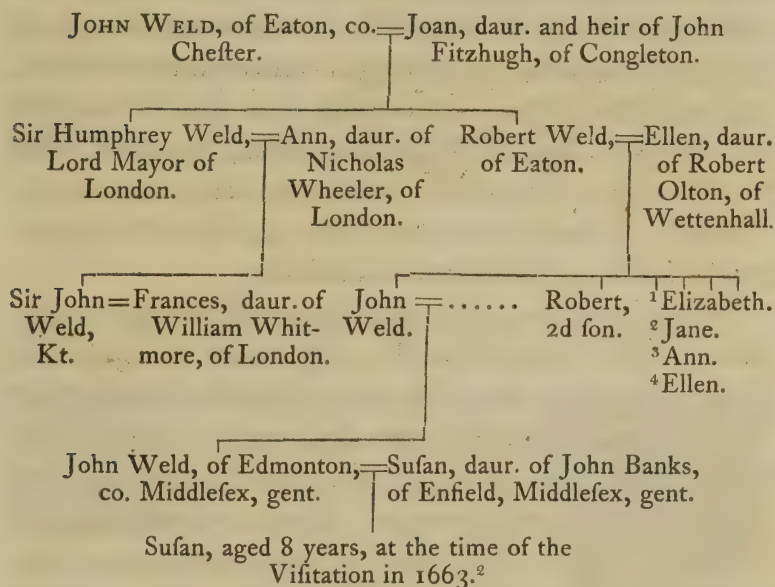
TRYPE states that *Sir Humphrey Weld*, citizen and Grocer, was the son of *John Weld*, of Eaton, in Cheshire, and that he served the office of Lord Mayor of London in the year 1608.



Lysons,¹ in tracing the descent of the manor of East Barnet, affirms it to have been sold in 1619, to *Sir John Weld*, and that *Frances*, the relict of *Humphrey Weld*, conveyed it in 1645, to *William Small* and *Thomas Urmstone*. In 1608, *Ellis*² mentions Baumes, or Balmes, the seat of *Sir George Whitmore*, at Hoxton, to have been in the *Welds* of Cheshire, and quotes, in proof, the following entry from the register of St. John's, Hackney, in which parish that house is situate, “*Anne Welde*, the daughter of *John Welde*, of London, Esquiere, and of *Fraunces*, his wyffe, was born at Balmes, in the p'ishe of Hackeneye, in the county of Midd. uppon the 27 daye of September, A°. 1608, and baptized the same daye.”

¹ *Environs of London*, vol. ii.
History of Shoreditch.

The same author, in explanation of this entry, afterwards exhibits, partly from the Harleian MS.¹ and partly from a collection of Shropshire pedigrees, lately in the library of *Mr. Gough* of Enfield, the following pedigree:—



The *Weld* family were inhabitants of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields at an early period, as the name of *Mr. Edward Weld* is mentioned in the assessment book for rebuilding the church of that parish in 1633. *Humphrey Weld, Esq.* eldest son of the Mayor, was many years a Magistrate of that district, and his autograph, in that capacity, occurs frequently in the parish books. Wild-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, or *Weld-*

¹ 1427, fo. 106, Visitation of London, in 1634.

² Visitation of Middlesex, by W. Ryley, Esq. Lancaster Herald, and Henry Detwick, Rouge Croix, in 1663.

street, as it should be called, occupies a portion of the house and grounds formerly the property of this gentleman. The mansion was built in the early part of the reign of Charles I. by *Sir Edward Stradling*, on ground then called *Oldwick Close*, and sold to *Mr. Humphrey Weld* in 1651; its magnitude sufficiently indicates the opulence of the owner. The contemporary deeds describe this mansion as having a centre and two wings, and its street-front as extending 150 feet in breadth, and its depth behind, with the garden, 300 feet. One of the wings furnished a sufficient residence for the *Countess of Exeter*, and the other for the Portuguese and Spanish Ambassadors successively.

It was in the year of *Sir Humphrey Weld's* mayoralty, that James I. granted to the City, what was called his *second* charter, in which the City liberties and jurisdictions were considerably extended, and the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen past the chair, were appointed justices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*. By this valuable charter, all the ancient rights, liberties, and immunities of the citizens were confirmed in the most ample manner, and the precincts of Duke's Place, St. Bartholomew's the Greater and Less, Black and White Friars, and Cold-Harbour, added to the bounds of the City.

This year, also, Aldgate is stated to have been "substantially and famously finished,"¹ and that over one of the arched passages was fairly engraven,

Senatus populusque Londinensis

Fecit 1609.

Humfrey Weld, Major.

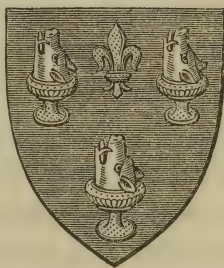
Dame Margaret, wife of Sir Humphrey, by her will,

¹ Stowe's *Survaie*.

dated 12th February 1622, gave, *inter alia*, the sum of £300 to the churchwardens and parishioners of St. Olave's in the Old Jewry, in trust, to purchase lands and tenements, the rents of which were to be employed for a divinity lecture to be preached every Wednesday throughout the year for ever, "except from the 1st of June until the feast of St. Michael the Archangel." Sir John Frederic, also a member of the Grocers' Company, left £225 to be laid out in land to the value of £12 a year, to be added to *Lady Weld's* lecture.¹

SIR GEORGE BOLLES, KNT.

SIR GEORGE BOLLES, Knight, was descended from a very ancient family which had been resident in this country as early as the time of Henry III. In the reign of Edward II. they were tenants *in capite* of the Crown, of lands in Conningesby, parcel of the manor of Scrivelby.² They had at the same time large possessions at Swineshead, which they held of the Earl of Richmond by Knight service.



Bolle Hall in Swineshead (now called Ball Hall) seems to have been their principal residence till the close of the reign of Edward IV. ; when, by an intermarriage with the heiress of the family of Hough, the

¹ Endowed charities of London.

² Escheat. 20 Edw^d. II. No. 16.

elder branch became fettled at Hough, or Haugh, near Alford, in Lincolnshire; and one of the younger branches, the ancestor of Sir George Bolles, at Gosberkirke, now Gosberton, in the same County. Before the division of these branches, the Bolle family had several times represented the County of Lincoln in Parliament, and had filled the offices of Sheriff and Escheator of the same county; and we find them erecting chantries and bestowing lands to charitable uses at Algarkirke, Wygtoft, and other places in Lincolnshire, a clear indication of the wealth of this family in those early times. After the separation of these branches, their respective descendants appear to have been equally active in their several capacities of the senator, the magistrate, and the soldier. In the field and in the seat of justice, their individual praises have been variously noticed; and whilst the historian has recorded an anecdote of the impartial justice of one branch, the gallantry and valour of the other have not escaped the notice of the muse.

Sir George Bolles, a descendant of the younger branch, and Lord of the Manor of Scampton, was also a member of the Grocers' Company. He was admitted upon their Court of Assistants a° 1598, made Warden a° 1599, and upper Warden or Master of the Company a° 1606, elected Alderman a° 1607, served the office of Sheriff of London a° 1608, and that of Lord Mayor a° 1617, the duties of which last office he discharged with a rigid impartiality, making no distinction between the Sovereign and the Citizen. A memorable instance of this is thus recorded:—"King James not only commanded his Book of Sports to be published, but affected to give example to his subjects, by putting the Lord's

day to the same use he enjoined by his book ; and it was observed, that his carriages commonly sat out on a Sunday, when he removed from one place to another. Thus they passed through London, soon after the declaration was made, on a Sabbath day in time of divine service ; and making a great clatter and noise, the Lord Mayor, Sir George Bolles, commanded them to be stopped. The officers belonging to the carriages returned immediately to the Court, and complained to the King of this violence ; upon which his Majesty in a great rage swore, ‘ He thought there had been no more kings in England but himself.’ However, having cooled upon it a little, he signed a warrant to the Lord Mayor to let them pass, which the latter obeyed with this answer : ‘ Whilst it was in my power, I did my duty ; but that being taken away by a higher power, it is my duty to obey ;’ which being told to the King, he was so touched with it, that it is said he sent to the Lord Mayor his thanks for it.” King James shortly after conferred on him the honour of Knighthood.

This worthy and venerable character continued in the exercise of his duties as a Magistrate and Member of the Grocers’ Company till three months before his death. He died the 1st of September 1621, at the advanced age of eighty-three years and was buried on the 25th of the same month in the family vault at St. Swithins, London Stone, where a monument, erected to his memory on the south side of the chancel, by his wife Lady Jane Bolles, (and perfect in Stowe’s time,) had the following inscription and epitaph engraven thereon, viz.—

“ This Monument
was erected at the sole cost and charges of Jone Lady Bolles, in
memory of her late deare and worthy Husband the Right worshipful
Sir George Bolles Knight, sometimes Lord Maior of the City of Lon-
don, a Gentleman worthily descended, of an ancient and unblamed
Family seated in Lincolnshire.

“ Which Lady Jone was the eldest Daughter of that worthy and
famous deceased Knight, Sir John Hart, sometimes likewise Lord
Maior of the said City of London, and both brothers of the right wor-
shipful Fraternity of Grocers. Two branches of that virtuous stem
now flourishing; his son John Bolles Esquire now living at Skampton
in Lincolnshire, and his eldest daughter Anne, the wife of Captain
Humphry Smith of London, Grocer, who deceased the first of Sep-
tember 1621 being aged 83 yeares.”

EPITAPH.

Honour, Integrity,
Compassion,
Those three fill'd up
The life-time of this man.
Of Honour, the grave
Prætorship he bare,
Which he discharg'd with
Conscience, truth, and care.
He possess'd earth
As he might Heaven possesse.
Wife to doe right,
But never to oppresse.
His charity was better
Felt than knowne;
For when he gave,
There was no trumpet blown.
What more can be compris'd
In one man's fame,
To crowne a soule,
And leave a living name?
All his just praise
In her life may be read,
The true wife of his worth
As of his bed.¹

¹ Illingworth's account of the parish of Scampton, p. 43 to 46.

SIR PETER PROBY.

RANDOLPH PROBY of the city of Chester, fettled at the close of the fifteenth century, at Brampton, in the county of Huntingdon, and, by a daughter of ——— *Bernard*, Esq. had two sons, namely, Ralph of Brampton, who died in 1605 without issue, and Sir Peter of Brampton, *Citizen and Grocer*, who was Lord Mayor in 1622. He married Elizabeth, daughter of *John Thoroughgood* of Chivers in the county of Essex, Esq. leaving five sons¹ and one daughter.



His eldest son, *Sir Heneage Proby*, succeeded him and was Sheriff of Bucks in 1600; he married Helen, daughter of *Edward Allen*, of Finchley, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. and, by her, had Sir Thomas the first baronet, in 1662, who married Frances daughter of *Sir Thomas Cotton*, of Connington, Bart., by whom he had issue, Thomas, who died unmarried, and Alice, who, by *Thomas Wentworth*, of Harrowden in the county of Northampton, Esq. was mother of Thomas, first *Marquess of Rockingham*. Sir Thomas represented the county of Huntingdon in several parliaments; and died, without male issue, in 1689. He was succeeded in his estates by his brother John, who married Jane, daughter of *Sir Richard Cust*, Bart., ancestor of the

¹ The second son was a considerable benefactor to Jesus College Cambridge.

Earls of Brownlow. John died without issue male in 1710, when his estates devolved to the heir male, *William Proby, Esq.*, Governor of Fort St. George. His only son, John, represented the county of Huntingdon in several parliaments; and, by the Honourable *Jane Leveson Gower*, eldest daughter of *John Lord Gower* and granddaughter of *John Duke of Bedford*, had issue, among other children, *Sir John Proby*, eldest son, member for Huntingdonshire in three successive parliaments, K.B., Lord of the Admiralty in 1757, a Privy Counsellor, and created *Baron Carysfort*, of Carysfort, in the county of Wicklow, in 1752. Sir John married *the Honourable Elizabeth Allen*, sister and co-heir of John, third *Viscount Allen*, by whom he had John Joshua, the present and second Lord, who was advanced to the dignity of *Earl of Carysfort*, in 1789, and created a Peer of England on the 13th of January 1801, by the title of *Baron Carysfort* of Norman Cross in the county of Huntingdon.

In 1616 our *Sir Peter Proby*, who had previously been appointed Governor of the colony of Ulster, in Ireland, by special commission from the King and the City of London, repaired thither, attended by divers of the most eminent citizens, to regulate certain affairs belonging to the plantation, taking with him two rich swords of state, as a present from the City, to be carried before the Mayors of Londonderry and Coleraine, the former having been some time before erected into a City, and the latter into a Mayor-town.¹

¹ Maitland's History of London.

THOMAS, LORD COVENTRY, OF
AYLESBOROUGH.



THOMAS LORD COVENTRY was descended from a long line of ancestors, the first of whom, on record, was *John Coventry*, Mercer, of the City of London and Lord Mayor in the 4th year of Henry VI.



He was born at Croome d'Abitot in Worcestershire, in 1578, became a gentleman commoner of Baliol College Oxford at the age of fourteen and, three years afterwards, was entered a member of the Inner Temple. His father *Thomas Coventry*, who died in 1606, having been one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, he pursued his steps in the study of the municipal laws; and, in the 14th year of James I., was chosen Autumn Reader to the above society; in the month of November in the same year, he was elected Recorder of London and, in March following, constituted Solicitor-General and received the honour of Knighthood at Theobald's. Four years afterwards he was made Attorney-General and, from thence, advanced to the eminent office of Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of England, by *King Charles I.*, in November 1625. He was created a Baron of the realm in 1628, by the title of *Lord Coventry*, of Aylesbury.¹

¹ Collins's Peerage, vol. v.

Lord Clarendon says of him that “ he was a man of wonderful gravity and wisdom ; and understood not only the whole science and mystery of the law : at least, equally with any man who had ever sat in that place ; but had a clear conception of the whole policy of the government both of church and state ; which, by the unskilfulness of some well-meaning men, justled each the other too much.” Further, continues the same author in another place, “ He discharged all the offices he went through with great abilities, and singular reputation of integrity ; that he enjoyed his place of Lord Keeper with a universal reputation (and sure, justice was never better administered) for the space of about sixteen years, even to his death,¹ some months before he was sixty years of age.” His patent of creation, as a Baron of the realm, enumerates the services rendered to the Crown and to the country at large ; and the following extract from it will shew the estimation he stood in with the King :—“ *Nos igitur in personâ prædilecti & perquam fidelis consilarii nostri Thomæ Coventry, Militis, custodis magni sigilli nostri Angliæ, gratissima et dignissima servitia, qua idem consiliarius noster tam præcharissimo patri nostro Jacobo Regi beatæ memoriæ per multos annos, quam nobis ab ipsis Regni nostri primis auspiciis fidelissime et prudentissime præstitit et impendit, indesque impendere non desistit ; necnon circumspectionem, prudentiam, strenuitatem, dexteritatem, integritatem, industriam, erga nos et Coronam nostram animo benigno & regali intime recolentes constantiam et fidelitatem ipsius Thomæ Coventry, Militis, &c. In cujus rei, &c. T. R. apud Westm. decimo die Aprilis, anno regni Regis Caroli 4^o.*”

¹ History of England, vol. iii.

One of the most honourable testimonials of this learned Lord's success in the discharge of his arduous functions as Chancellor, is adduced by *Fuller*, who says —“ I must not forget that it hath been observed, that never Lord-Keeper made fewer *orders*, which afterwards were reversed, than this Lord Coventry ; which some ascribe to his discretion, grounding most of his orders on the consent and compromise of the parties themselves interested therein, whose hands, so tied up by their own act, were the more willing to be quiet for the future.”¹

Lord Coventry was admitted a member of the Grocers' Company in the year 1627 and is the first lawyer who ever received that honour.²

He died at Durham-House in the Strand in London, on the 14th January 1629 and was interred at Croome d'Abitot, in the same vault with his father.

¹ Worthies of England, vol. ii. p. 470.

² His Lordship must have been popular with the Company for several years before his admission into it, as I find in the books that, on the 15th Dec. 1625, twenty sugar-loaves, and such other spices as the Wardens should think fit, to the full value of £20, were ordered to be given to *Lord-Keeper Coventry*, “as a free and loving gratuity from the Court.”



CHARLES THE SECOND, BY THE GRACE OF
 GOD, KING OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE,
 AND IRELAND, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, &c. &c.

IN 1660, the year
 of his restoration
 to the throne of
 England, His
 Majesty was graciously
 pleased to permit his name
 to be enrolled as a Member
 of the Worshipful Company
 of Grocers, and as their
 SOVEREIGN MASTER for
 that year. The Company
 erected a statue of His Ma-
 jesty in the Royal Exchange, in 1684, as a testimonial
 of their grateful respect and attachment to his Royal
 person.



GEORGE MONK, DUKE OF ALBEMARLE.

“ He is a foldier, fit to ſtand by Cæſar
And give direction.”

Othello. Act ii. Sc. 3.



HE details of the life and actions of this illustrious Nobleman are ſo generally known, that it becomes unnecessary to repeat them here at length. He was deſcended of a family, ſettled, ſo early as the reign of Henry III. at Potheridge, in Devonſhire, where he was born on the 6th day of December 1608, and was educated by his grandfather, *Sir George Smith*, with whom he almoſt entirely reſided. As he expected no inheritance from his father, *Sir Thomas Monk*,¹ he dedicated himſelf to the profeſſion of arms from his youth. His father's reduced fortune was the means of exciting the firſt ebullition of ſpirit in him, and of compelling him to enter into military ſervice at the age of ſeventeen, which was earlier than was intended.² Sir Thomas, it appears, was in danger of being taken in execution at the time that *King Charles the Firſt* made a progreſs into the Weſt and came to Plymouth, to review the forces intended for the Spaniſh expedition; and, being willing to make an appearance ſuitable to his rank on that occaſion, he ſent his ſon



¹ Biographical Dictionary, vol. v.

² Skinner's Life of Monk.

George to offer a present to the under-sheriff of the county and to entreat him not to execute his warrant against him at that particular time: the under-sheriff accepted the gratuity and promised forbearance; notwithstanding which, he afterwards publicly arrested Sir Thomas in the face of the county. The young man was so irritated at this scandalous treatment of his father, that he went to Exeter and, first upbraided and then caned, the under-sheriff for his double-dealing. The attorney immediately applied for legal redress, and, in order to avoid the suit, young *Monk* was obliged to shelter himself in the King's service. Whether this induced his adversary to drop the prosecution, or whether the matter was afterwards arranged, is not known.

George Monk began by serving in the Low Countries, under the *Lords Oxford* and *Gowring*. In the civil wars, he at first adhered to the King, but, having suffered a tedious imprisonment for his loyalty, he entered into the service of the Parliament. He signalized himself at the battle of Dunbar, where he had a principal share in that important victory. He was, subsequently, employed by *Cromwell* in reducing Scotland, which he did effectually and was entrusted with the chief management of affairs in that kingdom.¹ He was afterwards the great instrument of the Restoration, and was rewarded with the Order of the Garter and with the *Dukedom of Albemarle*, by Charles the Second.

He signalized his courage in an astonishing manner

¹ Granger's Biographical History, vol. iii.

² Skinner's Life of Monk.

in the memorable engagement with the Dutch, which began the 1st of June 1666 and continued four days. He was very near being overpowered by numbers, when he was joined, on the third day, by *Prince Rupert*, who ravished the victory from the enemy's hands. The last display of his courage, equal at least to any other act of his life, was in exposing himself to the cannon-shot of the Dutch, when they burned the English ships at Chatham. This effort of valour, which looked like rashness, was then absolutely necessary to encourage others to do their duty. The love which the seamen entertained for him had as great an influence on board the fleet, as his personal bravery. They frequently called him "honest *George Monk*."¹

General Monk was elected a member of the Grocers' Company in February 1660, and the freedom presented to him at a magnificent entertainment, given at the Hall, the particulars of which are detailed at page 20.

The Duke of Albemarle, deceased on the 4th of January 1669, leaving one son, named Christopher, who was appointed Governor of Jamaica in 1687, and who died there the same year, leaving no issue.

The remarks which I had occasion to make in relating the life of *Sir Nicholas Brember*, respecting the partiality of historians in narrating the actions of illustrious men and colouring them according to their own political feelings, are nowhere more strongly illustrated than in the case of the *Duke of Albemarle*. The contemporary writers, one and all, are loud in his praises as a loyal and devoted subject; but those of more modern times differ in their opinions respecting his

¹ Granger's Biographical History of England, vol. iii.

motives; the facts, of course, they cannot alter. "Never subject, in fact," says *Hume*, "probably, in his intentions had deserved better of his king and country. In the space of a few months, without effusion of blood, by his cautious and disinterested conduct alone, he had bestowed settlement on three kingdoms, which had long been torn with the most violent convulsions. And, having obstinately refused the most inviting conditions offered him by the King, as well as by every party in the kingdom, he freely restored his injured master to the throne."

Opposed to this are the sentiments of *Charles James Fox*, which he thus expresses:—"The army, by such a concurrence of fortuitous circumstances as history teaches us not to be surprised at, had fallen into the hands of one, than whom a baser could not be found in its lowest ranks. Personal courage appears to have been *Monk's* only virtue; reserve and dissimulation made up the whole stock of his wisdom. There is reason to believe that, from the general bias of the Presbyterians as well as of the Cavaliers, Monarchy was the prevalent wish; but it is observable that, although the parliament was, contrary to the principle upon which it was pretended to be called, composed of many avowed Royalists, yet none dared to hint at the restoration of the King, till they had *Monk's* permission, or rather command, to receive and consider his letters. It is impossible, in reviewing the whole of this transaction, not to remark, that a General who had gained his rank, reputation, and station in the service of the republic, and what he, as well as others, called, however falsely, the cause of liberty, made no scruple to lay the nation prostrate at the feet of a Monarch, without a single

provision in favour of that cause ; and, if the promise of indemnity may seem to argue that there was some attention, at least, paid to the safety of his associates in arms, his subsequent conduct gives reason to suppose that even this provision was owing to any other cause rather than to any generous feeling in his breast ; for he not only acquiesced in the insults so meanly put upon the illustrious corpse of *Blake*, under whose auspices and commands he had performed the most creditable services of his life, but, in the trial of *Argyll*, produced letters of friendship and confidence, to take away the life of a nobleman, the zeal and cordiality of whose co-operation with him, proved by such documents, were the chief ground of his execution ; thus, gratuitously surpassing in infamy those miserable wretches, who, to save their own lives, are sometimes persuaded to impeach and swear away the lives of their accomplices." This is strong language, and quite incompatible with the calm, dignified and impartial tone which the writer of history ought, on all occasions, to adopt. It is worthy of remark, however, that since *Fox* wrote the passage I have just quoted, the memoirs of *Evelyn* and of *Pepys* have come to light. These writers, whose diaries were never intended for publication, and who, from their characters, are entitled to credit, are agreed in their opinions of *General Monk* ; the latter, in particular, has the following passage :—
 "The General, boldly and fortunately, brought to pass that noble revolution, following it, to his eternal honour, by restoring a banished prince and the people's freedom."¹ Opinions to a similar effect are several

¹ Memoirs of John Evelyn, vol. iii. 8vo. edit.

times repeated in the abovementioned works. *Prince*, in his “Worthies of Devon,”¹ writes as follows, on the same subject:—“At this time many endeavours were used to persuade the General to assume the supreme government of England to himself, especially by many of those who were concerned in the late King’s murder, and the possession of the crown and church lands; but the General renounced all such suggestions with the greatest anger and aversion; holding a greater honour to be an honest subject than a great usurper.” Such statements, coming from persons who lived at the time, are, surely, more worthy of credit and confidence than the mere conjectures of authors who wrote a century and a half later.

SIR THOMAS ALLEYN, BART.



SIR THOMAS ALLEYN, son of *William Alleyn*, of Hatfield-Peverel in Essex, was Lord Mayor of London at the Restoration of *King Charles the Second*, in 1660.



He went forth to meet the King on the 29th of May in the same year, the day of His Majesty’s entrance into London in triumph. The Grocers’ Company, on that occasion, for their portion of the Pageant, provided “thirty persons as riders, and each a man, in livery, to attend him, (the Lord Mayor,)

¹ *Danmonii Orientales Illustres*. Edit. 1810, page 93.

for the more magnificent reception of the King's most excellent Majesty, in his passage through this City."¹

On the 7th of June 1660, as appears by the Company's records, he acquainted the Court of Assistants "that he had, by special friendship at Court, procured the moving of His Majestie to owne the Company of Grocers for his Company; and that His Majestie was pleased to hearken to the motion and expresse his willingness to be of the Company. His Lordship further related that, being to attend His Majestie shortly after, he had taken occasion to present His Majestie with the humble thanks of this Company for his gracious concession of so high a favour, and that he would be ready, at some convenient time hereafter, to accompany the Master and Wardens to wait upon his Majestie, which, he conceived, was very fitting; which was very well accepted and approved of by this Court, and hearty thanks returned His Lordship for his respect and favour to the Company."

Accordingly, on the 18th of July following, *Sir Thomas Alleyn* notified to the Court that the presentation of the Master and Wardens to the King had taken place, and the transaction is recorded in the journals in the following terms:—

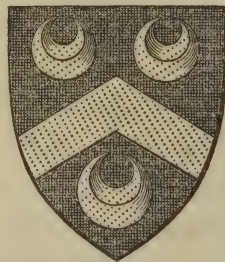
"This day, the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor made relation to the Court that, on Friday last the 13th of July instant, he did accompany the Master and Wardens and some others of the Company to Whitehall, to attend the King's most excellent Majestie, according to the appointment of this Court, to present the humble suit and desire of this Company to His

¹ The Company's Journals.

Majestie, for his gracious acceptance and owning of them for his Company, which had been before-hand moved to His Majestie by a person of quality, upon His Lordship's request and favourably hearkened unto; That His Majestie, upon their address, was pleased to vouchsafe them a favourable audience and gracious condescension, and, with much cheerfulness of countenance and expressions of Princely complacency, to declare his readiness to satisfy their desires in owning the Company, and being admitted thereof and recorded for a Member of the Society, with other free expressions, also of Princely grace and favour towards the City, and was pleased to give them all his royal hand to kiss, and to confer the honour of knighthood upon the Master of the Company," (*Mr. Stephen White,*) "the care and effecting whereof is received by this Court as an acceptable service, and offer of much respect and honour to the Company."

SIR GEOFFRY PALMER, KNT. AND BART.

THIS learned and distinguished member of the Grocers' Company was descended from an ancient family originally seated at Holt and Stonistanton in Leicestershire, the first noted individual of which was *William Palmer, Esq.* "a person very eminent in the knowledge of the law" in the reign of Henry IV.



Sir Geoffry Palmer was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet soon after the Restoration. He was, at first, a manager against the *Earl of Strafford*, but lost all his credit with that party and never recovered it, for using a decency and modesty in his carriage and language towards him; though the weight of his arguments pressed more upon the Earl, than the noise of all the rest.¹ He was, says my *Lord Clarendon*, “a man of great reputation and much esteemed in the House of Commons; and in the debate about the remonstrance, his speech not being agreeable to the prevailing party in the House, he was committed to the Tower, they having borne him a long grudge for the civility he shewed in the prosecution of the *Earl of Strafford*; but he was in a few days enlarged and returned again to the House,” and did His Majesty great service, and was one of the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty at the treaty of Uxbridge. He was afterwards Attorney-General to King Charles II. *Anthony Wood* says of him; “He was chosen a burgess for Stamford in Lincolnshire, to sit in that parliament which began Nov. 3d 1640, wherein he was a manager of the evidence against *Thomas Earl of Strafford* and seemed to be an enemy to the prerogative: but, afterwards, perceiving well what mad courses the members of the said parliament took, he boldly delivered his mind against printing of that declaration, called the grand Remonstrance; for which he was committed to custody in November 1642; afterwards being freed thence, he retired to Oxon, sat in the parliament there and was esteemed a loyal and able person in his profession.

¹ Kimber's Baronetage, vol. ii. p. 10.

Upon the declining of the King's cause, he suffered, as other royalists did, lived obscurely in England, and upon pretence of plotting with the cavaliers against *Oliver the Protector*, he was imprisoned in the Tower of London in the month of May 1655. On the 1st May 1660, his Majesty being then restored, he was made Attorney-General and about that time Chief-justice of Chester and a knight, and on the 7th June following he was created a baronet."

Sir Geoffry Palmer was elected a member of the Grocers' Company in 1661, at the same time with *Sir Heneage Finch*, the Solicitor-General. He died at Hampstead in Middlesex, on the 5th of May 1670, at the age of seventy-two, and having lain in state in the hall of the Middle Temple, attended by the Heralds at arms, he was, from thence, conveyed in a hearse, followed by a long train of coaches of the nobility, the judges, and others, through the town to Carlton, his seat in Northamptonshire; he was there interred among his ancestors, in the family vault within the parish church.¹

¹ Kimber's Baronetage, vol. ii.



THE RIGHT HON. HENEAGE FINCH,
FIRST EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.



HIS eminent character was born in 1621, received the rudiments of his education at Westminster school, whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, and afterwards commenced his legal career as a student of the Inner Temple.¹ At the Restoration, he was chosen M.P. for Canterbury and for the borough of St. Michael's in Cornwall and was one of the leading members of the House of Commons. So that on the first appointments by the King to the benches and courts of judicature (June 6, 1660) he was made Attorney-General, and was the next day knighted, and created a baronet under the denomination of Raunston in com. Bucks. The year following he was chosen treasurer of the Inner Temple, as also Autumn or Summer Reader of that Society, when his readings on the statute 39 Eliz. concerning the payment and recovery of debts of the Crown, not only attracted general attention, but led to his attaining the highest honours. During these readings and entertainments, which lasted from the 4th to the 17th of August, he was honoured with the presence of the Nobility and Privy-counsellors; the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and principal citizens of London; the whole College of



¹ Collins's Peerage.

Physicians, who came in their formalities ; the judges advocates, Doctors of the civil law and all the Society of Doctors' Commons ; the Archbishops, Bishops, and chief Clergy ; and lastly, on finishing his course, Aug. 15th, by that of the King himself, who accepted an invitation to dine with him in the Society's Hall ; and to confer the greater honour, came in his barge from Whitehall, accompanied by the *Duke of York*, the great Officers of the Crown and many of the prime Nobility and other distinguished personages.

This incident is related by a contemporary author in the following strong terms.¹ "This moneth of August 1661, was the reading of that excellent lawyer and accomplished gentleman *Sir Heneage Finch*, his Majestie's solicitor at the Inner Temple, whose nobleness and generosity were herein equal to his matchless abilities in the laws, as his magnificence in this solemn occasion did make appear, especially in that particular treatment he gave the King, who to honour this, one of his best servants, was graciously pleased to accept of it, and to dine in that Hall,—a favour not before indulged to any of these famous Societies by any of his Royal progenitors. The most illustrious Duke of York was present, and dined there with his brother to both their likings and approbations."

In 1661 *Sir Heneage* was returned M.P. for Oxford ; and, in 1665, after proroguing the Parliament which had sat there, was created, in full convocation, Doctor of the Civil Law : he being one of the four members who, by order of the House of Commons, had communicated the thanks of that House to the University, for their reasons concerning the Solemn

¹ Heath's Chronicle.

League and Covenant, &c. made in 1647. Soon after this, on the debate about what was termed the "*Five-Mile Act*," when *Vaughan*, afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, moved in the House that the word *legally* might be added to the words *commissioned by the King*, *Sir Heneage Finch* said it was needless: "for, if the commission was not legal, it was no commission; and, to make it legal, it must be issued out for a lawful occasion and to persons capable of it, and must pass in the due form of law;" whereupon the Bill passed in the House of Commons, and, when it came before the Lords, the *Earl of Southampton* moved for the same additions, who was answered by the *Earl of Anglesey*, on the same grounds and reasons *Sir Heneage Finch* gave; with which that House was satisfied, and the Act passed.

It was in this year that he was chosen a member of the Grocers' Company.

On May 10th 1667 he was constituted Attorney-General, and made Keeper of the Great Seal. Shortly after which he was advanced to the degree of a Baron, by the title of *Lord Finch of Daventry* in the county of Northampton, (being the owner of that manor); and, on surrendering the Great Seal, Dec. 19th 1675, it was immediately delivered to him again, with the title of Lord High Chancellor of England; and the same year he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Somerset. It is said of him, by *Anthony Wood*, (who took more delight in reflecting on persons than giving their just characters,)—"that, in the most boisterous and ticklish times, when the swollen waves beat highest (occasioned by the Popish Plot), he behaved himself with so regular, exactly poised and with such even steadiness, whilst others, whose actions not

being so justly balanced, either were discharged from their offices, or else they themselves, by an ungenerous cowardice, voluntarily resigned them up, as unwilling, manfully to encounter approaching difficulties, of which they pretended to have prospects, that he still stood firm in the good opinion of his Prince; and, which is more to be admired at that time, when many worthy Ministers of state were, by the malice of designing men, branded with the old infamous character of evil counsellors, in order to have them to be run down and worried by the violent outrages of the unthinking, giddy, and headstrong multitude: during all which time and clamour against persons, (which continued from October 1678, to the beginning of the year 1681, after the Oxford Parliament was dissolved,) he was neither bandied against, or censured in the more private seditious cabals, nor was his Master publicly addressed to for his removal.”¹

In 1677, he was Lord High Steward of England, on the trial of *Philip Earl of Pembroke*, who was then found guilty of manslaughter. In March 1679, on the impeachment of the *Earl of Danby*, and the King signing his pardon, the Commons appointed a Committee to repair to the Lord Chancellor, to inquire into the manner of setting forth that pardon, whereupon the Lord Chancellor informed the Committee, “That the pardon was passed with all privacy, the King com-

“March 22. In a full Convocation of the University of Oxford, it was unanimously decreed, ‘That the solemn thanks of that University should be returned to the Right Honourable Daniel Finch Earl of Nottingham, &c. for his most noble Defence of the Christian Faith, contain’d in his Lordship’s Answer to Mr. Whiston’s Letter to him, concerning the Eternity of the Son of God and of the Holy Ghost.’”
Extract from the Chronological Diary for the Year 1721.

manding him to bring the seal to Whitehall; and, being there, he laid it upon the table: whereupon His Majesty commanded the seal to be taken out of the bag, which his Lordship was obliged to submit unto, it not being in his power to hinder it; and the King writ his name upon the top of the parchment, and then directed to have it sealed; whereupon the person that usually carried the purse, affixed the seal to it."

Upon this report from his Lordship, the Commons resolved, "That an humble address be made to His Majesty, to represent the irregularity and illegality of the pardon mentioned by His Majesty to be granted to the *Earl of Danby* and the dangerous consequence of granting pardons to any persons that lie under an impeachment of the Commons of England."

In April following, the King resolved on choosing a new Privy Council to consist of a number not exceeding thirty, whereof fifteen to be the chief officers, privy counsellors by their places, ten out of the several ranks of the nobility, and five commons of the realm, "whose known abilities, interest, and esteem in the nation, should render them without all suspicion of either mistaking or betraying the true interest of the kingdom." This change of the Council was proposed by *Sir William Temple*, who was ordered by the King to communicate it to *the Lord Chancellor Finch*, *the Earl of Sutherland*, and *the Earl of Essex*, but one after the other; and thereupon the Lord Chancellor said, *it looked like a thing from Heaven fallen into His Majesty's breast*. And the King valued himself so much on it, that, finding those three noble Peers concur therein, he acquainted the Parliament of his having made choice of such persons as were worthy and able to advise him, and was resolved in all weighty and important affairs,

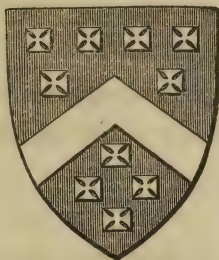
next to the advice of his great council in parliament, to be advised by the Privy Council.

The Lord Chancellor in all affairs shewed such wisdom and such moderation, that he was then usually styled the English *Cicero*. He laboured to bring about the accepting of the limitations on the next successor, as the wisest and best method, knowing the King would never be brought to consent to the Bill of Exclusion. And, in the case of the *Earl of Danby*, though he never favoured him, yet, when the debate arose in the House of Lords, concerning the Bishops' right of voting in any part of a trial for treason, the Lord Chancellor by his arguments carried it for them; it being agreed, that though the Bishops did not vote in the final judgment, yet they had a right to vote in all preliminaries.

On the 30th of November 1680 he was Lord High Steward on the trial of the *Earl of Stafford*, and, on his being found guilty of high treason, pronounced judgment in one of the most impressive speeches he had ever made. May 12, 1681, he was created *Earl of Nottingham*, as a reward of his faithful services; but a long attention to business had now worn him out, and he survived the honour only till the next year. He died at his house, Great Queen-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Dec. 18, 1682, in the sixty-first year of his age, and was buried on the 28th of the same month, in the church of Rauston, near Olney Bucks, where a superb altar monument, with his effigy, &c. was erected by his son, the second Earl. In an epitaph are set forth his name and titles, with the particulars of his descent, the successive offices he filled, his marriage, offspring, &c. and an ample and deserved panegyric on his talents and virtues.

GEORGE, EARL OF BERKELEY.

THIS distinguished nobleman was the son of *George Lord Berkeley*, Knight of the Bath who died in 1658, and whose ancestor, *Harding*,¹ accompanied *William Duke of Normandy* to England and was with him at the memorable battle of *Hastings*.



The subject of this memoir manifested the greatest loyalty to *King Charles the Second*, whose restoration he was instrumental in promoting: for this, and for other eminent services, as the patent expresses it, he was advanced to the degree of an *Earl* by the title of *Earl of Berkeley*; and in 1678 was sworn a member of the Privy Council.² Having been made free of the Grocers' Company in 1660, he served the office of Master in 1682. His Lordship was appointed *Custos Rotulorum* of the county of Gloucester by *King James the Second* in January 1684 and, in the subsequent year, became one of his Privy Council. On that Monarch's withdrawing himself, he was one of the Lords who assembled at Guildhall; and, having sent for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, subscribed a declaration, "That they would assist his Highness the *Prince of Orange*, in obtaining a free parliament, wherein our

¹ This Harding descended from the royal line of the Kings of Denmark.—*Abbot Newland's Pedigree in Berkeley Castle*.

² Collins's *Peerage of England*, vol. iii.

laws, liberties, and properties may be secured; the Church of England in particular, with a due liberty to Protestant Dissenters; and, in general, the Protestant religion over the whole world, may be supported and encouraged, &c."

On the accession of *King William* and *Queen Mary*, he was appointed one of their Privy Council and in July 1689 constituted *Custos Rotulorum* of the county of *Surrey*.

I have in my possession an original letter of the Earl of Berkeley to Sir John Moore, a member of the Grocers' Company, dated 31 January 1693, which is so curious that I here insert it *verbatim et literatim*. The Earl wants to borrow £500 India Stock, for the purpose, no doubt, of having a vote on some particular occasion, and it appears probable that a frequent recurrence to this practice occasioned the bye law which exists at present, and which denies the right of voting to a proprietor who has not held his Stock twelve months.

"SIR,

"ONCE more I take liberty to ask a favour of you wch I am sure you may grant without prejudice to you, and I hope you wil not refuse it, tis this, y^e you wil please to lend me £500 East India Stock either old or new (but I had rather have old) for 6 monthes, paying you interest and when you convey y^e Stock to me I must by writing covenant to reconvey it to you againe at y^e end of 6 monthes—This I believe wil be of advantage to me as I order it—What favour I ask you now S^r Jhon Mordant did for me about 6 monthes past and I did lately at y^e end of 6 monthes reconvey y^e 500

Stock to him againe and payed him fiveteene pounds
interest Monny—I desire you will write to me a line
or 2 in answere and direct y^r letter thus (to be sent by
ye post) for Ye Earle of Berkeley to be left at ye house
of one Heritage a butcher in hounslow; I am S^r y^{rs}
very affectionately

“BERKELEY.”

Cranford, Jan. 31st 1693.
For S^r Jhon More K^t and Alderman
at his house in Mincing Lane neare
phanshaw Streete London.

This noble *Earl* departed this life in October 1698,
and was interred at *Cranford* in Middlesex.

SIR JOHN MOORE, KNT.



WITH the exception of *Sir John Cutler*, there is no individual to whom the Grocers' Company are under greater obligations than *Sir John Moore*. At a period when their affairs were in the greatest confusion,



their revenues entirely suspended and their Hall in ruins, he gave a noble example of liberality to his brother Liverymen. His conduct is noticed in the Company's books, in the following terms:—" *Sir John Moore*, a worthy member of this Society, taking into his serious consideration the deplorable condition of this Company, every year much declining in reputation, by reason of the ruined condition of their Hall, offers, as an encouragement to strangers to join it, to

repair it at his own costs, hoping to induce other members, by this example, to contribute liberally towards the Company's debts." The estimate of the proposed repairs amounted to £500, which *Sir John* paid to the Wardens on the 14th of March 1681; he exerted, besides, all his influence to prevail on his brethren to assist him in the laudable work and succeeded to so great a degree, that, in January 1684, the Court of Assistants expressed their sense of his services by passing the following resolution:—

"This Court being deeply sensible of the great kindnesse done to this Company by Sir John Moore, Alderman of this City, a worthy member, in so large and liberal a summe of money freely given for repairing and beautifying of the Company's Hall at his own proper charge, by whose example the rest of that great work was so commodiously carried on and perfected, to the great encouragement of all members and benefactors, doe, therefore, in great acknowledgment, order that the Wardens (to whom it is wholly referred to contract for the same on the best terms they can to have the same well done) do forthwith procure his picture to be drawn to the life, and set up in a fair frame in the Hall at the Company's charge."

The period of *Sir John Moore's* Mayoralty was very tumultuous; it occurred in 1682 at the latter part of the reign of *Charles the Second*, whose proceedings towards the City being arbitrary and violent, naturally excited all the vehemence of party spirit. *Sir John*, eager to support the Court interest, interfered in an unusual manner in the election of Sheriffs, by nominating *Dudley North, Esq.*, and issuing to the respective Companies a precept in an unusual form. It ran thus:—

“By the Mayor,

“These are to require you, that on Midsummer-day next, being the day appointed as well for *confirmation* of the person WHO HATH BEEN BY ME CHOSEN, according to the ancient custom and constitution of this City and county of Middlefex, for the year ensuing, as for the election of the other of the said Sheriffs and other officers, you cause the Livery of your Company to meet together at your common hall early in the morning, and from thence to come together decently and orderly in their gowns to *Guildhall*, there to make the said confirmation and election. Given the nineteenth of June, 1682.

JOHN MOORE.”¹

This dictatorial mode of proceeding gave great offence to the Citizens; so much so that when they assembled at Guildhall on Midsummer-day and the Common-Crier made proclamation and said, “You, Gentlemen of the Livery of London, attend your confirmation,” they interrupted the proceedings, exclaiming, with one voice, “No confirmation! no confirmation!” The business was suspended for nearly half an hour, and at length, after a speech from the Recorder, it was allowed again to proceed according to the ancient method and the four following gentlemen were put into nomination, *Dudley North*, *Ralph Box*, *Thomas Papillion*, and *John Dubois*, Esquires. The show of hands was clearly in favour of the two latter gentlemen, but a poll was demanded and granted for the four candidates.

¹ Maitland's History of London, vol. i. p. 474.

The Lord Mayor, after some time, finding that the election would probably fall upon Messrs. *Papillion* and *Dubois*, attempted to adjourn the meeting and retired; but the Sheriffs kept the poll open till nine o'clock at night and resumed it again on the following morning. In the meanwhile, the Lord Mayor and some of the Aldermen were assaulted by the mob,¹ and the result was, that the sheriffs *Pilkington* and *Shute* and *Alderman Cornish*, were committed prisoners to the Tower of London by a warrant signed by twenty-four Privy-Councillors, who, at the same time, ordered the Attorney-General to exhibit an information against them, as promoters and encouragers of the late tumult.

On the Friday following, the prisoners were, by a writ of *habeas corpus*, brought by the Lieutenant of the Tower to the bar of the King's Bench and, having pleaded *Not guilty*, they were admitted to bail. On the 1st of July, the Sheriffs met at a Common-hall, when the Lord Mayor, though indisposed, sent an order to the Recorder to adjourn the Hall to the 7th of the month, but the Sheriffs, denying the validity of such adjournment, proceeded in the election and declared *Papillion* and *Dubois* duly chosen.

This elicited from the Government an order in Council, in which it was stated that His Majesty, having been informed that disorders had taken place in the City in consequence of irregular proceedings at the election of Sheriffs, ordered, that at the Common-hall to be held on the following day, all proceedings should be begun *de novo*. This order, on being read to the Citizens, occasioned great clamour, as having a ten-

¹ Burnet's History of his Own Time. Kennet's History of England.

dency to invade the privileges of the City ; nevertheless, the Lord Mayor, in obedience to its contents, declared *North* duly elected by him, without the sanction of a Common-hall and then proceeded to a poll for another Sheriff, to which none coming that had voted for *Papillion* and *Dubois* at the former election, *Box* was chosen without opposition, and *North* and he were declared duly elected ; while *Papillion* and *Dubois* were left to seek their remedy at law.

On the 27th July, the Citizens petitioned the Court of Aldermen that *Papillion* and *Dubois* might be sworn in as Sheriffs for the year ensuing, and the Court returned them the following ungracious answer :—

“ Gentlemen,

This Court has considered your petition and will take care that such persons shall take the office of Sheriffs upon them as are duly elected according to law and the antient customs of this City ; and, in this and all other things, this Court will endeavour to maintain the rights and privileges of the Chair and of the whole City ; and wherein ye think we do otherwise, the law must judge between us.”

Mr. Box, it appears, being sensible that the manner of his election could not be legally justified, prudently declined serving the office of Sheriff and paid the accustomed fine of exemption. A new election, therefore, became necessary, for which a Common-hall was summoned, and *Mr. Peter Birch*¹ was chosen ; he and *Mr. North* were then sworn before the Lord Mayor.

¹ Burnet's History of his Own Time. Burnet, by mistake, calls him Rich.

Thus terminated a transaction which shows that the Court of that period, when determined to carry a point, spared neither violence nor injustice, and which, afterwards, gave rise to the unjustifiable attack upon the City Charter and liberties by the issuing of the writ of *quo warranto*, of which more detailed mention is made in another part of this volume.¹

Sir John Moore died in 1702 and was interred in the church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East; the following epitaph, which contains some other particulars respecting his life, will shew how justly he merited the eulogiums bestowed on him for his charity and benevolence:—

“In a vault, near this place, is deposited the body of *Sir John Moore, Knt.* sometime Lord Mayor of London, one of the representatives of this City in Parliament and President of Christ's Hospital; who, for his great and exemplary loyalty to the Crown, was empowered by King Charles II. to bear, on a canton, one of the lions of England, as an augmentation to his arms. Who, out of a Christian zeal for good works, founded and endowed a free-school at Appleby in Leicestershire, his native county,² and was a good benefactor to the worshipful Company of Grocers; to the several Hospitals of this City; to his own relations in general; and to this parish. He departed this life the 2d of June, 1702, aged 82.”

The following song, published at the time of the inauguration of *Sir John Moore*, is curious:—

¹ See page 139.

² This corrects the error committed by Strype, who says he was a native of Stretton, in Derbyshire.

A NEW SONG, ON THE INSTALMENT OF SIR JOHN MOOR,
LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

To the tune of "*St. George for England.*"

You London lads rejoice,
And cast away your care,
Since with one heart and voice
Sir John is chosen Mayor ;
The famous Sir John Moor,
Lord Mayor of London town,
To your eternal praise
Shall stand a subject of renown
Amongst your famous worthies,
Who have been most esteem'd ;
For Sir John, Sir John,
Your honour hath redeem'd.
Sir John he's for the King's right,
Which rebels would destroy.
Vive, Vive, Vive le Roy.

When with a Hide-bound Mayor
The town was in distraction,
Sir John clapt in the chair,
And cur'd the hall of faction ;
He to the people shew'd
Their duty and allegiance,
How to the sacred King and laws
They pay their due obedience.
Sir George unto the people
A loyal speech did give ;
But Sir John, Sir John,
Your honour did retrieve.
Sir John is for allegiance,
Which rebels would destroy.
Vive, Vive, Vive le Roy.

When thou wast last, O London,
In faction and sedition ;
By Whigs and zealots are undone,
While they were in commission ;
When treason, like Old Noll's brigade,

COMPANY OF GROCERS.

Did gallop through the town,
 And loyalty (a tyr'd jade)
 Had cast her rider down ;
 The famous Sir John Jeffrys
 Your charter did maintain ;
 But Sir John, Sir John,
 Restor'd your fame again.
 Sir John, he is for monarchy,
 Which rebels would destroy.
 Vive, Vive, Vive le Roy.

When the Mayor, with sheriffs mounted,
 And jealousies contriv'd,
 And all the town run after,
 As if the devil driv'd ;
 Then famous Sir John Moor
 Thy loyalty restor'd,
 And noble Sir George Jeffrys,
 Who did the acts record ;
 Sir George of all the heroes
 Deserves the foremost place ;
 But Sir John, Sir John,
 Hath got the sword and mace ;
 Sir John, he is for justice,
 Which rebels would destroy.
 Vive, Vive, Vive le Roy.

Sir Patience would have the Court
 Submit unto the city,
 White-Hall stoop unto the Change,
 And is not that a pity ?
 Sheriff Bethel (save allegiance)
 Thinks nothing a transgression :
 Sir Tom rails at the lawful prince,
 Sir Bob at the succession ;
 While still the brave Sir George
 Does their fury interpose,
 But Sir John, Sir John,
 Maintains the Royal cause.
 Sir John is for His Highness
 Whom rebels would destroy.
 Vive, Vive, Vive le Roy.

Sir Patience is for a parliament,
 Sheriff Bethel a petition,
 Instead of an address
 Cramm'd brim full of sedition.
 Sir Tom he is for liberty
 Against prerogative ;
 Sir Bob is for the subject's right,
 But will not justice give ;
 And brave Sir George does all
 Their famous deeds record :
 But Sir John, Sir John,
 Your loyalty restor'd.
 Sir John, he's for the interest
 Which rebels would destroy.
 Vive, Vive, Vive le Roy.

Sir Patience, he calls for justice,
 And then the wretch will sham us ;
 Sheriff Bethel he packs a jury
 Well vers'd in ignoramus :
 Sir Tom would hang the Tory,
 And let the Whig go free ;
 Sir Bob would have a commonwealth,
 And cry down monarchy.
 While still the brave Sir George
 Does all their deeds record ;
 But Sir John, Sir John,
 Your loyalty restor'd ;
 Sir John he is for justice,
 Which rebels would destroy.
 Vive, Vive, Vive le Roy.

And may such loyal Mayors,
 As honest sheriffs find ;
 Such sheriffs find a jury
 Will to the King be kind ;
 And may the King live long
 To rule such people here ;
 And may ye such a Lord Mayor find
 And sheriffs every year :
 That traitors may receive
 The justice of the laws,
 While Sir John, Sir John

Maintains the royal cause ;
 Sir John is for the King still,
 Whom rebels would destroy.
 Vive, Vive, Vive le Roy.

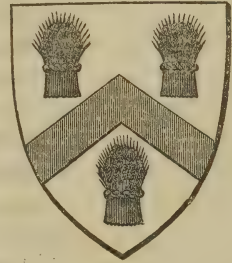
JOHN SHEFFIELD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

“That wit, which, or in council, or in fight,
 Still met the emergence, and determin’d right.”

Pope’s Odyssey, book xiv.



HE family of *Sheffield* was eminent, so far back as the reign of Henry III., in the person of *Sir Robert Sheffield, Knt.*, who, by *Felicia*, his wife, daughter and heir of *Terneby*, had *Robert*, his son, who married *Anne*, daughter and co-heir of *Sir Simon Goure*, and had issue, *Thomas*, who died S. P., and *Robert Sheffield*, grandfather of *Edmund*, created first *Baron Sheffield*, in the first year of *Edward VI.* His grandson *Edmund*, who greatly distinguished himself in the reigns of *Queen Elizabeth*, of *James I.*, and *Charles I.*, was, by the latter, advanced to the dignity of *Earl of Mulgrave*, in *Yorkshire*.¹ His great grandson was *John*, the subject of the present notice.



He became one of the most eminent noblemen of his day, appeared in various places of honour and trust

¹ Banks’s *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, vol. iv.

and was advanced to a degree of dignity beyond all his predecessors, being created *Marquis of Normanby* in the sixth year of William and Mary and in 1703 the second of Queen Anne, *Duke of Normanby and Duke of Buckinghamshire*.¹

At the breaking out of the second Dutch war in 1672, he went to sea as a volunteer under the *Duke of York*, and behaved with so much gallantry at the battle of Solebay, that, on his return to London, the King gave him the command of the Royal Katharine, the best second-rate ship then in the navy; and it is not a little curious, that notwithstanding this, we find him in the ensuing year, though at sea, yet acting in the post and with the commission of a Colonel, having himself raised a regiment of foot, to serve with the forces sent under the command of *Marshal de Schomberg*.

The Duke was a man of great literary attainments and was author of several works, in prose and in verse, which were published shortly after his death. *Walpole*, in his Catalogue of Noble Authors, speaks in rather flighting terms of these productions, as he says, "It is certain, that his Grace's compositions in prose have nothing extraordinary in them; his poetry is most indifferent, and the greatest part of both is already fallen into total neglect." This opinion, however, must be received with caution, as it is well known that when *Horace Walpole* took the critical lash in hand, he laid it on unsparingly. The Duke successively filled the offices of Chamberlain to James II., Privy Seal and afterwards President of the Council to Queen Anne.

¹ Beatson's Political Index.

He died in 1720, leaving one son, who died when quite a youth and with whom the title became extinct.

His Grace, while *Earl of Mulgrave*, was elected a Member of the Grocers' Company; and in 1684 was chosen Master for the year ensuing.

SIR JOHN CUTLER, BART.

"On rend quelquefois justice bien tard."

Voltaire. Essay on the Emperor Julian.



HERE is no part of the work I have undertaken, to which I feel myself so incompetent to do justice, as the vindication of *Sir John Cutler's* memory from the obloquy and calumnies by which it has been assailed for nearly a century and half. In endeavouring to refute the assertions of a man like *Pope*, I am conscious that I have no light task to perform; but as I shall adduce nothing in defence of *Sir John Cutler*, which is not susceptible of proof, I trust I shall succeed in removing, at least a part of the prejudice which has been created against him by a poet, who, in the words of his eulogist, *Johnson*, "was sometimes wanton in his attacks," and many of whose efforts "exhibit nothing but cool malignity."¹ Although the satire in



¹ *Lives of the Poets*, vol. iii. pp. 134 and 136.

question is familiar to most readers, I have thought it best to insert it here, in order to place the “bane and antidote” by the side of each other, and thus give the reader an opportunity of judging for himself. It forms a part of *Pope's* third epistle, addressed to *Lord Bathurst*, on the use of riches.

“ His grace's fate, sage Cutler could foresee,
And well, he thought, advis'd him, *live like me*.
As well, his grace reply'd, like you, Sir John?
That I can do when all I have is gone!
Resolve me, reason, which of these is worse,
Want, with a full or with an empty purse?
Thy life more wretched, Cutler, was confess'd;
Arise and tell me, was thy death more bless'd?
Cutler saw tenants break, and houses fall,
For very want he could not build a wall.
His only daughter in a stranger's pow'r,
For very want he could not pay a dow'r.
A few grey hairs his rev'rend temples crown'd;
'Twas very want that sold them for two pound.
What! e'en deny'd a cordial at his end,
Banish'd the doctor, and expell'd the friend?
What but a want, which you, perhaps, think mad
Yet numbers feel, the want of what he had!¹
Cutler and Brutus, dying, both exclaim,
Virtue and wealth, what are ye but a name?”

All this is extremely bitter and, if founded on fact, would stamp *Sir John Cutler* as one of the basest and most loathsome characters that ever lived; and it is to be lamented that *Pennant*, whose good-nature might have taught him better, should give additional currency

¹ May one venture to accuse Pope of plagiarism? In Fuller's Church History of Britain, ed. 1655, century 17, page 57, I find the following couplet on Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury:

Here lies his Grace in cold clay clad
Who dy'd for want of what he had.

to the calumny, by dwelling on it twice in his *Account of London* and, without taking any trouble to inquire into the truth, speaking of *Sir John* as “the notorious,” and as “a character so stigmatized for avarice.”

I shall now “a round unvarnished tale deliver,” which, I trust, will demonstrate that the charges made by the poet and adopted by the antiquary are unfounded.

Sir John Cutler's name derives no lustre from his ancestors, as he came of a family whose descent or whose arms are not to be traced at the Heralds' College. His father, *Thomas Cutler*, likewise a member of the Grocers' Company, was engaged in commercial pursuits; but whether *Sir John* was his eldest son, or whether he inherited any fortune from him, I have been unable to discover. *Sir John* was established in London as a merchant, and in that capacity attained great celebrity, as well as wealth; and his opinions, it appears, were respected and esteemed, for *Pepys*, a man of acute observation and insight into the characters of individuals, makes the following mention of him:—
“23d January 1662. *Mr. Grant* and I to a coffee-house, where *Sir John Cutler* was; and he did fully make out that the trade of England is as great as ever it was, only in more hands; and that of all trades there is a greater number than ever there was, by reason of men's taking more apprentices. *His discourse was well worth hearing.*”¹

Sir John's attachment to his legitimate Sovereign, and to the ancient institutions of his country, induced him to take an active part in the measures adopted in

¹ Diary, vol. i. p. 367.

the City for bringing about the Restoration, by promoting the subscriptions raised for the use of *Charles II.* His important services on the occasion were duly appreciated by the King, who showed his sense of them by creating him a Baronet in November 1660. At a later period, he obtained a grant of Arms from the Heralds' College, attached to which is the following pedigree of his family, extracted from *Le Neve's MS.* Pedigrees of Baronets,¹ and which is considered an official document.

CUTLER.

Sir John Cutler, of London, Knight and Baronet, $\frac{2}{12}$, 1660, had a grant of arms 27th March 1693, in the fifth year of our Sovereign Lord and Lady William and Mary, by Thomas St. George.²

<p>Eliz. daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Foot, of London, Knight and Baronet, buried in St. Benedict Church-street, London.</p>	<p>Sir John Cutler, citizen and Grocer of London, created Baronet <i>ut supra</i>. He dyed 15th April, 1693, being eighty-five years old, and was buried in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.</p>	<p>First wife, Eliza, daughter of Sir Thomas Tipping, of Wheatfield, Com. Oxon, Knight.</p>
--	---	---

Elizabeth, daughter, married to Sir William Portman, of Orchard, Somersett, Bart. She dyed, without issue living, afore Sir John Cutler's death; he gave for portion £30,000.

Elizabeth, only daughter and heir, married to Charles Bodville Robartes, Earle of Radnor. She dyed, without issue, in 1696.

Here is, at once, a refutation of a daughter

“in a stranger's pow'r,
For very want, he could not pay a dow'r.”

And, further, to show that Pope's observation could

¹ Vol. iii. in the College of Arms.

² Clarencieux, King of Arms.

not apply to the daughter by the first wife, I have ascertained that *Sir John Cutler* bought the magnificent mansion and estate called Wimpole-Hall, in Cambridgeshire, which he settled upon her, on her marriage with the *Earl of Radnor*.¹

Having thus rescued him from the charge of being an unnatural father, let us now observe upon what grounds the vice of *avarice* is so pertinaciously affixed to him.

I have already stated that the Grocers' Company were bound by the strongest ties of gratitude to *Sir John Cutler*, not only for his munificence in building, at his sole charge, a court-room and parlour after the fire of London and in contributing, at various times by subscriptions, towards extricating them from their pecuniary difficulties; but for their very existence, which is owing to his readiness in serving the office of Master, and in undertaking the management of their affairs, at a period when all the members shrunk from the charge, as one involving risk and responsibility besides a great loss of time. All this favours of anything but parsimony; and, to convey to the reader in the original words, the feelings of the members of the Company at that time, I shall here transcribe the resolution passed by the Court of Assistants on the 27th January 1669:—

“ *In consideration of Sir John Cutler's extraordinary kindness and bountifull intendments to the Company, expressed in the progress and forwardness of his stately and*

¹ Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, vol. ii. part i. page 287. Cambridge. Sir J. C. bought it of *Thomas Chichley*. It is now the property of the *Earl of Hardwicke*.

sumptuous buildings in the garden, undertaken at his sole charge and of his own accord and inclination, in this time of exigency and desolation, for the Company's future benefit and commodiousness, It is thought fit and agreed, that his Statue and Picture be erected and placed, at the charge of this Company, in the upper and lower rooms of his buildings, in gratefull acknowledgment and memorial of his singular bounty and affection to the Company, and to remain as a lasting monument of his unexampled kindness. The execution thereof to be left to the Assistants, any five of them to form a Committee and one Warden to be of the number."

An inscription was likewise placed in the Hall, of which the following is a copy:—

"SIR JOHN CUTLER, Knight and Baronet, a worthy member of this Company, having fined for Sheriff and Alderman, nigh forty years since, was chosen and held Master-Warden, Annis 165 $\frac{2}{3}$, and did, immediately after the dreadful fire, Anno 1666, at his own proper charge, erect (out of its ashes) the fair pile of building, now the great parlour and entertaining-room over it; and again was chosen and held Master-Warden Annis 168 $\frac{5}{6}$. And also, in kindness to the Company, Annis 168 $\frac{6}{7}$, was Assistant and locum tenens to the Right Honourable, their then Master-Warden.¹ And this present year, 1688, in their greatest exigence, (when others, whose turn it was, declined them,) consented to be chosen the fourth time their Master-Warden. Under whose happy conduct the Company's revenue hath been settled, (as a most righteous sanction,) to secure the due payment of their yearly charities."

¹ Sir Thomas Chichley.

This inscription has lately been restored ; and I cannot here refrain from paying my tribute of gratitude to the Court of Assistants for their good taste in ordering Sir John's statue, which had suffered from the ravages of time, to be repaired and replaced in the Hall, and thus fulfilling the original intentions of their predecessors in 1669, who intended it as "*a lasting monument*" of *Sir John Cutler's* services.¹

The love and encouragement of science are indubitable marks of a liberal mind and I have now before me a proof of *Sir John Cutler's* generous support of it : — " In 1664, *Sir John Cutler*, having founded a mechanic lecture at Gresham College, with a salary of fifty pounds a-year, settled it upon *Mr. Hooke* the professor of geometry, for life ; the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society being entrusted to appoint both the subject and number of lectures."²

A further confirmation of this fact occurs in a letter, written by *Henry Oldenburg* of the Royal Society to the celebrated *Mr. Boyle*, in Nov. 1664, of which the following is an extract :—

" The Society did, yesterday, chuse *Sir John Cutler* an honorary member ; and ordered, that he having declared his resolution to settle upon *Mr. Hook*, during his life, an annual stipend of fifty pounds, and to refer to the Society the direction of the kind of employment the stipendiat shall be put upon, should have solemn

¹ A beautiful marble bust, taken from the picture in the Hall, by the sculptor Olivieri, has recently been placed in the Court Room, with one of Sir John Crosbie by the same artist.

² Ward's Lives of the Professors of Gresham College.

thanks returned to him for this singular favour expressed to one of their members and for the respect and confidence showed to the whole body ; and that *Sir William Petty, Dr. Wilkins, Dr. Whistler, and Captain Graunt*, should attend the said *Sir John Cutler* in the name of the Society and to represent to him what a sense they have of his generosity, which they have more reason to value as being the first donation they have been entrusted with of this kind, and which they hope will procure a leading example to others.”¹

Nightingale,² speaking of the church of St. Margaret, Westminster, states that “it had been repeatedly repaired, particularly in the years 1641, 1651, and 1682, when the north gallery was rebuilt at the sole charge of *Sir John Cutler*, Knight and Baronet, for the benefit of the poor.”³ Surely, these are not the acts of the man who—

“—— Saw tenants break, and houses fall,
For very want he could not build a wall.”

Strype, in his edition of *Stowe's Survey*, speaks of him thus:—“One of the wealthiest citizens of later times, and a great benefactor to the publick, (particularly his buildings in Grocers' Hall, and the College of Physicians, since the great fire,) was *Sir John Cutler*, Knight, Grocer.”

Sir John's will dated the 4th July 1690 is a further evidence of the goodness of his heart, if any evidence of that fact were wanting.

After bequeathing legacies to public charities and to

¹ Boyle's Works, vol. v. p. 322.

² Beauties of England and Wales, vol. x. part iv. p. 416.

³ He also gave an annual sum of £37 to the parish, for their relief.

more than fifty individuals, and munificent provisions to his servants and their children, he has this very remarkable passage:—"Also, I give and bequeath, and hereby direct and appoint that, my said executor (*Edmund Boulter, Esq.*) shall distribute two thousand pounds amongst such of my friends or relations as he shall imagine that I have neglected or forgotten to mention in this my last will, in such proportion and proportions as he shall think fit." The whole of the will, in short, breathes a kindly and truly religious spirit, which never found place in the bosom of a miser.

In a work recently published¹ the author remarks that "*Sir John Cutler*, whom the rancid satires of *Pope* and the ironical representations of *Pennant*, have damned to immortality as a complete picture of avarice, has been unjustly stigmatised; and, were the particulars of his life known and fairly detailed, his character would be seen to be very far removed from that disgustingly iniquitous and unblushing parsimony which those writers have attributed to it." Such was my impression on the first perusal of *Pope's* satire: and, as I had engaged to commit to paper some account of the Company of which this calumniated individual was a member and of which I may truly call him the preserver, I was naturally anxious to rescue him as far as I was able, from the obloquy thus wantonly attached to his name. I feel that the limits of my work have prevented my doing the subject full justice: but it affords me some satisfaction to have been able to collect sufficient evidence to remove the stigma which has been

¹ *Londiniana*, by E. W. Brayley, vol. iv. p. 138.

wantonly affixed to his reputation. Should the subject be hereafter taken up on a more extended scale, by an abler and more experienced pen, *Sir John Cutler's* character will shine forth in its full brightness, and be established in a way to prove him to have been an ornament to the City of London, and not a reproach, as the writers quoted have endeavoured to make the world believe.

WILLIAM THE THIRD, BY THE GRACE OF GOD,
KING OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, AND
IRELAND, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, ETC.

HIS Majesty King *William III.* in the first year of his accession to the throne of England, graciously condescended to become a member of the Grocers' Company, and honoured them still further by consenting to preside as their SOVEREIGN MASTER, for the year 1689. The proceedings of the Court of Assistants, relative to His Majesty's election, are detailed in another part of this volume: but the record of his admission is registered in the following terms:—



“Here follows the instrument of His Majesty's

Election and Freedom, presented to His Majesty at Whitehall on the Thursday following, in a gold box, by the Wardens; upon which His Majesty, returning them hearty thanks, was graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on *Ralph Box, Esq.*, then Master Warden, and afterwards they and the members attending them were entertained by the Lord Chamberlain at his own house, at a very splendid dinner.

RECORD OF HIS MAJESTY'S ELECTION.

“ Ad curiam assistentium conventorum in aulâ Aromatariorum in hanc solennem et felicem occasionem, vicesimo secundo die Octobris 1689, annoque regni Gulielmi et Mariæ, Regis et Reginae primo.

“ Carolus vere honoratissimus Comes de Dorset et Middlesex, Regi Magistratû Cameris hodierno die mandata Regia enarrabat, custodibus et assistentibus hujus Societatis serenissimum et potentissimum Regem Gulielmum, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, summum secundum Deum moderatorem, ex speciali erga Aromatariorum societatem benignitate assumere sibi velle titulum supremi eorum Magistri et in eorum Albo inscribi.

“ Quæ propter Custodes et Assistentes unâ voce et uno animo, Gratias reddunt sacræ Regiæ Majestati quod Magister Aromatariorum vocari voluit et (Regiâ permissione prius habitâ) humillime elegerunt eundem Regem in eorum supremum Magistrum submissee rogantes ut electionem hanc in bonam partem acciperet. Quodque vera copia hujusce adscriptionis (pyxide aurâ inclusâ), una cum grâtiis totius Societatis redditis per manus Custodum Illustrissimo Principi offerantur.

*Sic humillime recordatur,
W. Ravenhill, Cler. ejusdem Societat.”*

In the following year His Majesty granted to the Company his warrant for the delivery to them, yearly, of a brace and a half of fat bucks from Enfield Chace: it is thus entered in their books:—

“ Our most Gracious Sovereign Lord William the 3d, having vouchsafed to become Supreme Master of the Grocers’ Company, was graciously pleased to bestow upon them, as a signal favour of his Royal Bounty, a brace and half of fat bucks, to be yearly killed and delivered to them, out of Enfield Chace, by warrant under His Majesty’s Royal Sign Manual, which here follows verbatim. The original, delivered to the Right Honourable Sir Rowland Gwynne, Chief-ranger, to be there entered in their book as a lasting authority for the same, to bee yearly done accordingly.¹

WILLIAM R.

“ Our will and pleasure is that you kill and deliver to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Company of Grocers, London, from time to time, yearly, and every year, in the season, a brace and half of fatt bucks, and for so doing this shall be your warrant: Given at our Court, at Whitehall, the 24th day of March 1690, in the second year of our reign.

By His Majesty’s Command,
NOTTINGHAM.

To the Ranger of Enfield Chace,
for the time being.

¹ In 1702, on the accession of Queen Anne, the Company endeavoured to obtain a renewal of the grant, but without success.

Grocers' Hall.

July the 31st 1690.

“I have received the said warrant to be foe entered, and shall take care it be done.

R. GWYNNE.”

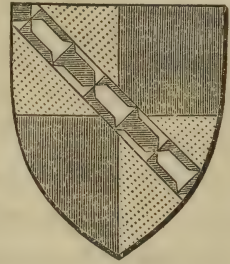
CHARLES, EARL OF DORSET AND MIDDLESEX.

“He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one ;
Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading.”

Henry VIII. A& IV.



CHARLES *Earl of Dorset*, eldest son of *Richard Earl of Dorset*,¹ born on the 24th January 1637, was one of the best bred men of the age. At the Restoration he was chosen one of the Members for East Grinstead and distinguished himself whilst he was in the House of Commons. The sprightliness of his wit, and a most exceeding good nature, recommended him very early to the intimacy of *King Charles II.* and those of the greatest eminence in the Court ; but his mind being rather turned to books and conversation, than to what more immediately concerned the public business, he totally declined it, though, as *Bishop Burnet* observes,² the King courted him for a favourite. “But



¹ Collins's Peerage. Edition 1756, page 775.

² Burnet's History of His Own Times.

when the honour and safety of his country demanded his assistance, he readily entered into the most active parts of life; and underwent the greatest dangers, with a constancy of mind, which shewed that he had not only read the rules of philosophy, but understood the practice of them."¹ He served as a volunteer under *His Royal Highness the Duke of York* in the first Dutch war in 1665, when the Dutch Admiral, *Opdam*, was blown up, and above thirty capital ships were taken and destroyed; and his making a song the night before the engagement, carried with it so sedate a presence of mind, and such unusual gallantry, that it was particularly taken notice of; and his behaviour distinguished him to be a true heir to the virtues and courage of his ancestors.—From hence, during the remaining part of *King Charles's* reign, he continued to live in honourable leisure; he was one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to the King, and possessed not only of his Master's favour, but, in a great degree, his familiarity; never leaving the Court but when he was sent to that of France, on commission and embassies of compliment, as if the King designed to shew the French, who would be thought the politest nation, that one of the finest gentlemen in Europe was his subject.

Being possessed of the estate of his uncle *Lionel Earl of Middlesex*, who died in 1674, he was created Earl of that county and in 1677, succeeded his father as *Earl of Dorset* and as Lord Lieutenant of the county of *Suffex*. His lordship, wishing to strengthen the Protestant interest, was one of the principal Peers who had the management of affairs till the *Prince of Orange's*

¹ Prior's Epist. ded. to his Poems.

arrival:¹ and, in the debates in Parliament, argued and voted “For the vacancy of the throne; and that the *Prince and Princess of Orange* should be declared King and Queen of England, &c.” When their Majesties had accepted the Crown of these realms, his Lordship was, the next day, sworn of their Privy-Council, and declared Chamberlain of their household: “a place which he eminently adorned, by the grace of his person, the fineness of his breeding, and the knowledge and practice of what was decent and magnificent.”²

In 1691, having previously received the freedom, he became Master of the Grocers’ Company, on which occasion the records inform us that, “for the honour and grandeur of the Company, £6 should be allowed to purchase two new gowns for the under officers.”

The record of his admission, which was presented to him in a silver box, was thus expressed:—

“*Ad curiam Assistentium conventorum in aula Aromatariorum die vicesimo secundo Octobris 1689, annoque regni Gulielmi et Mariæ, Regis et Reginae primo.*

“*Carolus vere honoratissimus Comes de Dorset et Middlesex Regi Magistratui cameris admissus est per custodes hic (sedente curia) in fraternitatem hujus Societatis, quam ejusdem Societatis in se benevolentiam prædictus Comes de Dorset, &c. grato animo accepit.*

Sic humillime recordatur,

G. Ravenhill, Cler. ejusd. Societat.”

On the 3d of February, in the same year, his Lord-

¹ Burnet’s History of His Own Times.

² Collins’s Peerage.

ship was elected one of the Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter, and his installation took place at Windfor on the 24th of the same month. On the 29th January 1705, the Earl died and was buried in the family vault of Withiam. He was succeeded in his title by his eldest son *Lionel* afterwards created *Duke of Dorset*.

SIR JOHN BARNARD.

“Integer vitæ scelerisque purus.”

Horatius, Carmen xxii.



SIR JOHN BARNARD, a merchant of considerable eminence in the City of London, and a Member of the Grocers' Company, was born at Reading in Berkshire in 1685.



His parents being of the sect called Quakers, he was educated in a school at Wandsworth in Surrey, under a teacher of that persuasion. Being always of a very serious and inquiring turn, he early gave his attention to religious subjects, and seeing occasion to differ from the tenets and discipline in which he had been brought up, he conformed, in his nineteenth year, to the Church of England and was baptized at Fulham by Dr. Compton, then Bishop of London. He ever afterwards continued a zealous member of the established church.

Previously to the event just mentioned, and when

only fifteen years of age, young Barnard was taken into the counting-house of his father, who was a considerable wine merchant in London, and such were his assiduity and aptitude for business, that the principal management of the concern was soon intrusted to him. The circumstance which led to his introduction into public life, was the choice of him by the merchants engaged in the wine trade to attend to their interests in respect of a bill then pending before the Legislature. In this he acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of a large body of influential persons in London, that they determined to place him in Parliament, as in a sphere where his talents might be exerted for the public benefit. In 1721 he was proposed, without his knowledge, as a candidate to represent the City of London at the next election, which took place in the following year. The contest was as warm as any that had ever been known in the City, but Mr. Barnard, though he declined all personal solicitation, succeeded by the zeal and activity of his friends. His parliamentary conduct, during a period of forty years, was in the highest degree independent and he derived from his character as well as talents singular influence. He distinguished himself by his opposition to the measures of administration, then conducted by Sir Robert Walpole, and particularly to the extension of the Excise, which he condemned both in a commercial and political point of view, and which, by his vigorous and assiduous efforts, he induced the Minister at length to abandon.

In 1732 he had obtained the honour of Knighthood, on occasion of presenting a congratulatory address to King George the Second, and in 1737 he was raised to the dignity of Chief Magistrate of the City of London;

an office which he executed with singular reputation to himself and advantage to the public.

In 1745, during the rebellion in Scotland, public credit received a severe shock, and so much distrust was shown towards the Bank of England, that the most serious consequences to that establishment were apprehended. In this crisis Sir John Barnard came forward and procured signatures from most of the leading merchants of London to an agreement, binding themselves to receive the notes of the Bank of England in payment of all debts and bills, and thus the evil was averted. In 1758 Sir John retired from public life, and on that occasion received a vote of thanks from his fellow-citizens for his long and various services. He lived for six years in retirement and died at Clapham on the 29th August 1764, in the 80th year of his age: he was buried at Mortlake.

The gratitude of his fellow-citizens for his unre-mitted exertions in their service was not limited to the simple expression of their thanks, but was shown by their placing his statue, during his lifetime, in the Royal Exchange. At his death the inscription "*Humani Generis Decus*" was placed on the base of the statue.¹ Sir John Barnard was characterized through life by inflexible integrity, by sound judgment, and by uncommon strength of intellect.²

¹ This statue was destroyed at the burning of the Royal Exchange the 10th January, 1838, and was not replaced in the new building.

This notice is compiled from Rees's Cyclopædia and other similar works.

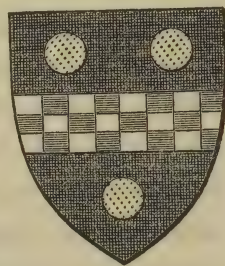
WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM.

“Recorded honours shall gather round his monument, and thicken o’er him. It is a solid fabric, and will support the laurels that adorn it.”

Eulogium of Lord Chatham. Junius, Letter 54.



WILLIAM PITT, *first Earl of Chatham*, was the son of *Robert Pitt* of Boconnock, Esq. who served in Parliament in the year 1713 for the Borough of Old Sarum and in 1722 for Oakhampton. He was appointed one of the Clerks of Green Cloth to George II. then *Prince of Wales*; and, departing this life in May 1727, was buried at Blandford St. Mary’s, in Dorsetshire. His younger son, the subject of the present notice, who was educated at Eton, served in Parliament for the Borough of Old Sarum in the 9th Parliament of Great Britain; the Port of Seaford in the 10th, the Borough of Aldborough in the 11th, and the City of Bath in the 12th till he was advanced to the Peerage. In February 1737 he was appointed a Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness *Frederick Prince of Wales*, and, resigning his place in 1745, he was constituted in the following year Joint Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; and, on the 6th of May 1746, Treasurer and Pay-Master of the Army and was sworn a Member of His Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council.



He opposed the measures of the Ministry in Parliament with an eloquence and force of reasoning seldom equalled, for which her Grace *Sarah Dowager Duchess of Marlborough*, left him a legacy of £10,000 “upon account,” as her will expresses it, “of his merit in the noble defence he has made for the support of the laws of England, and to prevent the ruin of his country.”

Having resigned his post of Paymaster-General of the Forces, he was, on the 4th December 1756, appointed Secretary of State for the Southern Department, in the room of the *Right Honourable Henry Fox*, which office he held until October 1761, (except the small interval from April 9th 1757 to June 29th the same year,) with such honour to himself, such glory to the nation, and so greatly to the satisfaction of his Sovereign and the people in general, as never any Minister in this kingdom before experienced. Our successes abroad during his patriotic administration are too deeply engraved on the minds of his countrymen ever to be erased or to need much mention here : let it suffice then to observe, that all the officers, employed through his influence by sea and land justified his clear and true discernment : under his auspices, *Amherst and Boscawen* reduced Cape Breton ; *Wolfe and Saunders* triumphed at Quebec ; Goree and Senegal were subjugated to the Crown of Great Britain ; the French were ruined in the East Indies, their armies defeated in Europe ; Belleisle was rent from their monarchy, their coasts were insulted and ravaged, their fleets destroyed, their trade annihilated, and those ancient enemies of these kingdoms reduced to a state of bankruptcy ; and that by his wise plan the Havannah was torn from the Spaniards after his resignation.

He resigned the seals of his office of Secretary of State on the 5th October 1761, and during the period that he bore no share in the administration, his behaviour displayed an inflexible integrity and the greatest love of his country, particularly in the famous affair of *General Warrants*, and that of the Repeal of the American Stamp-Act, on which he spoke with such eloquence, solid judgment and conviction, as could not fail to silence his opponents, and to prove that the slavery of our Colonies would be followed by our own destruction.

His Majesty, at length, conscious of the weakness and unpopularity of the *Rockingham administration*, and induced by a thorough knowledge of Mr. Pitt's great abilities and by the general wishes of the people, was graciously pleased once more to summon him to his assistance in the arduous affairs of government, and to confer new honours upon him.

Being fortunate enough to possess the original reply of Lord Chatham to the Minister on this occasion, I here give it *verbatim et literatim* :—

“Harley Street, August 8, 1766.

“MY LORD,

“I am honoured with your Lordship's very obliging letter, which brings me the flattering marks of your favourable and kind sentiments on my subject—little conscious of being able to do much service, I can only venture to hope that my Zeal and Duty to the most Gracious and amiable of Sovereigns, and my Devotion to the true Interests of his Government and People, are unimpaired in a frame otherwise well nigh worn out in the Publick Service.—I hope this will find your

Lordship free from Pain or Illness, and I shall always truly interest myself in your Lordship's happiness; being with perfect esteem and respect

Your Lordship's
Most faithful and most obedient,
humble Servant,
CHATHAM."

On the 30th July 1766, His Majesty granted to him and to his heirs male, the dignity of a Viscount and Earl of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of *Viscount Pitt*, of *Burton-Pynsent*, in the county of Somerset and *Earl of Chatham* in the county of Kent; and was pleased to deliver to his Lordship the custody of the Privy Seal, which high office his Lordship held until the 2d November 1768, and it was the last public employment he filled.

It cannot be denied that the acceptance of a Peerage lost him much of his popularity, which he never totally recovered; an effect which does not seem founded in reason. His death on the 11th May 1778, the consequence of his eloquent efforts in the house of Lords a few weeks before, on the question of the American Colonies, is well known to all the world. For several years before that event his Lordship was so violently afflicted with the gout that he was not only incapable of attending to his own private affairs, but was, in general, confined to his chamber, yet so great was his love for his country's welfare, that, whenever any question of great moment was to be debated in the house of Peers, his Lordship would attend his duty though he was obliged to be wrapped in flannels and required the aid of crutches.

In April 1757 the *Earl of Chatham* became a member of the Grocers' Company, and the copy of his admission was delivered to his Lordship with the following note:—

“MY LORD,

In testimony of the grateful sense which the Grocers' Company entertain of your noble efforts to stem the general torrent of corruption, and lessen the extent of ministerial influence, and to revive, by your example, the almost extinguished love of virtue and of our country, the Court of Assistants do themselves the honour to present you with the freedom of their Company, and have ordered their clerk to attend you with the copy, taken out of their Book of Admission.

ALDERMAN, GEO. NELSON, *Master.*

SHUTE ADAMS,

THOMAS HEATH,

JOHN STRACEY,

} *Wardens.”*

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY
BILSON LEGGE.

"A man of matchleſſe might,
And wondrous wit to manage high affairs."
Spenser. Faerie Queene.

THE Right Honourable Henry Bilson Legge, fourth ſon of William the firſt Earl of Dartmouth, was born on the 29th March 1708.¹ He repreſented the Borough of Eaſtlow in Cornwall, in part of the 8th Parliament of Great Britain, at which time he was a Commiſſioner of the Navy and, ſoon after, Joint-Secretary of the Treafury. He repreſented the Borough of Orford in Suffolk, in three ſucceeding Parliaments and was, afterwards, choſen Knight of the Shire for the county of Hants. On the 16th July 1752 he had a grant of the office of Surveyor-General of all His Maſteſty's Woods in the lands of the ancient inheritance of the Crown on the north and ſouth ſides of the river Trent, at which time he reſigned his place of Secretary to the Treafury. In 1745 he was conſtituted one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and in 1746 a Lord of the Treafury. In 1748 he was appointed Envoy-extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Pruſſia, and, on his return, in the follow-



¹ Collins's Peerage, vol. viii.

ing year, was named Treasurer of the Navy. He became Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of His Majesty's Exchequer in April 1754 and resigned the office in the November of the same year.

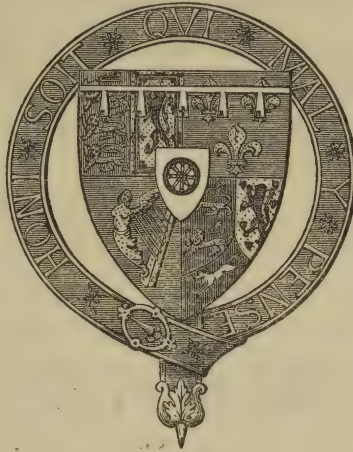
He was again appointed to those great offices in November 1756, from which he was removed in April 1757, and was succeeded therein by *Lord Mansfield*; but the nation in general, shewing their regret thereat, His Majesty was pleased, on the 2d July the same year, to constitute him, once more, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. He continued in those offices to the universal satisfaction of all parties, till, upon a change of Ministry in 1762, he was *turned out*, as he chose to express it, and the *Lord Viscount Barrington* appointed in his room. His health for some time sensibly declining, he retired to the sweets of domestic happiness and private friendship, and departed this life on the 21st August 1764. His death was sincerely lamented by all good and virtuous men and all true lovers of their country.

It was after his removal from office in 1757 that he was elected a Member of the Grocers' Company. He was the friend and coadjutor of the great *Mr. Pitt*, afterwards *Lord Chatham*, whom he supported in all his endeavours to check the Whig faction,¹ whose intrigues, at that period, distracted the nation. They were elected the same day, and the freedom of the Company was accompanied by a letter similar to that addressed to the Earl of Chatham.

¹ Bisset's Reign of George the Third, vol. i.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS EDWARD AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF YORK.

THE details of the life of this Royal Member of the Grocers' Company are so well known, that it would be superfluous to repeat them here. It is sufficient to state that in 1760 Prince Edward Augustus K.G., next brother to his late Majesty George the Third, was created Duke of York



and Albany by his grand-father George the Second. He died, without issue, on the 6th September 1767 at Monaco in Italy, and was interred at Westminster the November following.¹

In June 1761, he was presented with the freedom of the Grocers' Company, which was delivered to his Royal Highness in a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas. The event is thus recorded in the Company's books;

JOHN LANE, *Master*.

DANIEL BAYNE,

SAMUEL WOLLASTON, } *Wardens*.

BOYCE TREE,

¹ Bolton's Extinct Peerage, page 315.

“ His Royal Highness Edward Augustus, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Garter, one of His Majesty’s Privy Council, and One of the Rear-Admirals of the Blue Squadron of His Majesty’s fleet, having most graciously condescended to accept the freedom of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Worshipful Company of Grocers of the City of London, was accordingly admitted the 17th day of June 1761, pursuant to the unanimous resolution of the Court of Assistants, held the same day.

“ JOHN ALEXANDER, Clerk.”

THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR ONSLOW.

*“ The gentleman is learn’d, a most rare speaker,
To Nature none more bound ; his learning such
That he may furnish and instruct great teachers,
And never seek aid out of himself.”*

Shakespeare. Henry VIII.



ARTHUR ONSLOW

was son of *Foot Onslow Esq.* and grandson to *Sir Arthur Onslow, Bart.*¹

He was chosen representative for Guildford in the year 1719, and also in the succeeding parliament. In January 1726 he took his seat for the county of Surrey and, having been unanimously elected Speaker of the



¹ Collins’s Peerage, vol. vii. edit. 1779.

House of Commons, was approved of by His Majesty on the 27th of that month. In July 1728 he was sworn one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and in 1729 appointed Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal to *Queen Caroline*. In 1734 he was constituted Treasurer of the Navy, but resigned that office in 1743. Such was the respect which the House of Commons entertained for his character and talents that they elected him Speaker for five consecutive parliaments; and, on his resignation of that honourable office in 1761, he received a unanimous vote of thanks from the House accompanied by an address to His Majesty "that he would be graciously pleased to confer some signal mark of his Royal favour on the Speaker, for the great and eminent services performed to his country for thirty-three years and upwards, during which he had, with distinguished ability and integrity, presided in the chair of that house." On the 20th of April 1761, the King granted him in consequence a pension of £3000 a-year out of the Civil-list revenue. In this year, after receiving the freedom of the City of London in a gold box, he was presented with that of the Grocers' Company, which he accepted with many kind expressions of thankfulness.

This worthy man and illustrious patriot died on the 17th February 1768 in the 77th year of his age and was buried at Thames-Ditton.

He married Anne, daughter of *James Bridges, Esq.* of Thames-Ditton, and had one son and one daughter. His son *George Onslow* afterwards became *Lord Onslow and Cranley*, of which title he was the fourth peer.

HIS MOST SERENE HIGHNESS THE HEREDITARY PRINCE OF BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURG.

“Fair flower of Knighthood, famed for noble blood,
For courtly grace and warlike hardihood.”

Bland. Edwy and Elgiva, Book I.



CHARLES WILLIAM FERDINAND, *Hereditary Prince of Wolfenbuttel-Bevern*, was the eldest son of *Charles* the reigning Duke of that State in 1764, by the *Princess Philippina Charlotta*, second sister to the then *King of Prussia*. The hereditary Prince became connected with England by marrying her Royal Highness the *Princess Augusta*, sister of his late Majesty *George III*. The degree of consanguinity between the family of the Prince and the Royal House of England was, previously, of the nearest kind, both being branches of the same house of *Brunswick*, the two lines of which, *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel* and *Brunswick-Lunenburg* had the same common founder, viz. *Ernest the Confessor*, who first introduced the Reformation into his dominions and from whom sprung the *Dukes of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel*, and the *Electors of Hanover*.



Prince Charles, although only twenty-nine years of age at the time of his marriage, had already signalized himself in war. When the Hanoverians resumed their arms, in consequence of the infraction of the convention

of Cloſter Seven on the part of the French, *Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick*, brother to the reigning Duke, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Britiſh Army. The hereditary Prince, then in his twenty-third year, joined the troops and behaved with the greateſt gallantry. From that time to the period of his arrival in England, he is ſtated to have taken part in no leſs than twenty-nine actions, in all of which he diſplayed great military ſcience and bravery and in the laſt of them narrowly eſcaped death. He had been twice before wounded; once in the ſhoulder and afterwards in the leg (having his horſe killed under him); but, in the battle alluded to, which he fought with *Count De Stainville*, near Friedburg in 1763 and in which, after a brave reſiſtance, he was unſucceſsful, he received a muſket ball in his ſide. He was tranſported from the field of battle ſucceſſively to Homberg, Fritzler, and Munden, at which place the wound was opened. This operation, a moſt painful one, was ſucceeded by a fever occaſioned by irritation ariſing from a ſplinter, and the Prince was for ſeveral days in great danger; but a ſtrong conſtitution and ſkilful treatment ſaved him, and, in three weeks, he was declared to be convaleſcent. This was the laſt action in which he took part, as in leſs than three months after that event hoſtilities ceaſed.

His reception in England was enthuſiaſtic, for he not only had been engaged in defending the hereditary dominions of the Houſe of Hanover againſt the French, but he came for the purpoſe of eſpouſing a Princeſs to whom the Nation was peculiarly attached on account of her virtues and amiable character. The City of London, always foremoſt on occaſions of this kind,

presented addresses of congratulation on the Prince's arrival, to himself and to his Royal bride, offering him at the same time the freedom of the City in a gold box of 150 guineas value. His Serene Highness selected the *Grocers' Company* as the one to which he wished to be attached and his name was enrolled among the list of members on the 18th of October 1765, the record of his admission being presented to him in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas. He is therein described as "a Prince who has rendered himself glorious for his heroic actions, eminent for conjugal affection to his most amiable consort, and every other private virtue."

CHARLES PRATT, FIRST EARL CAMDEN.

"It doth appear you are a worthy judge ;
You know the law—your exposition
Has been most found."

Merchant of Venice. . Act ii. Sc. 1.



CHARLES PRATT first Earl Camden, the son of Sir John Pratt, presided, for many years, in the Court of King's Bench. He was educated first at Eton and afterwards at King's College, Cambridge.



After taking the two first degrees, which facilitated his call to the bar, he became a member of Lincoln's Inn and, emulating the example of his predecessors Cowper, Talbot, and Somers, and of his contemporaries

Yorke and *Murray*, soon acquired a high reputation.¹ After sitting for some time in the House of Commons, he rose in succession to all the great offices appertaining to his profession and, as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, he not only distinguished himself greatly, but rendered himself the most popular judge that had sat on the bench since the revolution, by his decision in the case of *John Wilkes*, in consequence of which a *general warrant* was declared to be unlawful. In 1765 he was created *Baron Camden*; in 1766 he became Lord Chancellor, but resigned soon after from an avowed opinion of the injustice of the American war. In 1782 he was President of the Council; in 1786 was created an Earl; and, unchanged by the favours of the Court, he, to his honour, persevered in his original principles to the last moment of his life, having contributed much to the success of the bill for explaining the law of libels, and expressed his decided opinion, "that the jury was competent to decide both on law and fact."

This illustrious man, for many years the friend and colleague of *William Pitt Earl of Chatham*, died April 18th 1794 in the 75th year of his age.

Lord Camden was author of two tracts; one on the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, the other in the case of *Doe on the demise of Hindsdon*, which contains a refutation of *Lord Mansfield's* argument in the case of *Wyndham versus Chetwynd*.

He was presented with the freedom of the *Grocers' Company* on the 24th February 1764, while Lord Chief

¹ Index to the House of Lords.

Justice of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and accepted it with many expressions of regard and thankfulness.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS WILLIAM HENRY,
DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

HIS Prince was the third son of *Frederick Prince of Wales*, father of his late Majesty King George III. and was born at Leicester-House on the 14th November 1743; he was baptized eleven days after by the name of *William Henry*.



At the marriage of the late *King George III.* and *Queen Charlotte* on the 8th September 1761, His Royal Highness walked on the Queen's left hand to and from the Chapel; and, having no right at that time, he not being a Peer, to form a part of the public procession at the Coronation on the 22d of that month, he handed his mother, the *Princess Dowager of Wales*, who, with her younger children and attendants, made a lesser procession to and from Westminster Abbey. On the 27th of May 1762, His Royal Highness was elected a Knight of the Garter, and was installed at Windsor on the 25th September following, when the King and Queen honoured the solemnity with their presence.

A few days before His Royal Highness was of full age, His Majesty was pleased to grant to him and to his heirs male the dignity of a Duke of the Kingdom


of Great Britain, and of an Earl of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the names, styles, and titles of *Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and Earl of Connaught*.

On the 29th of March 1765, His Royal Highness was elected a member of the *Worshipful Company of Grocers*; and the freedom, curiously written on vellum and blazoned with their arms and other decorations, presented to him in a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM PITT.

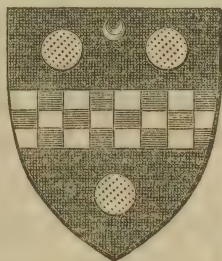
“ And shall not his memory to Britain be dear,
Whose example with envy all nations behold;
A statesman unbiaſſ'd by int'reſt or fear,
By power uncorrupted, untainted by gold?”

The Pilot that weathered the Storm.

 WILLIAM PITT, second
son of *William first Earl
of Chatham* and of *Lady
Hester* only daughter of

Richard Grenville, Esq. was born at
Hayes in Kent, on the 28th of May
1759. He was educated at home

under the immediate eye of his father, who, as he found
him very early capable of receiving, imparted to him
many of the principles which had guided his own
political conduct, and, in other respects, paid so much
attention to his education, that at fourteen he was found
fully qualified for the University; and, accordingly, at



that age, he was entered at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his application and by his success in attaining those branches of knowledge to which his studies were particularly directed; nor have many young men of rank passed through the probation of the University with a higher character for morals, abilities, industry, and regularity. He was intended by his father for the bar and the senate, and his education was regulated in a manner to embrace both these objects. *Lord Chatham* died while *Mr. Pitt* was in his nineteenth year, but the cloud which such an event could not fail to cast over the prospects of a younger son, was quickly dispelled by those qualities which cleared to him the path to eminence by his own exertions. In the spring of 1780, *Mr. Pitt* became resident in Lincoln's Inn and regularly attended Westminster Hall; he had previously kept the necessary terms and, being called to the bar on the 12th of June, went the western circuit in the summer of that year.

At the general election in the autumn of 1780, he was an unsuccessful candidate to represent the University of Cambridge in parliament; and in the following year, through the influence of Sir James Lowther, was returned for the Borough of Appleby.

It is not my intention, in this sketch, to enter into those details which belong to history; first, because I feel I could not do justice to them and, secondly, because I am convinced that *Mr. Pitt's* character, as a Statesman, can never be duly appreciated, if detached from the great events which he attempted to control; and any attempt at a narrative of them here would far exceed my limits. I, therefore, recommend those who wish to be more intimately ac-

quainted with the particulars of *Mr. Pitt's* public career, to peruse the memoirs of him written by the *Earl of Stanhope*.

Mr. Pitt's first speech in the British senate was delivered on the 26th of February 1781 on *Mr. Burke's* motion respecting a retrenchment in the civil list. It is a curious fact mentioned by *Dr. Tomline* that *Mr. Pitt* entered the House of Commons without any intention of taking part in the debate; but, being called upon by the house, he rose, and beginning in a collected and unembarrassed manner, argued strongly in favour of the bill and acquitted himself in a manner which astonished all who heard him, and convinced the world that the expectations formed of him were completely answered. At this period *Mr. Pitt* had not completed his twenty-second year.

The death of the *Marquis of Rockingham* and the consequent dissolution of his Ministry, caused the elevation of the *Earl of Shelburne* to the post of First Lord of the Treasury, and *Mr. Pitt*, for the first time, became a Cabinet minister by accepting the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he had just completed his twenty-third year. A general peace with America, France, Spain &c. soon followed, and, in April 1783, the famous coalition Ministry took the places of those whom they had expelled. Their triumph, however, was of short duration; for the rejection of the celebrated *India Bill* by the House of Lords, compelled them to resign their places; and *Mr. Pitt*, whose talent for the office was no longer denied, was made, at the age of twenty-four, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. His firmness of purpose and uncompro-

mising rectitude of conduct, carried him triumphantly through all the cabals and opposition levelled against him at the commencement of his career, and, subsequently, through the difficulties of the Regency Question in 1788, and through the dangers with which the country was menaced at the period of the French revolution.

What has been termed the *system* or *principle* of *Mr. Pitt*, in commencing and continuing the war with France, cannot be better explained than in the language of *Lord Grenville*, who, when it was proposed to make peace with the Republican Government of France, found the propositions and explanations of the French minister to be insults rather than concessions and apologies, and said, that his Sovereign never could discontinue his preparations for war, "*while the French retained that turbulent and aggressive spirit which threatened danger to every nation in Europe.*"¹ On this principle the war was commenced, and on this principle it was supported, at a risk and at an expense beyond all precedent. *Mr. Pitt*, however, did not live to witness that glorious and wonderful termination, which was, at last, brought about by a continuance of the same system he had constantly pursued; and which, finally, ended in the conquest of France, the annihilation of her armies, and the banishment of her Ruler. *Mr. Pitt*, after a short illness, died, at four o'clock in the morning, on the 23d January 1806, in the 47th year of his age, and was shortly afterwards interred in Westminster Abbey.

¹ Biographical Dictionary, vol. xxv. — Tomline's and Gifford's Lives of William Pitt.

The freedom of the *Grocers' Company* was voted to *Mr. Pitt* in February 1784, and his obliging mode of accepting the honour gave great satisfaction to the Members. The record was richly emblazoned on vellum and was accompanied by the following letter :

“ Sir,

“ In testimony of the lively sense which the Grocers' Company entertain of your able, upright, and disinterested conduct, as First Commissioner of the Treasury and Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer, and in gratitude for and approbation of your steady zeal, in supporting the legal prerogative of the Crown and constitutional rights of the people, in the present alarming and critical juncture of affairs, the Court of Assistants do themselves the honour to admit you into the freedom of their Company, and have directed the Wardens to present you with the copy taken from their book of admission.

JOHN FINCH, *Master*.

WILLIAM HILL,

JAMES TYARS,

THOMAS JACKSON,

} *Wardens.*”

CHARLES, MARQUESS CORNWALLIS, K.G.

“He was a man of rare undoubted might,
Famous throughout the world for warlike prayse,
And glorious spoyles purchaft in perilous fight.”

Spenser. Faerie Queene. Canto V.



THE family of *Cornwallis* sprung originally from commerce, and settled honourably in Suffolk nearly five centuries ago.



William Harvey, Esq. Clarenceux King of Arms, in his visitation of the county of Suffolk made *anno* 1561, states that *Thomas Cornwalleys* of London merchant, the first of this family mentioned in the said visitation, “was a younger brother, and born in Ireland, from whence the surname cometh, (where at this day he found divers of that name,) as appears by a deed indented in the forty-first year of *Edward III.* and that this Thomas gave the same arms which the house, at the time of the said visitation, did bear, with a *fess dancette*; the like whereof (he says) is engraven in stone upon the church porch of Ocley near Broome; nevertheless, they do now bear, and of long time have borne, the *fess plain*; which deed, with the seal of arms, and the escutcheon upon the porch, as is afore-said, the said *Clarenceux* testifies to have seen in his said visitation.” This *Thomas Cornwalleys* was Sheriff of London in 1378, and dying in 1384, was buried in the church of St. Martin’s Vintry, London.

From him descended Frederick, the first Peer, who on the 20th of April 1661, was created a Baron of the realm, by the title of *Lord Cornwallis* of Eye in the county of Suffolk.

Charles, the fifth Lord, one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to *George I.* was constituted Lord Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all the King's forests, &c. south of Trent and was elevated to the rank of an Earl, by the style and title of *Viscount Broome* in the county of Suffolk and *Earl Cornwallis*.

Charles, his eldest son and heir, the subject of this memoir, was born on the 31st of December 1738. He represented the Borough of Eye in Parliament, until he succeeded his father in the Peerage in 1762. His Lordship, choosing a military life, was appointed aide-de-camp to *George III.* in August 1765, with the rank of Colonel of foot. He became Major-general in 1775, Lieutenant-general in 1777, and General in 1793. The history of this distinguished soldier's active life, to be fully appreciated, must be read in the annals of his Country. He had an important, though not always fortunate, command in the American war; and in 1786 his Lordship was sent out to India with a double appointment of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief; and, arriving at Calcutta in September of that year, found the different Presidencies in rising prosperity. Not long after, the Government of Bengal judged it necessary to declare war against the *Sultan of Mysore*, for his attack on the *Rajah of Travancore*, the ally of the English. The Campaign of 1790 was indecisive; but in March 1791, *Lord Cornwallis* invaded the Mysore, and came in sight of Seringapatam, which he was prevented from investing

by the floods of the Cavery. In 1792 he besieged that metropolis; when, as the attack advanced, *Tippoo Saib* sued for peace, and obtained it on terms dictated by his Lordship. By his integrity, punctilious regard to faith, and disinterested and generous conduct, he increased the reputation of the British name in India and, by his measures for its improvement, ameliorated the condition of our Empire there.

On the 5th of August 1792, he was advanced to the dignity of *Marquess Cornwallis*.

In 1798 the rebellion in Ireland appearing, both to the Viceroy *Lord Camden* and to His Majesty, to require a Lord Lieutenant, who could act in a military as well as in a civil capacity, the King appointed *Marquess Cornwallis* his successor. "The rebellion being finished," says *Bisset*, "the new Viceroy adopted a plan of mingled firmness and conciliation, which, executed with discriminating judgment, tended to quiet Ireland and prepare matters for a permanent plan to prevent the recurrence of such pernicious evils, and to promote the industry and prosperity of the country."¹ He retained his high appointment till May 1801, when he was succeeded by the *Earl of Hardwicke*.

In 1804 his Lordship had the honour of being appointed a second time Governor-General of India on the recall of *Marquess Wellesley*; and in that station he died, at Gawnepoor, in the province at Benares, October the 5th 1805, worn out with an active life spent in the service of his Country, and covered with glory and honours.²

¹ History of England, vol. vi. p. 215.

² Collins's Peerage, by Sir E. Brydges, vol. ii. p. 537.

On the 31st of October 1792, the *Marquess Cornwallis* was elected a Member of the *Grocers' Company*, at the same time with his friend and companion in arms, *Sir William Meadows*.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM
MEDOWS, K.B.

IN the pedigrees preserved at the College of Arms I find that *Daniell Meadowe*, of Chatisham St. Mary, in the county of Suffolk, in the year 1630, purchased the Lordship of Witenesham of *Sir Robert Kytcham*. His son, *Sir Philip Meadows*, Marshal of the King's Palace and Knight of the order of the Elephant of Denmark, was appointed His Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of Sweden. His great grandson, *Charles Meadows*, representative in Parliament for the county of Nottingham, took the name and arms of *Pierrepoint*, and was raised to the peerage in 1796, by the title of *Viscount Newark* of Newark-upon-Trent and *Baron Pierrepoint* of Holme Pierrepoint, both of the county of Nottingham.

His third brother, *Sir William Meadows*, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, was a Major-general in the army, and Colonel of the 73d regiment of foot, Highlanders. He was the companion in arms of the great *Marquess Cornwallis*, under whom he



highly distinguished himself in India. He received the freedom of the Grocers' Company at the same time with that gallant commander, namely, in October 1792 and it was presented to him with the following address :

“ SIR,

To manifest the unshaken loyalty of the Worshipful Company of Grocers to their most gracious Sovereign, and in testimony of the high sense of approbation and regard which they entertain for His Majesty's officers, most nobly and eminently distinguishing themselves in the service of their country, the Court of Assistants of the *Company of Grocers*, truly sensible of the success which has attended His Majesty's arms in India under your command and wise conduct, most humbly request you will be pleased to honour them by your acceptance of the freedom of their Company, famed for antiquity, and distinguished in having His late most gracious Majesty King William III. of illustrious memory, and many other august and noble personages, as members of their community.

JAMES TYARS,	} <i>Wardens."</i>
THOMAS JACKSON,	
WILLIAM SUTHERLAND,	
LAUNCELOT SHARPE,	

THE RT. HONOURABLE ROBERT BANKS
JENKINSON, EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

“If the fun of his career, as Prime Minister of England, rose amidst the war of elements, amidst clouds and lightnings and thunder, it set in splendour and in glory.”—*Obituary*.



SIR ROBERT JENKINSON of Walcot, in the county of Oxon, Knt. had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by James I. *anno* 1618. He is said to have been descended from *Anthony Jenkinson*, an eminent merchant and navigator, in the reigns of *Edward VI.*, *Queen Mary* and *Queen Elizabeth*, who was Ambassador from England to Constantinople and to the Czar of Muscovy. Sir Robert's son was created a Baronet by *Charles II.* *anno* 1661, and the title remained unchanged in the family until the year 1786 when Charles, son of *Sir Banks Jenkinson*, was elevated to the Peerage by the title of *Baron Hawkesbury* in the county of Gloucester, and advanced to be *Earl of Liverpool* on the 28th May 1796. *Robert Banks Jenkinson*, the subject of this memoir, was his eldest son, and succeeded to the title in 1808.¹



His Lordship was born on the 7th June 1770 and, after having been educated at the Charter-house, was entered as a student at Christ Church, Oxford, where

¹ Collins's Peerage, by Sir E. Brydges, vol. v.

he formed an acquaintance, which ripened into intimacy and friendship, with *Mr. Canning*. *Lord Liverpool's* first entrance into public life was as Member of Parliament for Rye, in 1791 : he had been elected the year preceding, but could not take his seat, as he had not attained the age of twenty-one. In 1793 *Mr. Jenkinson* was appointed one of the Commissioners of the India Board, the duties of which station he performed with equal satisfaction to the Company and to the Government. In 1796, in consequence of the elevation of his father to the peerage, he assumed the title of *Lord Hawkebury*.

The first introduction of *Lord Hawkebury* into the Cabinet took place in 1801, when, at the temporary retirement of *Mr. Pitt* from power, *Mr. Addington* was appointed Prime Minister. *Lord Hawkebury* then became Secretary of State for the Foreign Department and was actively engaged in the debates which ensued on those changes. In one of those debates *Mr. Pitt* took an opportunity of warmly eulogising him ; and asked the gentlemen on the opposite side of the House "if they knew any one among them superior to the noble Secretary—saying, indeed, one person, unnecessary to name, whose transcendent talents made him an exception to almost any rule ?"

On the resignation of *Mr. Addington* in 1803, the Administration was, of course, dissolved : *Mr. Pitt* returned to the head of the Ministry, and *Lord Hawkebury* received the seals of the Home Department. The death of *Mr. Pitt*, which took place on the 23d of January 1806, afforded *Lord Hawkebury*, who had continued with distinguished zeal and ability to manage the duties of his own office and materially to assist *Mr.*

Pitt in the general concerns of that changing time, the first opportunity that occurred to him of having a supreme control in the Councils of the nation. His late Majesty, in the first instance, honoured him with his confidence and commands respecting the formation of a new Ministry ; but *Lord Hawkeſbury*, well knowing the ſituation and the relative ſtrength of public parties, with that diſcriminating good ſenſe which always diſtinguiſhed him, declined the flattering offer. He received, however, a decided proof of the King's attachment, by being appointed to the vacant ſituation of Warden of the Cinque Ports.

On the return of *Mr. Pitt's* friends to power in the following year, *Lord Hawkeſbury* reſumed his ſtation in the Cabinet as Secretary for the Home Department, ſtill declining any higher and eſpecially avoiding the higheſt office. At the latter end of 1808, *Lord Hawkeſbury* was ſummoned to attend the death-bed of his father, who, after a protracted illneſs, expired on the 17th December in that year, thus leaving his ſon at the head of his family as ſecond *Earl of Liverpool*.

When the duel between *Lord Caſtlereagh* and *Mr. Canning* induced them to reſign their ſituations in the Government, and the *Duke of Portland* to withdraw from its head, *Mr. Percival*, ſtill finding the *Earl of Liverpool* averſe to the Premierſhip, united in name, as he had already done in effect, the two offices of Firſt Lord of the Treafury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and *Lord Liverpool* conſented to become Secretary of State for the War Department.

At length an event, as unexpected as it was calamitous, the aſſaſſination of *Mr. Percival* in May 1812, left the Miniſtry in ſo diſjointed a ſtate that *Lord*

Liverpool yielded to the request of the *Prince Regent* to place himself at its head ; and it may be truly said that no man ever rose to an exalted station by more gradual or more natural steps than those by which *Lord Liverpool* attained the Premiership. He had been in Parliament twenty years, taking, in each house successively, a leading part in every debate of national importance, and he had been for more than half that period in the confidential service of the Crown.

It would be superfluous to follow his Lordship through his bright career during the eventful period of the Spanish war, on the success of which the fate not only of England but of Europe seemed to depend, or to detail the measures which he adopted, during the disturbances of 1816 and 1817, for preserving and restoring the internal tranquillity of the Country ; they are present to the recollection of us all.

Lord Liverpool continued to discharge the duties of his elevated station until February 1827, when his Lordship was suddenly seized by a fit of an apoplectic and paralytic nature which affected the whole of his right side, and from which he never recovered. He lingered on in a hopeless state until the 4th December 1828, when an attack of spasms and convulsions terminated his existence.

Lord Liverpool was admitted a member of the *Grocers' Company* on the 12th July 1814, and the freedom was presented to him with the following address :—

“ To the Right Honourable Robert Banks,
Earl of Liverpool, Knight of the Garter,
&c. &c. &c.

May it please your Lordship,
We have the pleasure to express, in the name of the

Worshipful Company of Grocers the high gratification they derive from your Lordship's condescension in becoming a member of our Society. Could we have devised a better mode of testifying the gratitude, respect and attachment which we feel for your Lordship than by presenting you with the freedom of the Company we should undoubtedly have adopted it; but, humble as the tribute may appear, we have thought that your Lordship would feel some gratification in having your name inscribed on a roll already graced with those of King William III. the first Earl of Chatham, and the late Mr. Pitt, whose example it has been your care and pride to follow.

"Glorious and dear as are the recollections which those names inspire, they are not more fondly cherished by the present generation, nor will they be courted by posterity with more enthusiasm, than the memory of the events which have marked the course and crowned the efforts of your Lordship's Administration. To the wisdom and perseverance, the unshaken firmness and exemplary moderation, manifested by your Lordship in the most difficult times and under every vicissitude of fortune, this country is already signally indebted, and we doubt not that the same eminent qualities which have so greatly contributed in war to advance its military character and extend its renown, will now be employed, with equal success, in improving its resources, promoting its commercial prosperity, and cultivating all the arts of peace.

ROBERT INGLIS,

ROBERT HOLDEN,

EDMUND LARKEN,

THOMAS DAY FRAMPTON,

} *Wardens."*

The entry of the freedom in the Company's books runs thus:—

“The Right Honourable Robert Banks, Earl of Liverpool, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and First Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury, was, on the 12th day of July 1814, admitted into the freedom of the *Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London*, pursuant to the unanimous resolution of a Court of Assistants holden the same day.

“THOMAS NETTLESHIPP, *Clerk.*”

CHARLES WILLIAM VANE, MARQUESS AND EARL OF LONDONDERRY.

THE branch of the ancient house of *Stewart* from which the noble Marquess descends, is that derived from *Sir Thomas Stewart* of Minto, second son of *Sir William Stewart* of Garlies, ancestor to the *Earls of Galloway*.



William Stewart, of Ballylawn Castle county of Donegal, Esq. (great grandson of *John Stewart*, Esq. who had a grant from *Charles I.* of the manor of *Stewarts' Court*, where he erected the castle of Ballylawn) took an active part in the transactions in the north of Ireland, to prevent the subversion of the Constitution, which *James II.* and his chief governor, *Lord Tyrconnel*, were attempting to effect: he raised a troop of horse at his own expense when the City of London-

derry was invested, and did essential service to the Protestant interest in that part, by protecting those who were well affected to *King William III.* and was appointed Lieutenant-colonel in the regiment commanded by *Sir William Stewart, Viscount Mountjoy.* The present Marquess is the fifth descendant of that *William Stewart.*

The *Marquess of Londonderry* was a Lieutenant-general in the Army, and Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, Governor and Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Londonderry and Down, G.C.B. G.C.H. K.T.S. K.S.G. K.R.E. K.B.E. and K.S.

He was elected a member of the *Grocers' Company* in July 1814, at the same time with the *Earl of Liverpool.*

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING.

“Statesman, yet friend to truth, of soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear ;
Who broke no promise, served no private end,
Who gain'd no title, and who lost no friend,
Ennobled by himself.”



GEORGE CANNING

the late Prime Minister of England was born in London on the 11th April 1770. He was descended of a respectable and ancient family. For three centuries and upwards, the *Cannings of Foxcote*,¹ have been among the most re-



¹ See the pedigree of the Cannyngees at page 226. Mr. Canning is descended from Sir Thomas Cannynge, Lord Mayor of London in 1456.

spected members of the resident gentry of Warwickshire. In 1618 *George*, the fourth son of *Richard Canning* of Foxcote, obtained a grant of the Manor of Garvagh in Londonderry from *James I.* This Royal bequest induced him to go over to Ireland, and settle there. His grandson of the same name, who married a daughter of *Robert Stratford, Esq.* of Baltinglass, (an aunt of the first *Earl of Aldborough*,) had a son named *Stratford*, after his maternal parent. *Stratford Canning* had three sons, *George*, *Paul*, and *Stratford*. *George*, the eldest of the three, was the father of the late Minister; *Paul*, the second, had one son promoted to the peerage in 1818, by the title of *Baron Garvagh*; *Stratford Canning*, the third son, had several children, one of whom, the *Right Honourable Stratford Canning*, created *Lord Stratford de Redcliffe* in 1852, is a distinguished diplomatist and has been for many years Ambassador from this country to the Ottoman Porte.

The pedigree of *Mr. Canning*, derived from an authentic source, is here introduced, although its insertion may not serve to augment his fame, for he was the most illustrious member of his line. He was one of those mighty master-spirits which "peep out once an age;" his name may shed lustre and honour on his posterity; "but he had in himself a salient spring of generous and manly action, which needed not to resort to any stagnant wasting reservoir of merit in any ancestry." To those, however, who may be disposed to cavil for the point of the respectability of descent, the subjoined pedigree will suffice to show that his family belonged to an independent and honourable rank in life.

NOTICES OF EMINENT MEMBERS. 34⁹

Coll. Arm. C 7, 15. THOMAS CANNING, of Foxcote, co. Warwick, jure uxoris temp. Hen. VI. See p. 201. Margaret, da. and heir of John Solman, of Foxcote, co. Warwick.

C 19, 66.
C 21, 41.
Vinc. Warw.

Richard Canning, of Foxcote, son and heir. Alice, da. of Humphrey Compton.

Thomas Canning, of Foxcote, Joan, da. of Boughton, of Condycote, co. Gloucester.

Richard Canning, of Foxcote. Elizabeth, da. of Richard Petty, of Ilmington, co. of Warwick.

Richard Canning, of Foxcote, 1619. William Canning, of Bafshaw, near Blackwell-Hall, a merchant, 1619. Free of Ironmongers' Company. C. 21. 41 b. (Coll. Arm.) Edward Canning, of Euf-ton, in co. Oxon, 3d son, 1619. George Canning, 4th son, had a grant of Garvagh, co. of Londonderry; living in Ireland, 1619. Anne and Mary, both married.

Aquo Cannings, of Elfenham, co. of Effex.

Paul Canning, of Garvagh, Esq. living 1619, ob. S.P.

William Canning, of Garvagh, Esq. killed by the Papists, 1641.

George Canning, of Garvagh, attainted in the Parliament, held at Dublin, by James II. 1690.

George Canning, of Garvagh, Esq., 6th da. of Robert Stratford, aunt lieut.-col. of the Derry Militia, only child, to John, Viscount Baltinglass, co. Wicklow, M.P.

Stratford Canning, of Garvagh, Esq. Letitia, da. and heir of Obadiah Newburgh, of Ballyhaife, co. Cavan, Esq. living 1777. lieut.-col. of the Derry Militia, eldest son and heir, ob. 30th Sept. 1775, bu. at St. George's, Dublin.

Stratford Canning, of London, merchant, ob. May, 1787. Mary, eld. da. Frances. Elizabeth. George Canning, of the Middle-Temple, barrister-at-law, ob. 8th Apr. 1771, æt. 37. Mary-Anne, da. of Jordan Costello, of co. Connaught, ob. at Bath, 1827. Paul Canning, 2d son, but heir to his father.

Right Hon. George Canning, bo. 1770. Joan, da. and co-heir of Gen. John Scott, created Viscountess Canning. Thomas Canning, ob. 1774.

Note.—For this pedigree I am indebted to G. F. Beltz, Esq. Lancaster-Herald, who has permitted the above extract to be made from his private collection. Mr. Therry's¹ Life of Mr. Canning, from which I have taken the greater part of this biographical sketch, contains a pedigree which is incorrect in several points.

¹ Chief Justice of New South Wales.

George Canning, the father of the Statesman, was a gentleman of considerable literary acquirements. He displeased his parents by marrying a dowerless beauty; this alliance was formed in London after he had entered his name as a student of the Middle Temple. The maiden name of *Mrs. Canning*, whom he married in the spring of 1768, was *Miss Costello*; she was an Irish lady, who, though unendowed with fortune, belonged to a family of high respectability. By the surviving members of *Mr. Canning's* family who remembered this lady at the time of her marriage, she is spoken of in terms of high commendation and as possessing great beauty and accomplishments.

Mr. and Mrs. Canning, although with limited means, were received into a very elegant circle of society and lived together contented, happy and respected. He died in April 1771, whilst he was engaged in making efforts to extricate himself from difficulties which had been daily thickening around him.

Thus the circumstances of the birth of *Mr. Canning*, the subject of this memoir, were far from auspicious of a future distinguished destiny. In the first year of his infancy his father died; his mother, by her husband's death was left an unprovided widow and was obliged to devote those talents and accomplishments, which hitherto adorned her in private life, to procure an honourable and independent subsistence in public. To a lady of her beauty and abilities, the stage presented itself as an obvious mode of accomplishing this object; her success in this profession was not eminent, but it was sufficient to gratify her laudable desire of arriving at independence. She entered into a second matrimonial engagement by marrying *Mr. Hunn*, who died a short time after their union.

It is perhaps not irrelevant here to state that *Mr. Canning* took the earliest occasion of relieving his mother from the necessity of obtaining a maintenance by the public exercise of her talents; with an affection truly dutiful and exemplary, he not only applied a portion of the means allowed him by his family for the prosecution of his collegiate studies to her support, but devoted to that praiseworthy purpose the first fruits of his public services. When he retired in 1801 from the office of Under Secretary of State, he was entitled to a pension of £500 a-year, which, instead of appropriating to his own uses, he requested might be settled as a provision on his mother.

Mr. Canning was sent to Eton at the age of thirteen, and placed under the care of *Dr. Heath*; there he soon became distinguished for the elegance of his Latin and English poetry, as well as for the easy flow and propriety of diction which distinguished his prose compositions. In his eighteenth year he was entered at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he fully sustained his high literary reputation.

Mr. Canning's advancement in political life was mainly attributable to *Mr. Pitt*, and it is somewhat remarkable that the origin of his acquaintance with that great Statesman is attributable to the same honourable source from which he derived all his success in after life, namely, his own talents. *Mr. Pitt* having, through a private channel, heard of *Mr. Canning's* reputation as a scholar and a speaker, desired to see him, and the result of the interview was a communication that if *Mr. Canning* concurred in the policy of the Government of that period, arrangements would be made to facilitate his introduction into Parliament. After a full explanation between *Mr. Pitt* and *Mr. Canning* of the feel-

ings of each on all important public questions of the moment; the result was, on the part of the latter, the determination to connect himself politically with *Mr. Pitt*, and on the part of *Mr. Pitt*, the offer of a seat in Parliament: *Mr. Canning* was, in consequence, returned to Parliament in 1793, for the Borough of Newport in the Isle of Wight and, in 1796 was appointed to the office of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs under *Lord Grenville*.

Mr. Canning was married in July 1800 to *Miss Joan Scott*, daughter and co-heiress of *General Scott*. The elder sister of this lady had been married a short time previously to the *Marquess of Tichfield*, now *Duke of Portland*. This matrimonial alliance with *Miss Scott* was in every way advantageous to *Mr. Canning*; her society rendered him happy, her fortune made him independent, gave weight and authority to his talents and facilitated his advancement to those high stations in the government of the country, to which the exercise of those talents had entitled him.

On the resignation of *Mr. Pitt* and the appointment of *Mr. Addington* to the head of the ministry, *Mr. Canning* was an active opponent of the Government and in 1803 made a speech in Parliament in which he unequivocally declared his opinion that the ministry was unworthy the confidence of the country and incapable of administering its affairs. At length, in 1804, a new administration was formed and *Mr. Pitt* resuming the Premiership, *Mr. Canning* was nominated Treasurer of the Navy. At the death of *Mr. Pitt*, which happened in 1805, a dissolution of the ministry took place and, the whig party succeeding to power, *Mr. Canning* resigned his post of Treasurer of the

Navy to *Mr. Sheridan*. A difference occurring between the King and his ministers on the introduction, by the latter, of a bill in Parliament, "For securing to all His Majesty's subjects the privilege of serving in the army and navy," a dissolution of the Cabinet ensued in 1806, and, in the April of that year, a new administration was formed under the *Duke of Portland*, in which *Mr. Canning* accepted the Seals of the Foreign Office, and, for the first time, became a Cabinet Minister.

In the year 1809, memorable for the unfortunate result of the Walcheren expedition, the duel between *Lord Castlereagh* and *Mr. Canning* occurred, and a total change in the ministry took place by the elevation of *Mr. Percival* to the post of Prime Minister, and the resignation of the two individuals above mentioned.

At the death of *Mr. Percival*, in 1812, the task of forming an administration was entrusted to *Lord Liverpool*, who made a proposition to *Mr. Canning* to become a member of it. The offer was accompanied with an intimation that he was at liberty to retain and to express his well-known sentiments on the Catholic question. *Mr. Canning*, however, declined it, because *Lord Liverpool's* government then professed to oppose, as a government, the removal of the Roman Catholic disabilities. At the close of the session of 1812, Parliament was dissolved; and, at the general election which ensued, *Mr. Canning* was invited to become a candidate for the representation of Liverpool, in consequence of the services which he rendered to that city and to the commerce of the country generally in the discussion which had taken place, at the beginning of that year in Parliament, respecting the renewal of the East-India

Company's charter. *Mr. Canning*, "unaccredited by patrician patronage," succeeded in gaining his election by a triumphant majority; and he was equally successful on the four other occasions when he aspired to the honour of representing the second commercial city in the empire.

The friendly intercourse between *Mr. Canning* and the important mercantile community he represented, subsisted, without interruption, from the commencement of his connexion with them in 1811, until his expected departure from England to assume the government of India in 1822. His constituents then presented him with a valuable piece of plate, together with an address, expressive of the high sense they entertained of his services during the period that he had been their representative in Parliament.

In 1814 *Mr. Canning* was appointed Ambassador to the Court of Lisbon, where he remained two years; and, on his return in 1816, was appointed to the Presidency of the Board of Control, vacated by the death of the *Earl of Buckinghamshire*. He retained this office until the unfortunate proceedings in Parliament relative to the late *Queen Caroline*. *Mr. Canning* was indebted to her Majesty for many former acts of kind and attentive civility together with the gratitude which this consideration inspired, and the circumstance of his having been the adviser of her Majesty on the occasion of a somewhat similar inquiry in 1805, induced him to abstain from taking any part in the proceedings; he, therefore, resigned his place as President of the Board of Control. In the two subsequent years, 1821 and 1822, *Mr. Canning* took little part in public affairs, and it was in the latter year that the Directors of the

East-India Company chose him to fill the situation of Governor-General of Fort-William, in the Presidency of Bengal, the seat of the supreme Government of British India. Every arrangement for his departure was made, and the *Jupiter* (74) prepared to convey him to India; but an unexpected change in his destiny took place. The sudden death of the *Marquess of Londonderry* created a vacancy in the office of Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the public eye immediately turned towards *Mr. Canning*, as the person in every respect the best qualified to be his successor. He had been offered (as has already been stated) the same office in 1812, but declined its acceptance. Now, however, that all the obstacles had been removed which urged him to decline it at that period, the public wish was strongly expressed that he should resume an office more important to his native country, and one in which the exercise of his powers would be more immediately connected with the interests and welfare of England than it was possible they could be during his superintendence of the distant government of India. The expression of public opinion found an echo in the royal breast and, early in September, on the return of the King from Scotland, where he had been on a visit at the time of *Lord Londonderry's* death, the seals of the Foreign Office were presented to *Mr. Canning*.

He continued to fill that distinguished situation until the unfortunate attack which seized *Lord Liverpool* in 1827 deprived the country of one of the most conscientious and upright ministers that ever presided over its councils. *Mr. Canning's* political career then approached that period at which, after the various vicissi-

tudes of political life, he reached the highest station which the legitimate ambition of a British subject can attain. His situation, on his acceptance of the office of First Lord of the Treasury, may not unaptly be compared to that of a shepherd without a flock; for, within four-and-twenty hours after his appointment, seven of his colleagues, the *Duke of Wellington*, *Lord Eldon*, *Lord Bathurst*, *Lord Melville*, *Lord Bexley*, *Lord Westmoreland*, and *Mr. Peel* resigned their respective offices. *Lord Harrowby*, *Mr. Huskisson*, *Mr. Robinson*, and *Mr. Wynn* remained to co-operate with *Mr. Canning* in carrying on the affairs of the country. Nothing daunted by the desertion of his friends, *Mr. Canning* proceeded to fill up the vacant places in the Cabinet, and was prepared to meet Parliament at the opening of the session. Urged on by the petty and vexatious opposition which he encountered at the commencement of his Premiership, his ardent mind impelled him to exertions beyond his strength and these exertions were rapidly destroying the springs of life.

On Wednesday the 11th July, 1827, *Mr. Canning* went to Wimbledon, to a cabinet-dinner at the Lord Chancellor's, where, having made himself warm with exercise, he sat for some time under a tree in the open air. The next day he complained of a slight feeling of rheumatism; but it was not until the following Saturday that it became so serious as to confine him to his bed. He was detained there for a week; but, on Friday the 20th, was sufficiently recovered to remove to the *Duke of Devonshire's* villa at Chiswick, which the Duke had lent him for change of air. On the 30th July he paid his last visit to His Majesty; and on the 31st he came, for the last time, to town and

transacted business for a few hours with several official gentlemen. On the 3d August he was seized with excruciating pains in the side, which gave the first striking indications to those around him of his alarming condition; these continued until his strength gave way, and he expired on the 8th of August.

Thus perished *Mr. Canning*; a patriot minister, whose views were generous and comprehensive as the station of his mind was exalted. He died when he had reached his meridian elevation, without yet shining forth in meridian lustre, whilst the eyes and hopes of his country and of the world were directed to him. Had his life been protracted to a longer span, even until he had witnessed the realization of all the schemes of that policy, the basis of which he declared to be British honour and British interest, he could not have acquired for himself a greater renown than that which surrounded him at the close of a life which, like that of *Agricola*, united in one tribute of universal sorrow, the griefs of his family, of his friends, of his country and of the world. “*Finis vitæ nobis luctuosus, amicis tristis, extraneis etiam ignotisque non sine curâ fuit.*”¹

Mr. Canning was elected a member of the Company of Grocers, at the same time with his colleagues in office, *Mr. Robinson*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and *Mr. Peel*, Secretary of State for the Home Department, in May 1824.

¹ Tacitus vitæ Agricolæ, cap. 43.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE FREDERICK
JOHN ROBINSON, EARL OF RIPON.



THE *Right Honourable*
Frederick John Robinson,
second son of *Thomas,*
second *Lord Grantham,*
descended from *Sir Metcalf Robinson,*
who was created a Baronet in 1660.



Mr. Robinson was representative for
Ripon in the county of York, for seven consecutive
Parliaments; he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury
in 1812; Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1823; in
1827 Secretary of State for the Colonial Department;
and, the same year, First Lord of His Majesty's
Treasury.

The *Earl of Ripon* when *Lord Goderich,* was presented with the freedom of the Grocers' Company in the month of May 1824, at the same time with his colleagues in office, *Mr. Canning* and *Mr. Peel.*

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR ROBERT
PEEL, BART.

“ This was the noblest Roman of them all,

* * * * *

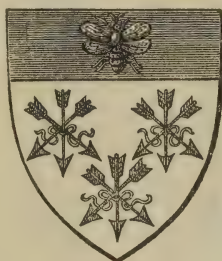
* * * * *

He, only, in a generous honest thought
And common good to all, made one of them.
His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, ‘ This was a man ! ’ ”

Julius Cæsar, Act v. Scene 5.



N registering this eminent and distinguished Statesman as a Member of the Grocers' Company, I cannot do better than quote a passage from an article in the “ Times ” Journal of the 3d July 1850, in illustration of



my own intentions on this occasion :—“ This imperfect record must be accepted as a poor substitute for the biography of that great Englishman whose loss will be felt almost as a private bereavement by every family throughout the British Empire.” It would be an act of presumption in me to attempt even a sketch of the life of Sir Robert Peel, and therefore I shall limit myself to the simple detail of a few facts concerning him, in the hope that the executors of his last will may hereafter give to the public such a biography as shall do justice to his memory.

PEDIGREE OF THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, AND THE PEELS OF LANCASHIRE,

FROM THE YEAR 1600 TO 1846.

WILLIAM PEEL, established himself at the *Hoyle-House*, in *Blackburn*, about the year 1660; whether he purchased it, is unknown; but it is presumed the family had property in the parish, which gave them the privilege of a burial place in the Church, where many generations of the family are interred. The wife of the above *William Peel*, of *Hoyle-House*, was buried October 9th 1623.

WILLIAM PEEL, son of the above *William Peel*, of *Hoyle-House*, married on the 19th December 1619, *Margaret Livesey*, of *Blackburn*. He died March 16th 1651. His widow, *Margaret Peel*, of *Hoyle-House*, remarried with *George Abbott*, of the *White-Berke*.

ROBERT PEEL, son of the above *William Peel*, was an enterprising character, and increased his property very considerably. He had several daughters [to each of them he left "nine score pounds," a handsome fortune, if the comparative value of money is calculated], and also two sons, *Robert* and *Nicholas*; the latter was sent from the Grammar School to the University, where he took Holy Orders, and became Curate of *Blackburn*, under the Vicar, *Leonard Clayton*, son of *Giles Clayton*, of *Little Harwood*, whose funeral sermon was preached by the *Rev. Nicholas Peel* in the year 1677.

ROBERT PEEL, son of the above *Robert Peel*, married on the 10th October 1681, *Anne Worell*: she died February 4, 1721, leaving one son named *William*, and four daughters, named *Elizabeth*, *Anne*, *Elisber*, and *Mary*. *Robert Peel* died in the year 1733, leaving to his son, *William Peel*, an estate in *Ofwaldtwisle*, called "*The Crosse*," [purchased by a deed of conveyance dated April 30 1731], which has continued to descend to the lineal heir, and is now called "*Peel Fold*."

WILLIAM PEEL, son of the above *Robert Peel*, of *Ofwaldtwisle*, baptized December 9 1682, *Anne*, daughter of *Lawrence Walmsley*, of *Upper Darwen*, county of *Lancaster*, esq. August 9 1712, at *Blackburn*, and was buried there.

ROBERT PEELE, of **Elizabethtown**, eldest daughter of **Edmund Howarth**, esq. of **Walmsley Fold**, in **Darwen**, August 28 1744, at **Blackburn**, and was buried there. Had issue, seven sons and one daughter.

Lawrence Peel, of **Blackburn**, Had issue, six sons, and **Elizabeth Peel**, married **Edward Grimshaw**, of **Grimshaw**, co. of **Lancaster**, esq. and had issue.

Anne Peel, unmarried.

William Peel, of **Church**, near **Blackburn**, county of **Lancaster**, esq. born March 30 1745, died March 30 1790, and interred at **Blackburn**.

Edmund Peel, of **Church**, near **Blackburn**, county of **Lancaster**, esq. born March 30 1745, died March 30 1790, and interred at **Blackburn**.

George Peel, of **Manchester**, esq. born May 14 1774; died October 27 1810, and interred at **Prestwich Church**.

Robert Peel, of **Blackburn**, esq. born May 14 1774; died October 27 1810, and interred at **Prestwich Church**.

Joseph Peel, of **Blackburn**, esq. born May 14 1774; died October 27 1810, and interred at **Prestwich Church**.

Rebecca Peel, dau. of **Lawrence Peel**, esq. died 1812, and was buried at **Fazley**; unmarried.

Jonathan Peel, esq. died May 24 1824, and was buried at **Prestwich**: unmarried.

Fane Peel, died 1823.

Mary Peel, living 1843.

Thomas Peel, of **Robert**, esq. born May 31 1801: living.

George Peel, born Feb. 27 1803: also living.

Richard Barlow Peel, died 1812.

Edmund Howarth, of **Mill Hill**, near **Blackburn**, esq. grandchild of **Edmund** and son of **Jonathan**. Had issue three children.

William, born November 2 1824.

John Floyd, born May 24 1827.

Arthur Wellesley, born August 3 1829.

Julia, M.P. eldest son of the **Earl of Jersey**, July 14 1841.

Mary, born at **Church Hall**, near **Blackburn**, 1790.

Robert, born May 4 1822.

Frederick, born October 26 1823.

An idea has prevailed that Sir R. Peel was of obscure origin ; but the foregoing pedigree, derived from authentic sources, will illustrate the fact of his having been descended from an ancient family of considerable standing in Lancashire.

To convey a notion of the straightforward and thoroughly English character of Sir Robert Peel's father, the first Baronet, I will mention that Mr. John Corry, the historian of Lancashire, applied to him in 1821 for some information respecting the Peel family, and he received the following answer :—

“It is not in my power to furnish you with any particulars of much interest. My father moved in a confined sphere, and employed his talents in improving the cotton trade. He had neither wish nor opportunity of making himself acquainted with his native country or society far removed from his native county of Lancaster. I lived under his roof till I attained the age of manhood and had many opportunities of discovering that he possessed in an eminent degree a mechanical genius, and a good heart. He had many sons, and placed them all in situations, that they might be useful to each other. The cotton trade was preferred, as best calculated to secure this object ; and by habits of industry, and imparting to his offspring an intimate knowledge of the various branches of the cotton manufacture, he lived to see his children connected together in business, and, by his successful exertions, to become, without one exception, opulent and happy. My father may be truly said to have been the founder of our family ; and he so accurately appreciated the importance of commercial wealth in a national point of view,

that he was often heard to say, that the gains to the individual were small, compared with the national gains arising from trade. The only record of my father is to be found in the memory of his surviving friends."

The late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel Bart. was born the 5th February 1788, and educated at Harrow School, under Dr. Drury, who was one of the best as well as one of the ablest men of his time, and who numbered in the list of his pupils some of the most eminent public characters of the present day, among whom may be mentioned the Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Byron, Lord Cottenham, the Earl of Ripon, and many others. Sir Robert Peel left Harrow at the age of sixteen, and proceeded to Christ Church Oxford, where he greatly distinguished himself, and at the age of twenty-one he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; he subsequently filled the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, and finally became Prime Minister of England.

This country is indebted to Sir Robert Peel for three great measures, the beneficial effects of which will be felt as long as England exists. I allude to the establishment of the present system of the Metropolitan Police, so admirably calculated for the maintenance of the laws and the preservation of life and property; to the final settlement of the currency by the Bank Act of 1844; and, though last not least, the abrogation of the corn laws and the adoption of the system of free trade. The predictions in favour of this last important enactment have been fulfilled to the utmost, and the country is, in consequence, enjoying unparalleled prosperity.

In the year 1834 Sir Robert Peel was applied to by an influential body of Merchants and Bankers to allow

himself to be put in nomination for the representation of the City of London, but he felt himself compelled to decline the invitation, which he did in the following letter (the original of which is in my possession) addressed to my late friend William Ward, Esq. M.P. for the City of London :—

Whitehall, Dec. 24th 1834.

“MY DEAR WARD,

As I would not undertake the duty of a Representative of any place without a determination to discharge it to the best of my ability, and as it would be utterly impossible for me to discharge satisfactorily the trust which the Representation of the City of London would impose, in addition to those other duties which will devolve upon me, and in truth are too much for human strength, I must at once respectfully but most *decidedly* decline an honour which I should value most highly as a proof of the esteem and confidence of the first City of the world.—If anything could make me hesitate (but nothing can) it would be the hope which I trust I might entertain of cordially cooperating with you as a colleague in the maintenance of our ancient Institutions in Church and State, in their prudent and temperate improvement, and in the promotion of the Honour and Interest of the City of London.

Believe me ever

Most faithfully yours,

ROBERT PEEL.”

William Ward, Esq.

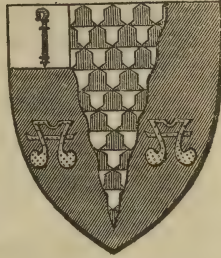
Sir Robert Peel departed this life on the 2d July 1850, deeply and universally lamented. That the

regret occasioned by his loss was not confined to his native country, is shown by the vote of condolence passed in the French Chambers on the 5th July 1850, under the Presidency of Monsieur Dupin.

CHARLES BARON TENTERDEN.



THE *Right Honourable Charles Abbott*, son of *John Abbott*, of Canterbury, born in 1762, was a member of Corpus Christi College Oxford, and afterwards called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple. He was appointed, in 1815, a Justice of the Common-Pleas; and, the same year, removed to the King's Bench; was Knighted on the 14th of May 1816; elevated, in 1818, to the post of Lord-Chief-Justice of the King's Bench; and created Baron Tenterden, of Hendon in the county of Middlesex on the 30th of April 1827.



His Lordship was elected a member of the Grocers' Company on the 8th July 1829, and was presented with the freedom on the 23d of the same month.

He died on the 4th November 1832, and was buried in the vaults under the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, of which institution he was for many years a Governor. On his monument is inscribed the following memorial, at once modest and classical, written by himself:—

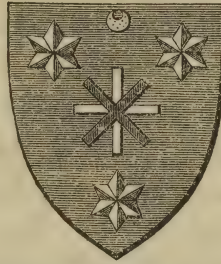
Prope Situs est
 Carolus Baro Tenterden
 Joannis et Aliciæ Abbott
 filius natu minor
 humillimæ fortis parentibus
 Patre vero prudenti matre pia ortus
 scholæ regiæ Cantuariensis
 Postea Collegii Corporis Christi Oxon alumnus
 per annos xx in causis versatus
 primo ad communia placita
 mox ad placita coram ipso Rege tenenda
 Justiciarius
 deinde Justiciarius Capitalis
 gratia demum Georgii IV. Regis
 in Baronum ordinem cooptatus
 Quantum apud Britannos honestus labor
 favente Deo valeat
 agnoscas lector.

Hæc de se conscripsit
 vir summus idemque omnium modestissimus
 Vixit annis LXX
 decessit die Nov. IV. anno sacro M.DCCC.XXXII.
 uxorem duxit Mariam
 Joannis Lagier Lamotte arm. filiam natu maximam
 quæ carissimo marito
 dies non amplius XLV superfuit
 et juxta sepulta est
 Parentibus. optimis desideratissimis
 liberi mœrentes
 posuerunt.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LIEUTENANT-
GENERAL SIR GEORGE MURRAY, K.B.



HE Right Honourable Sir
George Murray, Knight-
Grand-Cross of the Most
Honourable Military



Order of the Bath, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, was admitted into the freedom of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, on the 8th of July 1829, pursuant to the unanimous resolution of a Court of Assistants. It was presented to him at an entertainment given at Grocers' Hall, on the 23d of the same month.

FITZROY JAMES HENRY SOMERSET
LORD RAGLAN.



IS Lordship was eighth
son of the fifth Duke of
Beaufort and was born
September 30 1788.



He entered the army in his 16th year and in 1807 served on the staff of the Duke of Wellington in the expedition to Copenhagen. He went to the Peninsula as

Aide-de-Camp to the Duke and in 1812 was made his Military Secretary. As Lord Fitzroy Somerset his name became a household word. He was present at all the great actions of the Peninsular campaign which illustrate the career of the great commander. He was among the first to mount the breach at the storming of Badajos, and it was to him that the governor gave up his sword. On the return of *Napoleon* from Elba, he served under the Duke in Flanders and lost his sword arm in the crowning victory of Waterloo. The very next day he was seen practising writing with his left hand! For his brilliant services he was made K.C.B. and received decorations from several foreign potentates. He was Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris in 1815 and Secretary to the Embassy at that capital from 1816 to 1819. In 1822 he attended the Duke to the Congress of Verona and in 1827 on his Grace's appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, *Lord Raglan* was called to the Horse Guards as his Military Secretary. This office he held until the death of his Chief in September 1852. He was then made Master-General of the Ordnance, and in October was called to the House of Peers as *Lord Raglan of Raglan*, in the county of Monmouth. While Master-General of the Ordnance, he was appointed full General and Commander of the English Forces which were despatched to Turkey in February 1854. The Allied Armies of Britain and France, under *Lord Raglan* and *Marshal St. Arnaud* respectively, landed in the Crimea. The victory of the Alma, the flank march to Balaklava, and the desperate battle of Inkerman, are too well known to need description. *Lord Raglan* obtained the *Bâton* of Field

Marshal and finally died of exhaustion after an attack of cholera the 28th June 1855. His remains were brought to England and buried in the family cemetery at Bodmington. His Lordship received the freedom of the *Grocers' Company* in 1854.


ADMIRAL LORD LYONS.

HIS gallant officer descended from an ancient family in Ireland, was born on the 21st November 1790, and was one of the few survivors of the *Nelson and Cellingwood* school of heroes. He entered the naval service in June 1801 and distinguished himself on many occasions during the French war. He escorted *King Louis the XVIIIth* to France as Captain of the *Rinaldo* in 1814, after which he continued to do able service as a naval officer and diplomatist. His reward at that period was a Baronetcy, with which he was honoured on the 20th May 1840. He subsequently obtained the command-in-chief of the Mediterranean Fleet in 1855, and achieved great renown by the assistance he afforded to the Crimean Expedition and to the Allied Forces in the late Russian war. For these services he was created, on the 23rd June, *Baron Lyons*, besides receiving from the various allied Sovereigns the highest degrees of knighthood. His



Lordship departed this life at Arundel Castle on the 23rd November 1858. As *Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart.* he received the freedom of the *Grocers' Company* at a banquet given at their Hall on the 19th February 1856.

FRANCOIS CERTAIN DE CANROBERT,
MARSHAL OF FRANCE.

HE Marshal was born in 1809, studied in the Military School of St. Cyr and entered the army in 1828. In 1835 he sailed for Algeria and during the war in the Province of Oran was made a Captain. In the storming of Constantine, he was one of the first who entered the breach, when he received a wound in the leg; and about this time he had the decoration of the Legion of Honour conferred upon him. He continued to serve successfully in Africa until 1853, when he was promoted to the rank of General of Division. He had the command of the first Division of the French army under *Marshal St. Arnaud*, sent to the Crimea in 1854; and at the battle of the Alma was wounded in the breast and hand by the splinter of a shell. On the death of the Marshal he took the chief command of the French army, and at Inkerman was wounded and had a horse killed under him. In 1855 he was made G.C.B. and created a Marshal of France, and subsequently he distinguished himself in Italy in 1859 at the battles of Magenta and Solferino.

In 1856 the *Grocers' Company* conferred the freedom of their Corporation on *Marshal Canrobert*, the illuminated document of which I was requested to present to him at Paris. As he was absent at the time, I received his acknowledgment of the honour in the following letter:—

“ Paris, le 12 Nov^e. 1856.

“ MONSIEUR LE CONSUL GÉNÉRAL,

“ Je viens de recevoir la lettre que vous m’avez fait l’honneur de m’écrire, et je regrette beaucoup de ne pas m’être trouvé chez moi, lorsque vous avez bien voulu vous y présenter. Je vous remercie de l’offre gracieuse que vous me faites de vous charger de ma lettre de remerciements pour l’honorable Corporation des Epiciers de Londres, qui m’avaient envoyé, par votre intermédiaire, le diplôme de Membre de leur Société. Plusieurs journeaux de France et de l’Etranger ayant annoncé que j’avais reçu cet honneur, j’ai cru ne pouvoir retarder l’expression de mes remerciements, et craignant que votre absence ne se prolongeât, j’ai écrit à Monsieur le Secrétaire de la Corporation, par une voie, qu’avait bien voulu m’offrir l’Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique à Paris.

Je vous prie de me permettre, Monsieur le Consul Général, en vous réitérant mes remerciements pour votre obligeance, de vous offrir l’expression de mes sentiments de haute considération et de dévouement.

M^{al}. CANROBERT, G.C.B.

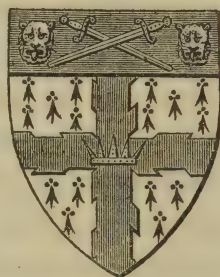
“ A Monsieur le Commandeur J. B. Heath.”

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN LAIRD
MAIR LAWRENCE, BART.

K.C.B. K.S.I.



HIS distinguished individual was Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General of India in the Punjaub, late member of the Indian Council and now Vice-Roy and Governor-General of India.



He was born on the 4th March 1811. This very eminent civil servant of the Indian Government was educated at Haileybury College and proceeded to India in 1829, where his career has been of the greatest public utility at the Sutlej and in the Punjaub. His courage and firmness contributed much to the crushing of the Sepoy insurrection, for which important service he received the Civil Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath and was created a Baronet in 1858. The Court of Directors of the East India Company settled a pension upon him of £2000 per annum for life.

Sir John L. M. Lawrence was elected an Honorary Member of the *Grocers' Company* on the 2nd June 1859.

H. R. H. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK
CHARLES, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

HIS Royal Highness in addition to the above title bears those of Earl of Tipperary and Baron of Culloden, K.G. K.P. G.C.B. G.C.H. and Grand Master of St. Michael and St. George, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, General Commanding-in-Chief and a Field-Marshal in the Army. He was born at Hanover the 26th March 1819.

His Royal Highness was elected an Honorary Freeman of the *Company of Grocers* on the 13th July 1859.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR HERBERT
BENJAMIN EDWARDES, K.C.B.



HIS is the gallant *Sir Herbert Edwardes*, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army, whose general services in India, but most particularly in the war of the Punjaub, have been so celebrated. His family is of Welsh lineage, and descends from *Tudor Trevor Lord of Hereford*, founder of the tribe of "The Marches."



It is impossible to give a more appropriate idea of the character and merits of *Sir Herbert Edwardes* than that which is conveyed in the following extract from a biographical sketch in a recent number of a popular journal¹:—

"*Herbert Edwardes* was one of a class of officers examples of which were never wanting under the rule of the Old East India Company. Partly soldiers, partly statesmen, they fought and conquered, and then governed what they had conquered; shrinking from no amount of work, alarmed by no responsibility, full of noble enthusiasm and warm humanity, they won alike the admiration and the love of the subject races, and made the yoke easy to be borne. Men like *Malcolm*

¹ *The Pall Mall Gazette.*

and *Munro*, *James Outram* and *Henry Lawrence*, differing as they might in personal character, were all types of this class—all moved and sustained equally by a great love of their work.

“The mutiny of 1857 found him at the head of the Civil Government of the frontier district of Peshawur, with our old enemies, the Afghans, for our neighbours. It would not be easy to exaggerate the difficulties of the position. Native Chiefs asked significantly, ‘What news from Peshawur?’ It was said that if Peshawur were to go, the whole country down to Calcutta would be rolled up like a carpet. But *Colonel Edwardes* met the crisis not only with a calm confidence, but with a cheerfulness that caused surprise to mingle with the admiration of the on-looker. His animal spirits seemed to rise with the occasion. The buoyancy of disposition which, eight or nine years before, had sparkled out of those early Mooltan despatches, making a Blue-book as amusing and exciting as a novel, was now again signally evinced in the face of danger. Whosoever his associates might be, he was the life and soul of the party; and it has been said of him that such were his readiness and fertility of resource that in any great plans or projects for the public safety—in any devices for the maintenance of British authority and the punishment of the enemy—he was ‘a week ahead of every one else.’”

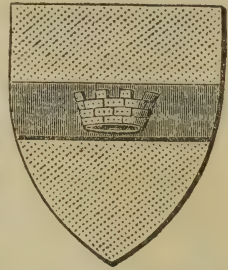
Colonel Edwardes was presented with the Freedom of the *Grocers' Company* on the 9th November 1860.

BARON CLYDE OF CLYDESDALE IN
SCOTLAND, G.C.B. K.S.I. D.C.L.

GRAND OFFICER OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, FIRST CLASS
OF THE MEDJIDIE AND GRAND CROSS OF THE ITALIAN
ORDER OF ST. MAURICE AND ST. LAZARUS,
A FIELD MARSHAL IN THE ARMY,
ETC. ETC.



HIS eminent Commander was born at Glasgow in 1792 and commenced his military career at an early age, entering the Army in May 1808, as Ensign in the 9th Regiment of Foot. Few officers have seen so much and such varied service as *Lord Clyde*. It would require a volume to furnish the full details of them, but as they have been communicated to the world through the usual official channels, it will be sufficient to give the reader a brief summary of them.



In the Peninsular war his first feat of arms was at Vimiera, where he shared the dangers of the advance and retreat of the lamented *Sir John Moore*, which ended with the battle of Corunna. He was present at the victories of Barossa and Victoria and was wounded at the siege of St. Sebastian and at the passage of the Bidassoa. His next service was in America in 1815. At the siege and capture of Ching Yang Foo in China he commanded the 98th Regiment and in 1848 led the 3rd Division of the Punjaub Army in the Sikh war. *Lord Clyde* took a very prominent part in the Crimean

expedition, and having twice received the thanks of Parliament for his valour and judgment, was created Field Marshal, and finally received the honour of the Peerage. His Lordship was inscribed on the roll of Freemen of the *Grocers' Company* on the 9th November 1860.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN EARDLEY

WILMOT INGLIS, K.C.B. ETC. ETC.



GENERAL INGLIS entered the Army as Ensign in 1833, and for thirty years has been actively engaged in the service of his country. He distinguished himself during the rebellion in Canada in 1837 and in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49 at the action of Sorijkoond, the storming of the fortrefs of Moulton, the fort of Chancote and the battle of Goojerat. He will, however, be remembered chiefly by his crowning act, the memorable defence of the Residency of Lucknow, the whole conduct of which devolved upon him after the deaths of *Sir Henry Lawrence* and of *Major Banks*.



The "Times" journal, after describing the defence, has the following passage :—

"The defence of that place is, we believe, without precedent in modern warfare. Fortified towns, defended by sufficient force, have ere now repelled for

months the attacks of an army and, in some cases, courage and desperation have struggled against overwhelming odds, but neither Genoa nor Saragossa can rival in heroism the little garrison of Lucknow."

CAPTAIN SIR FRANCIS LEOPOLD
M^cCLINTOCK, R.N.

D.C.L. ETC.



SIR F. LEOPOLD M^cCLINTOCK entered the Navy in 1831, and for several years was employed in the "Excellent" gunnery-ship, the "Gorgon" steamer and the "Frolic." For his well known spirit of enterprize and knowledge of the Arctic regions, he was selected to command the expedition sent out by *Lady Franklin*, almost as a forlorn hope (all previous attempts made by the Government having failed), to endeavour to elucidate the mystery which existed respecting the fate of *Sir John Franklin's* expedition sent out in 1845. The success of the mission of the "Fox," the hardships and perseverance of her gallant crew, and the details of the discovery of the painful and touching memorials of those who in high hope had failed fourteen years before in the "Erebus" and "Terror," need no record here, as they have become matter of national history; but the name of *McClintock* will ever hold a foremost rank till sympathy,



self-denying devotion, courage and energy, shall cease to be regarded among the noblest attributes of mankind.

Her Majesty stamped her appreciation of *Captain McClintock's* services by conferring upon him the honour of knighthood, and the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin theirs, by enrolling him among their Honorary Members.¹

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JAMES
OUTRAM, K.C.B.



THIS distinguished Indian soldier and Statesman was born in 1803 at Butterley Hall, Derbyshire, the residence of his father, *Mr. Benjamin Outram*, a civil engineer of note. He was educated at Udney, Aberdeenshire, by *Dr. Bisset*, and afterwards went to the Marischal College at Aberdeen. He was sent to India as a Cadet in 1819 and was made Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 23rd Bombay Native Infantry. He then took command of and disciplined the wild Bheels of the Candehish, and successfully led them against the Daung tribes. From 1835 to 1838 he was engaged in re-establishing order among the Mahi Kânta. He went with the invading army, under *Lord Keene*, into Afghanistan as Aide-de-Camp, and his ride from Khalat, through the dangers of the Bolan Pass, will



¹ I am indebted to W. J. Thompson Esq. for the above notice.

be long famous in Indian annals. *Lord Dalhousie* subsequently appointed him Agent and Commissioner in Oude, but his health failing, he returned to England in 1856. When the war with Persia broke out and it became necessary to send an expedition to the Persian Gulf, *Sir James* accompanied the forces with diplomatic powers as Commissioner. He conducted several brilliant and successful operations. The campaign was short and decisive, and the objects of the expedition having been triumphantly obtained, he returned to India. Landing at Bombay in July 1857 he proceeded to Calcutta to receive *Lord Canning's* instructions, and was commissioned to take charge of the forces advancing to the relief of Lucknow. He chivalrously waived the command in favour of his old *Lieutenant Havelock* who had fought eight victorious battles with the rebels and, taking up only his civil appointment as Chief Commissioner of Oude, tendered his military services to *Havelock* as a volunteer! Lucknow was relieved and *Outram* took the command, but only to be in turn besieged.

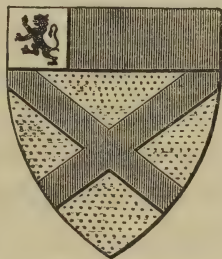
He held the Alumbagh against almost overwhelming forces until *Lord Clyde* came to his relief. Having received the thanks of Parliament in 1860, he took his seat as a member of the Supreme Council of India in Calcutta, but sank under the climate and returned to England in the same year, already stricken by the hand of death. After trying the climates of Egypt and of the South of France, he expired at Paris the 11th March 1863. His services in the East as a soldier and a diplomatist extended over the period of forty years. He was ever the generous protector of the dark-skinned races among whom his lot was thrown, and set

a bright example to all future administrators of moderation, conciliation, humanity and practical Christianity in all his dealings with the natives of India.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE JAMES BRUCE,
EIGHTH EARL OF ELGIN AND
KINCARDINE, K.T. G.C.B.



HIS very eminent Diplomatist and Statesman was successively Governor and Captain-General of Canada and Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Emperor of China. He was made Postmaster-General in 1859, and on the 21st January 1862 appointed Vice-Roy and Governor-General of India. His Lordship was compelled by illness to resign his office, and died at Drumshallah on the 20th November 1863, deeply regretted by all both at home and abroad.



EARL CANNING.



THE name of "*Canning*" is a "familiar household word" at Grocers' Hall, members of the family having been found on its roll of free-men at various periods. The name of *Sir Thomas Cannyng* appears in the year 1456 as Lord Mayor of the City of London, and subsequently that of the *Right Honourable George Canning* who was elected an Honorary Freeman in 1824. It was with pride and satisfaction, therefore, that the Company added to their record of notabilities the name of another illustrious scion of the family in the person of *Earl Canning*, the son of a Freeman who had been Prime Minister of England.



His Lordship commenced his official career as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1841 until 1846; he was then removed to the position of Postmaster-General, and was finally appointed Governor-General of India, an office which he filled greatly to the advantage of his country.

The period of his administration was one of great danger and responsibility, and the success which attended it cannot be more clearly demonstrated than by the following extract from the farewell address presented to his Lordship on his departure from India by the native inhabitants of Calcutta:—

“ It is with mingled feelings of respect and gratitude that we call to mind your humane and merciful conduct to our unfortunate misguided countrymen, exercised at a time when by most men the principles of moderation would have been forgotten. We are grateful for the many liberal measures which have adorned your administration, for the principles of justice so constantly inculcated by you, rendered doubly dear by their being blended with a humanity dictated by wisdom and moderation. We look upon your Excellency as one who has saved this country from great impending calamity. The results are before us: a mutiny suppressed, public credit maintained, and peace universal.”

The surname of *Canning* is derived from the manor of Bishop's Cannings in Wiltshire, where the family was originally seated, and where the senior line continued until it terminated in coheiresses in the time of *Henry VII.*

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE
OF WALES.



ALBERT ED-
WARD, Prince
of Wales, Duke
of Saxony, Prince
of Coburg-Gotha, Great Stew-
ard of Scotland, Duke of Corn-
wall and Rothsay, Earl of
Chester, Carrick and Dublin,
Baron of Renfrew and Lord
of the Isles, K.G. G.C.B.
Knight of the Star of India,
Knight of the Elephant of India, Knight of the
Golden Fleece, &c. &c. &c. born at Buckingham
Palace 9th November 1841.



The Corporation of the Grocers had the honour of
adding the name of His Royal Highness to their roll
of illustrious Freemen in 1863.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALFRED
ERNEST ALBERT.

PRINCE of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Ulster, Earl of Kent, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburgh and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, &c. &c. &c.



His Royal Highness honoured the *Company of Grocers* by accepting the Freedom on the 28th May 1866.

BARON NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

ROBERT CORNELIS, *Baron Napier of Magdala*, was born in 1810 and is the son of *Major Napier R. A.* who was mortally wounded in Java in 1811. He is descended from the celebrated *Napier* of Murchiston, the inventor of Logarithms, who came of that renowned *Lennox* of Scottish story, of whom it was said "*Donald has nae peer*," which gave rise to the name.

Lord Napier entered the Bengal Engineers in 1826, he served as Brigade-Major in the Sutlej war in 1846, was Engineer-in-chief at Mooltan in 1849, and also at the siege of Lucknow in 1858. He likewise commanded a Division of the Army at Pekin, and finally was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian Expedition in 1868, the success of which terminated so gloriously for England. The telegram which first communicated the termination of the war recalls to mind the celebrated "*VENI, VIDI, VICI*" of *Julius Cæsar*, and will long be remembered.



Telegram extracted from the "Times,"
27th April 1868.

Theodore defeated near Magdala.
Surrendered all captives and artificers.
Retired into Magdala.
Magdala taken by storm on the 13th.
Theodore killed.
Troops suffered very little loss.
14,000 men laid down their arms.

Baron Napier thrice received the thanks of Parliament, and on the last occasion, in 1868, the vote was accompanied by a grant of £2000 per annum. He has besides been created Knight Grand Cross of the Orders of the Bath and of the Star of India.

Soon after his return to England he was entertained at a grand banquet at Grocers' Hall, and received the Honorary Freedom of the Company amid the acclamations of the Members.





A P P E N D I X.





A P P E N D I X.

No. I.

MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY WHO HAVE BEEN LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

*Of the Fraternity of Pepperers, before their Incorporation, the
following served the Office of Mayor.*

Anno Domini		Reign.
1231	Andrew Bokerel	Henry III.
1232		
1233		
1234		
1235		
1236		
1237		
1245	Sir John Gifors, Knt.	Henry III.
1246		
1250		Edward II.
1259		
1311		
1312	Alan de la Zouch	Henry III.
1313		
1267	Sir Henry Frowike, ¹ (in part)	Edward I.
1272		

¹ Frowike was Custos of the City for part of this year. He gave the name to one of the City wards, which was called *Warda Henrici de Frowike*, and which seems to have been that of Cripplegate. He was one of the three citizens who founded London College, near the Guildhall, in 1299.

Anno Domini		Reign.	
1319	Hammond Chikwell	Edward II.	
1321			
1322		Edward III.	
1324			
1325			
1327	Sir John de Grantham	Edward III.	
1329			
1339	Sir Andrew Aubrey, (the last year a Grocer)		
1340			
1351			
	The Incorporation having taken place in 1345, the following are all GROCERS .		
1360	Simon Dolfely		
1363	John Notte ²		
1375	John Warde		
1377	Sir Nicholas Brember		
1383			
1384			
1385			
1378	Sir John Philpot	Richard II.	
1379	Sir John Hadley ³		
1393			
1389	Sir William Vinor		
1392	Sir William Standon	Richard II.	
1407		Henry IV.	
1399	Sir Thomas Knolles	Henry IV.	
1410		Henry IV.	
1411	Sir Robert Chichley	Henry IV.	
1421		Henry V.	
1418	Sir William Sevenoke	Henry V.	
1420	William Cambridge		

¹ Had a house in Thames Street, according to Stow, p. 249.

² "There is Grantham's Lane, so called of John Grantham some time Mayor and owner thereof, whose house was very large and strong, builded of stone, as appeareth by gates and arches yet remaining.

³ Notte distinguishing himself by passing, during his Mayoralty, the bye-law, called *Notte's Law against Usury*. In 1390, the citizens greatly oppressed by usurers, petitioned the King, Richard II., against the horrible vice of usury then termed *Schefes*, and entreated, that "the order made by John Notte, late Mayor," might be executed throughout the realm. The answer was, that the King willed those ordinances to be revised; and, if the same be found to be necessary, that they be then confirmed.

³ In Hadley's second mayoralty, Farringdon Ward was, by order of Parliament, appointed to be divided into two wards, to wit, *infra et extra*.

Anno Domini		Reign.
1431	Sir John de Welles	Henry VI.
1434	Sir Roger Oteley ¹	
1438 } 1448 }	Sir Stephen Browne	
1443	Thomas Catworth	
1450	Nicholas Wyfold	Henry VI.
1455	Sir William Marowe ²	
1456	Sir Thomas Cannyng	
1460	Sir Richard Lee	
1466	Sir John Young ³	Edward IV.
1468	Sir William Taylor	
1471	Sir William Edwards ⁴	
1484 } 1504 }	Sir Thomas Hill ⁵	Richard III.
	John Warde	
1510	Sir John Wyngar	Henry VII.
1515	Sir William Butler	Henry VIII.
1516	Sir John Reft	
1531	Sir Nicholas Lambert	
1544	Sir William Laxton	
1554	Sir John Lyon	Q. Mary.
1562	Sir Thomas Lodge	Q. Elizabeth.
1563	Sir John White ⁶	
1573	Sir John Rivers	
1577	Sir Thomas Ramsay	
1590	Sir John Hart	
1598	Sir Stephen Soame	James I.
1608	Sir Humphrey Weld	
1613	Sir Thomas Middleton	
1617	Sir George Bolles	
1622	Sir Peter Proby	

¹ A great frost of fourteen weeks' duration occurred in Sir Roger Oteley's Mayoralty.

² Sir William Marowe bequeathed to the Grocers' Company, by his will, 215*l*. to have masses said for the repose of his soul and for those of his father, mother, and two wives, in the Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, for the period of thirty years.

³ Sir John Young was knighted in the field of battle with Sir John Crosby and others, for repulsing the Bastard Falconbridge, in his attack upon the City.

⁴ The water-conduit in Aldermansbury, and the standard, in Fleet-street, were this year finished.

⁵ This was the year of the sweating Sickness in London. There were three Lord Mayors and three Sheriffs this year, and two of each died of the disease. Warde, a member of the Grocers' Company, was the survivor among the former.

⁶ There was a great plague in London during the mayoralty of Sir John White.

Anno Domini		Reign.
1641	Sir Edmund Wright ¹	Charles I.
1648	Sir John Warner	Commonwealth.
1650	Sir Thomas Foote	
1652	John Kendrick	
1660	Sir Thomas Alleyne	
1662	Sir John Frederick ²	Charles II.
1673	Sir Robert Hanson ³	
1674	Sir William Hooker	
1679	Sir James Edwards	
1682	Sir John Moore	
1684	Sir Henry Tulse ⁴	
1693	Sir John Fleete	William & Mary.
1696	Sir John Houblon ⁵	
1710	Sir Samuel Garrard ⁶	Anne.
1729	Sir Robert Bayliss	George II.
1730	Sir Richard Brocas	
1731	Humphrey Parfons	
1738	Sir John Barnard	
1748	Sir Robert Ladbroke ⁷	
1757	Marth Dickenson	

¹ Sir William Aſton had been elected Mayor for this year; but he was diſcharged by the Houſe of Commons, and Sir Edward Wright conſtituted in his place.

² Sir John Frederick originally belonged to the Company of Barber-Surgeons; but, as he could not ſerve the office of Lord Mayor without being attached to one of the twelve great Companies, he was tranſlated to the Grocers in 1661. He reſided in the Old Jewry, in a large manſion called Gurney Houſe, the ſite of which is now occupied by Frederick's Place. "The Old Jewry hath had alwayes Citizens of quality and fair large houſes, as there is now *Gurney Houſe*, where Alderman Frederique lives, a very worthy Gentleman."—HOWEL'S *Londinopolis*, p. 118. *Cheape Warde*.

³ At the period of Sir Robert Hanſon's inauguration, a magnificent pageant was furniſhed by the Grocers' Company, the printed deſcription of which is thus intitled, "London Triumphant; or, the City in Jollity and Splendour. Expreſſed in the Shews, Sir Robert Hanſon entering upon his Mayoralty. At the coſt and charges of the right worſhipful Company of Grocers. Written by Thomas Jordan, 1672." The King dined at Guildhall on the occaſion.

⁴ Strype mentions the following fact of Sir Henry Tulſe:—"Let it remain upon record, for the laſting honour of this Mayor, that when one had offered to preſent him with a thouſand guineas, to procure him a leave of the City's duties of Scavage, Package, Portage, &c. at 400*l.* a year rent to the City, Sir Henry generously reſuſed it; and, moreover, uſed his endeavour to advance the rent of the ſaid duties for the benefit of the City; by which means it came to paſs that 1200*l.* yearly rent was paid for the ſame by the ſame perſon."

⁵ Sir John Houblon was the firſt Governor of the Bank of England.

⁶ It is obſervable, that three of this name and family have been Mayors in three ſeveral Queens' reigns, viz, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and Queen Anne.

⁷ A dreadful fire occurred during Sir Robert Ladbroke's mayoralty, which was attended with great loſs of property. It broke out at a peruke-maker's in Change-

Anno Domini		Reign.
1761	Sir Matthew Blackiston	George III.
1765	Sir William Stephenson	
1766	George Nelson	
1792	Sir John Hopkins	

No. II.

*Furniture, and Ornaments belonging, for the Altar of the Grocers,
in Saint Anthony's Church.*

1349. A Chalyce weigh^e 15 ounces Troie w^t. and a gode myssale
which costen £3. 6. 8. given by Sir Symon de Wy, Parson
of Barnes.
1398. 1 Missale.
- 1 Gr^t Portarie.
- 1 Chalyce sylver gylte.
- 1 other sylver chalyce parcell gylte.
- 1 Pr. of viales of sylver.
- 1 Pr. ditto of tinne, (stanno.)
- 1 Latyn candelstye.
- 2 Longe Chestes with 4 boltes of yron.
- 1 Rydolle of red bawdkyn wth crosses, to hang before y^e
altare.
- 1 Crucyfix & 2 images.
- 1 vestyment with a corpus of redde bawdkyn for a preste.
- 1 vestyment of white for a preste.
- 2 whyte curtens for y^e chappel.
- 1 long whyte curten with crosses for y^e same.
- 2 old prestes' vestyments.
- 2 altare towelles.
- 2 furplises.

The above are enumerated, as being delivered to the Priest, Sir John
Whyteby, by the Wardens, Robert Pep and Henry Hulton.

Alley, Cornhill, destroyed upwards of one hundred houses, and caused a loss of
property amounting to at least 200,000*l*. Sir Robert's conduct on the occasion is
thus mentioned by Maitland :—" It is allowed, that the preservation of a great many
persons and effects, as well as the stopping the flames, was chiefly owing to the
presence, industry, and happy directions of the Right Honourable Sir Robert
Ladbroke, Knt. Lord Mayor." This is considered as the most calamitous fire that
ever occurred in London, excepting the destructive one, known as "the great fire
of London," which took place in 1666.

No. III.

List of Members of the Grocers' Company in 1373, the 47th Year of Edward III.

En le honneur de Dieux, ceux sont les psones del fraternite des Grofers en le temps q. *John Maryns* et *Richard de Ayllesbury* furent Gardeynes de le dit Comp. en l'an de grace MCCCCLXXIIJ, et du Roi Edward III. apres la conqste XLVII.

John Aubrey.	John Zonge.
Berth. Frestlyng.	Geffry Adam.
John Warde.	Mark Ornele.
Rob ^t . Hatfeld.	John Hanefeld.
Rich ^d . Brembre.	John Thomelyn.
Thomas Hanapsted.	John Gonach.
Rich ^d . Preston.	Phil. Steer.
Will ^m . Warde.	Rich ^d . Losseye.
Will ^m . Venor.	Will. Werthman.
Reynold Lone.	Will. Waddefsworth.
John Gefors.	John Cosyn.
Adam Chaungeor.	Steven Evronne.
John Haddel.	Rich ^d . Owre.
Fowke Horewod.	Thomas Walden.
John Hoo.	Walt ^r . Walden.
Rich ^d . Odilman.	Rich ^d . Sproch.
John Goly.	Rich ^d . Bodewynd.
John Maryns.	Will ^m . Wrylkes.
Rich ^d . Dillesbury.	Tho ^s . Guyshman.
John Hotham.	Rich ^d . Morell.
Adam Carbell.	John Churcheman.
Adam Donakyn.	Roger del Panterye.
Will ^m . Cuhlman.	Will ^m . Waddeby.
Berth. Opyne.	Reynold Bleyne.
Will ^m . Herkested.	Rob ^t . Offspring.
Geffry Ormelsford.	Roger Wrintaby.
Thomas Wyth.	Peres Wedyngton.
Rich ^d . Hatfeld.	John Wythir.
Walter Frowyk.	Geffry Haddlyman.
Thomas Thornaye.	John Wrygefurd.
John Lerdefeld.	John Hert.
John Gaddelowe.	John Foxston.
Mark Passelewe.	Thomas Lenyngdon.
Phil ^e . Zonge.	Will ^m . Zepyswith.

John Leyr.	Thomas Makewilliam.
Thomas Garthwyth.	John Godard.
John Oxelkirk.	Andrew Hoo.
Will ^m . Addewell.	John Lokes.
Rich ^d . Menge.	Will ^m . Wyrthman.
Will ^m . Warde.	

Et ceux sont les psones q sont entre en le dit Comp^e. en temps de
John Maryns & Rich^d. de Ayllesbury.

Sir John Goffeld.	Thomas Symond.
Sir Rob ^t . Yllerika.	Will ^m . Foxston.
Will ^m . Dernefman.	Walter Seyland.
Rich ^d . Olleford.	John Vyaunde.
John Sprometh.	John Walsyngham.
Will ^m . Colyns.	Thomas Hoo.
Cimon Frunteye.	Lotho Gonats.
John Sweneford.	Richard Ganyell.
Will ^m . Maykelke.	Will ^m . Chychely.
Rawlyn Olgar.	Rob ^t . Refon.
Step ⁿ . Melkod.	John Goneshale.
John Groos.	John Bokkele.
John Bonefale.	Rich ^d . Molle.
Will ^m . Staundon.	Rich ^d . Clerke.
John Bek.	Thomas Gernets.
Richard Sutton.	Henry Yrlands.
Thomas Atts Melle.	Rob ^t . Reynald.
Robert Ferthyng.	John Grose.
John Clepton.	Thomas Ottele.
Henry Stacy.	Thomas Spylleman.
Walter Wyks.	Hugh Falstolf.
Rich ^d . Skotard.	Nicholas Heathe.
Rob ^t . Peper.	

No. IV.

THE LAWS OF OLERON.

These seem to have been first printed in England, under the title of "The Rutter¹ of the sea, with the havens, rodes, soundings, ken-nyngs, wyndes, floods, and ebbas, daungers, and coasts of divers regions; with the laws of the Isle of Auleron, and the Judgments of the sea, with a rutter of the north added to the same, which were explained and printed by William Copland, with a prologue of the

¹ The course at sea. *Routier*.

printers, xii^{mo} without date. This is a very rare black letter little volume, in old abbreviated character.

Laws of Oleron, Wisby, and the Hanse Towns; with annotations chiefly extracted from a learned French author in a general treatise of Sea Laws, &c. also in laws, &c. of the Admiralty. See Malynes's *lex mercatoria*, and Godolphin's jurisdiction of the Admiralty. See also treatise Harl. MSS. No. 4314. See also William Ryley's vindication of the Sovereignty of the British Seas. See also Harleian MSS. No. 4818. See also Sir John Burrough's Sovereignty of the British Seas, proved by Records, &c. and written in the year 1633, pr. 1651, 1729.

See William Welwood's abridgment of all Sea Laws, gathered forth of all writings and monuments which are to be found among any people or nation upon the Coasts of the great Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, 4to. and 8vo. 1613, 1636.

Selden's *Mare Clausum*, with additions by Needham, published by special Command, fol. 1652.

Molloy *de Jure Maritimo et Navali*, or a treatise of affairs maritime and of commerce, in 3 Books, 1676, 1682, with subsequent additions.

A general treatise on the dominion of the Sea, and a complete body of the Sea Laws, including those of Oleron, Wisby, the Hanse Towns, &c. with several discourses concerning the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, and adjudged cases relating to trade and navigation, &c. &c.

There are several other writers upon the maritime laws and jurisdiction of the sea, who refer to the laws of Oleron.

Les Pointz de la Chartre d'Olyroun.

1. Pri^mement come q̃ fait un hōme Mestre dune nief, la nief est a deux hōmes ou a trois la nief separt . . . dount ele est & vient a Burdeaux ou a la Rochell ou aillours & se fretter pur aler en pais estraunger, le Mestre ne poet pas vendr la nief fil neyt commandement, ou pcūracion des seignours, Mes fil eit, mester de dispen^s il poet bien mett^r ascuns des appiles en gages p^r counseill des Compaignons del nief. & c'est le Jugement en le caas.

2. Une nief est en une Havene & demoert p^r attendr son temps &

1. First, one man is made master of the ship and the ship belongs to two or three (or more) persons: the ship departs from the county of which she is, and cometh to Bourdeaux or to Rochelle or elsewhere, and is freighted to go into a strange country. The master ought not to sell the ship if he hath not command or procuracion of the owners. But if the master hath need of money for expen^se of the ship, well he may pledge any of the tackle by counsel of the mariners of the ship.

And this is the judgment in such case.

2. A ship is lying in a haven and tarrieth for the freight, and when the

quant vint a idm ptir le Mestr doit pndre counseill ove ses Compaignons & leur dir,—Seignours nous avons este cest temps; ascun y avā. q̃ dira le temps n'est pas bon, et ascuns q̃ dirront le temps est beal & bon, le Mestre se doit acorder ove les plus des Compaignons & fil fe-soit autrement il est tenuz a rendre la nief & les darres si eles semperdout fil ad de quoi. Et ceste la jugement en le cas.

3. Une nief sempart en ascuns lres ou en quel lieu q̃ ceo soit, les mariñs sount tenuz a salver le plus q' ils pñont & fils y aident/ le Mestre est tenuz a engager fil ad deñiers de ceo q' ils salveront p' leur remuer en leur lres/. Et fils neydent mye, le Mestr nest tenuz de riens bailler ne leur pveer eynz pdout lo' lowers quant la nief est pdue/. Et le Mestr ne poet vendr appâiles de la nief fil neyt comaundement ou pcuracion des s^{rs}/. Mes les doit mettr en salue gard jesq̃ ataunt qil sache la volunte de s^{rs}./ & si doit fair a plus loialment q'il pia/. Et s'il fe-soit autrement il est tenuz a lamendr fil ad de qoi. Et ceste la Jugement en las cas.

4. Une nief sempart de Burdeaux ou d'ailours, et avient al foitz q̃ le sempir leu salue le plus q le mine poet des vyns & des autres darres;—les m̃chantz & les Mestres sount en gr^{nt} debat, & demaudent les m̃chantz du Mestre au leur darres, il les deyvent bien avoir paiantz leur freith de ataunt come la nief ad fait de viage, fil plest a Mestr,/ Mes si le Mestr voet, il poet bien adoubber sa nief, si ele est en caas q̃ ele se

time comes for the same to depart, the master ought to take counsel with his fellows (or companions) and say to them, Mates, how like ye the weather? some will say, It is not good; others will say that the weather is good and fair; the master ought to agree with the majority of his shipmates; for if he doth otherwise he is bound to restore the ship and the goods if they are lost, if he hath wherewith. And this is the judgment in such case.

3. If a ship is wrecked on any lands or in any place whatsoever it be, the mariners are bound to save the most part of the goods they can; and if they so aid, the master is bound to reward them in proportion to that which they have saved, and to send them back to their lands: and if they have not aided, the master is not bound to give them anything, or provide for them; for they lose their wages when the ship is lost. And the master may not sell any tackle of the ship if he hath not the command or procuracion of the owners. But he ought to put them in safeguard until the time that he doth know the will of the owners, and he ought to do it the most truly that he can; and if he do otherwise he is bound to make amends if he hath wherewith.

And this is the judgment in such case.

4. If a ship depart from Bourdeaux or elsewhere, and it happen that she is wrecked and that the most part of the wines or other goods therein are saved, the merchants and the masters are at great strife, and the merchants ask for their goods of the master, they ought well to have them, paying their freight for so much as the ship had made of the voyage, if it please the master; but if the master wills, well he may repair his ship if she be in a condition to be quickly repaired, and if not, he may hire another ship to make the voyage,

puisse adoubber p̄stemet & sinon il poet allower un autr nief a fair la viage & aṽa le Mestr son freight de ataunt come il aṽa des darres saluez p̄ asune manē. Et ceste la Jugement en la caas.

5. Une nief sempart dascū Port chargée ou voidée, arrive en ascun Port, les Marins ne deyvent pas issir hors saunz conge du Mestr car si le Nief sempdoit ou sempiroit p̄ ascū aveñte ils seront tenuz a lamendre fils ount de qoi, Mes si la nief estoit en lieu ou ele se feust amarrez de quatr amarres adonqe p̄ront bien issir hors & revenī p̄ temps a leur dite nief. Et ceste la Jugement en la cas.

6. Marins se alloient a lour Mestre & al y ount ascuns de eux q̄ sen'issent fors de la nief saunz congee & senyverent & fount contestes, & ascuns de eux sount naufrez, le Mestre n'est pas tenuz a les fair guarir, ne ales p̄veyer deriens-eynz le poet bien mettī fors, & lower un autr en lieu de luy. Et sil couste plus q̄ celly le Marin le doit parer. Si le Mestr trove soent del soē, mes si le Mestr l'envoye en ascū s̄vise de la nief p̄ son comaundement & il se blefist ou naufrast, il doit estr garny & saluez sur les costages de la nief. Et ceste la Jugement en la caas.

7. Il avient q̄ maladie empice a un des Compaignons de la nief ou a deux ou a trois enefant lour s̄vise de la nief, il ne poet pas estī taunt malades en la nief, le Mestr luy doit mettī hors & luy p̄chaſer un hostell & luy bailler cresset ou chaundell & luy bailler un de sez valettz de la nief pur luy garder, ou lower une

and the master shall have his freight as if he had saved the goods by any means. And this is the judgment in this case.

5. If a ship depart from any port, laden or not, and arriveth at any other port, the mariners ought not to go out without leave of the master; for if the ship should perish or be hurt by any adventure they are bound to make amends if they have wherewith. But if the ship be in a place where it was fastened with four cables, then they may well go out and return in good time to their said ship.

And this is the judgment in such case.

6. Mariners hiring themselves to their master, and any of them go out without leave of the master and get drunk and become quarrelsome, so that any of them get hurt, the master is not bound to cause them to be healed, nor to purvey ought for them, but he may well put them out of the ship, and hire others in their stead; and if it cost him more, they the mariners ought to pay it, if the master hath found it from his own. But if the master send any one on service of the ship by his own command, and he is wounded or hurt, he ought to be paid and healed at the costs of the ship.

And this is the judgment in such case.

7. If it happen that any one, or two, or three of the mariners of the ship be taken with sickness in doing the service of the ship, and there ought not to be so many sick in the ship, the master ought to put them out and procure them a lodging, and find them light or candle, and give to them one of his lads from the ship to take care of them, or hire a woman to attend them; and ought to purvey for them such victuals

femme q₃ p^rigne gard de luy & luy doit p^rveer de tiel vyaunde come l'en user en la nief. Cest assa^r de taunt co^m a prist quant il feust en faynte & riens plus si ne luy plest. Et fil voet a^rvyannendes plus delicioufes, le Mestr nest pas tenuz a luy qu^rer fil ne soit as dispen^s du mariⁿ,—la nief ne doit pas dern^rer pur luy, eynz se doit aler, Et fil garrist il doit a^r. son lower tot a long & fil morust sa femme ove ses p^ries le dovent a^r p^r luy. Et cest la Jugement en la cas.

8. Une nief sempt de Burdeaux ou d'aillours & avient chose qⁱ turment lapp^rat en mer & qⁱls ne p^ront eschaper saunz get^r. hors des darres dedienz, le Mestr est tenuz di^r au Marchantz & seign^os, nous ne p^roms eschaper saunz getre de vyns ou darres, les M^echantz si en ya respounderont lour volunté & greent bien le getiffon p^r. anent^e les refons del Mestr. sont plus chers & si ne legeront mye, le Mestr ne doit pas lesfer p^r. ces qil nongette tanqⁱ il verra q₃ bien y soit juront soy tiercz de ses Compaignons f^r les seintz Ev^anglies quant il s^ra venuz en salvete a t^re qil ne fesoit, Mes p^r salver les corps dela nief & les darres & les vins, ceux qⁱ s^rront jettez hors devent estre app^risez a foer de ceux qⁱs^rront venuz en saluete & qⁱs^rront ptuz ti. p^r. ti. entr les M^echantz & y. doit ptir. le Mestr acompt la nief ove son freight a son choiz p^r restorer le damage, les mariⁿs y devent a^r. chescū. 1. ton frank le quel le Mestr doit fraunchier, & l'autr doit ptir. as gentz solo^m ceo qil a^ra, fil se desfent, en le Meer co^m unhōme et fil

as is used in the ship, that is to say, as much as they took when they were in health, and no more without the master please; and if they wish to have more daintier food, the master is not bound to get it them, but to be at the costs of the mariners; and the ship ought not to tarry for them if she be ready to depart; and if they recover they ought to have their wages for the whole time, and if they die the wife or next of kin ought to have for them. And this is the Judgment in such case.

8. If a ship departs from Bourdeaux or elsewhere with a freight, and is overtaken at sea by a storm, and it cannot escape without casting out the goods on board, the master is bound to say to the merchants and owners, Sirs, we cannot escape without throwing overboard the wines or goods; and if there be any merchants there who will answer that their will is contrary to the reasons of the master for casting out the goods, and will not agree, the master nevertheless ought not to leave them on board but cast over so much as he shall see needful; he and the third part of his companions making oath upon the Holy Evangelists when they shall have come in safety to the land, that he did it only to save the body of the ship; and the wines and goods which shall have been thrown out, ought to be appraised according to the value of those that have arrived in safety and shall be sold pound by pound amongst the merchants. And the master ought to divide and account for the ship with its freight at his choice; and upon restoring the damages, the mariners there ought each to have one ton free, which the master ought to frank, and the others ought to have part according as they deserve, and behaved well at sea; but if they did not behave well, those shall have

n e se deffentmye il aſſa riens de fraunchiſe ꝥ enſ ra le Meſtr creu p ſon ſëment. Et ceſte la Jugement en la caas.

9. Il avient q̃ un Meſtr de la nief coupe ſon Maſt p force du temps il doit appeller les m̃chantz & leur monſtrer q̃ leur convient couper le Maſt pur ſalver la nief & leur darres, & aſcū fois am̃ent q̃ la coupent cables & leſſont ankres pʳ ſalv les nief ꝥ les darres ils doyvent eſtr compter. Ii. pʳ Ii. come il gette ꝥ y devint p̃tir

*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*

Les m̃chantz & paier ſaunz nulle delaie aṽant q̃ leur darres ſoient miſez hors de la nief. Et ſi la nief eſtoit en dure Sege ꝥ la Meſtr de-maſt pʳ leur debat ꝥ il luy euſt co- viſon, le Meſtr ne doit pas p̃tir, Autres en doit aſſer. ſon freith de ceux vins come y p̃ndera des auſ. Et ceſte la Jugement en la caas.

10. Un Meſtre dune nief vient en ſaluete a ſe deſcharger il doit mon- ſter as m̃ch. les cordis ove q̃l guin- dra & ſ'ils voet q̃l y eit amendr. le Meſtre eſt tenuz a les amendr. qar ſi tonell ou p̃p ſe piert p̃ defaut de Guynde ou la cordage le Meſtr ꝥ ſes mariñs ſont tenuz a les amendr. Et y doit p̃tir le Meſtre pʳ taunt q̃l p̃ut Guyndager ꝥ doit la Guyndage eſtr mys pʳ. reſtorer le dampnag pʳ m̃ment. Et la remenant doit eſtr p̃tiz entr eux. Mes ſi cordis r̃upont ſaunz ceo q̃ils les uſſent monſtrer as m̃chantz ils ſront tenuz a rendre tout le damage. Mes ſi les m̃chantz dient q̃ les cordis ſont bons ꝥ beals ꝥ ils rumpont cheſcū doit p̃tir du da- mage ceſtaſſaſ des m̃chantz a q̃i les

nothing of the franchise, and the maſter ſhall have credit therefore by his oath. And this is the judgment in ſuch caſe.

9. It may happen that the maſter of the ſhip muſt cut off his maſt by force of the weather, he ought to call the merchants and ſhow to them the neceſſity of cutting the maſt to ſave their ſhip and their goods; at another time it is neceſſary to cut away the ca- bles and leave the anchors, to ſave the ſhip and the merchandiſe, which goods ought to be reckoned pound by pound as thrown out and parted with, and the merchants ought to pay for the ſame without delay, as before that their goods were put out of the ſhip; and if the ſhip be at hiring and the maſter remain by reaſon of their debating and perceiveth leakage, the maſter ought not to part any, but ought to have his freight of thoſe wines as he would have had of the others. And this is the judgment in ſuch caſe.

10. The maſter of a ſhip when it arrives ſafe to unload, ought to ſhow to the merchants the ropes with which they hoist, and if they ſee need for their being amended the maſter is bound to repair them; for if any part thereof is loſt by default of the hoisting tackle or of the cordage, the maſter and the mariners are bound to make amends. And the maſter ought to pay after the rate that he takes for the unlading, and the un- lading is to be ſet firſt to recover the loſſes, and the reſidue to be departed amongſt them; but if the ropes break without that the maſter ſhow them to the merchants, they are bound to re- compenſe the whole damage; but if the merchants ſay the ropes be ſecure and good, and they break, each of them ought to bear part of the damage (that is to ſay) the merchants only to whom the wine belongeth.

vins &ront taunt soulement. Et ceste la Jugement en le caas.

11. Une Nief est a Burdeaux ou ailours & leve sa voille p^r arri^r ses vyns & sempt & nassient pas le Mestr & les mariñs lour boucle si come ils devyfont & lour poet mal temps en la mer, en tiel man^re q̃ lour fustaille delevz enfondrez tonel ou pipe, la nief vient a saluete, les marchantz dysent q lo^r fustaille delynz ad lour vyns pduz le Mestr dist q̃ non fist. Si le Mestr poet jurer luy, & ses trois Compaignons ou quatr de eux q les m̃chantz esliront q lour vyns nosen p̃dirent pas pur lour fustall Sicome les m̃chantz lour mettent sus il en doivent estr quitz & delivrez. Et fils ne vaillent mye jurer ils deyvēt rendreaux m̃chantz touz lour dampnag, qar ils sont tenuz a affier lour boucles & lour ellores bien & etēinement avant qils deyvent p̃tir de lieu ou ils se chargent. Et cest la Jugement en la cas.

12. Un Mestr lowe ses mariñs & les doit tenir en pees & estr lour Jugge si ascū de eux endamage l'autr p̃ qoi il mette payn & vin a table, celly q dement^rir lautr doit paier III^d. Et si luy ad null q demente le Mestr il doit paier VIII^d. Et si le Mestr demente ascuns de ses Mariñs il doit paier VIII^d. Et si le Mestr enserge un de ses mariñs il luy doit entendr la p^m celee come de poigne ou de paume. Et si le fiert plus il luy doit defendr. Et si le mariñ le fiert le Mestr p^mie il doit p^rdr C. s. oue le poigne au choys du mariñ. Et ceste la Jugement en la cas.

13. Une nief frettez a Burdeaux

And this is the judgment in such case.

11. If a ship is at Bourdeaux or elsewhere, and hoists its sails to go with the wines, and departs, and the master and the mariners have not trimmed (or buckled) the sail as they ought, and foul weather taketh them at sea in such a manner that the tackling strikes out the bottom of the ton or pipe, the ship having arrived safe, the merchants say to the master that by his tackling their wine was lost, the master sayeth nay; if the master can swear, himself and three of his companions, or four of them, that the merchants may select, that the wine was not lost by their tackle as the merchants had charged them, then they ought to be quit and discharged. But if they will not swear they ought to make recompense to the merchants for the whole loss, for they are bound to set their sails and their tackle well and certainly, before they depart from the place where they loaded. And this is the judgment in such case.

12. A master hireth his mariners, and ought to keep them peaceably and offer to be their judge if any one of them do injury to another, and if when having bread and wine at table any one saying that his fellow lieth he ought to pay 4d. And if any one beliieth the master he ought to pay 8d. And if the master beliieth any of his mariners he ought to pay 8d. And if the master strike any of the mariners he ought to abide the first blow, be it with fist or flat of the hand, but if he strike any more he may defend himself. And if the mariner strike the master first with his fist he must pay 100 shillings or lose his fist, at choice of the mariner. And this is the judgment in that case.

13. A ship freights at Bourdeaux or

ou a la Rochelle ou aillōs ¶ vint a sa descharge ¶ gount ch̄re ptie Tonage ¶ petit lodemanage sōnt si les Marchantz, en la coste de Bretagne touz ceux q̄ lemp̄nt puis q̄ lempassez les desbates ou sount petitiz lodmans. Ceux de Normaundie & d'Engleſr puis q̄ lempasse Caleis. Et ceaux d'Escoce puis q̄ lempasse Gerneſey. Et ceux de Flandrs puis q̄ lempasse Caleis. Et ceux d'Escoce puis q̄ lempasse Jernemuth. Et ceste la Judgement en la caas.

14. Conteh se fait en un nief entr les Mestres ¶ ses mariñs le Mestres doit ostres la towaylle de dev̄nt ses mariñs trois foitz av̄nt qil les commaunders fors. Et si le mariñ offre affair lamondes a la gard des mariñs q̄ sont a la table & le Mestres soit taunt cruel qil ne voille riens fair mes les mette fors, le mariñ se poet aler & seur la nief jesques a sa descharge ¶ av̄r auxi bon lower come l'il estoit venuz dedeynz la nief amendant le forfait al gard de la table. Et si ensi soit ou estoit q̄ le Mestres ne eust auxi bon maryñ come cellye en la nief ¶ la p̄dōit p̄r ascune avente le Mestres est tenuz a restorer le damp̄nag de la nief ¶ de la m̄chaundise q̄ y sera fil ad de qoi. Et ceste la Jugement en la caas.

15. Une nief est en un convs Amarrez ¶ astant de sa Marr, un autr vint ¶ gest la nief qest en sa pees en tiel man̄e qele est endampnagēz de coupe q̄ lautreluy doigne ¶ il yad des vins enfoundrez chascuns le dampnagē doit estre app̄ſez ¶ p̄tie moytē entree les deux niefs ¶ les vins q̄ sont dedeynz, les deux niefs deyvent ptir de dampnagē entr

at la Rochelle or elsewhere, and cometh to its right discharge and is charged half part tonnage, and small lodemens (or pilotage) which are upon the merchants; the custom of Brittany is, all those who pass by the Isle of Bas pay where there is small lodemens or pilotage. Those of Normandy and England pay when they pass Calais, and those of Scotland when they pass Guernsey, and those of Flanders when they pass Calais, and those of Scotland when they pass Yarmouth. And this is the judgment in such case.

14. If contention arise in a ship between the master and the mariners, the master ought to take away the "towele" that is before his mariners three times before he command them out, and if the mariner offer to make amends at the agreement of his mates that be at table, and the master be so obdurate that he will do nothing, but putteth him out, the mariner may follow the ship till it come to the right discharge, and ought to have as good wages as if he had gone in the ship, amending the forfeiture according to agreement of his fellows at the table. And if so be that the master hath not taken in as good a mariner as him, and the ship by any chance take harm, the master is bound to restore the damage of the ship and of the merchandise if there be any, if he hath wherewith. And this is the judgment in such case.

15. It may be that a ship lieth anchored at road, and another ship cometh from the sea and striketh against the ship that is in its way, in such a manner that the ship is damaged with the stroke that the other ship gave it, and there is wine spilt on both parts, the loss ought to be appraised and divided into moieties between the two ships, and the wines which are within the two ships damaged, ought to be divided between the merchants, and the

les m̃chantz, le Mest̃re de la nief q̃ ad ferru lautr est tenuz a jurer luy ¶ ses mariñs qils ne le fesaient mye en grée. Et est resun pur qoi cest Jugement est fait ; Si ensi est q̃ une veille nief se mes̃ voluñts en la voie dune meliour pur guddi dañ. lautr nief si ele eust touz ses dampnag Mes qũnt ele soit qele doit p̃tir a la moytè, ele se mette volontiers fors de la voie. Et ceste la Jugement en la cas.

16. Un nief ou deux ou plus en unè havene ou il y ad poi de eau & asseche lune des niefs trop p̃s de lautre le Mest̃r de cete nief doit dir as autr Mariñs, si leve ṽre ankre qai ele est trop p̃s de nous ¶ p̃t. vios fair damağ ¶ fils ne le voillent lever; le Mest̃r pur eux ¶ ses Compaignons la vount lever & esloign de luy ¶ fils la tollent a lever & lautr lour face damag ils s̃ront tenuz a lamendr tout a long. Et fil yeust mys ankr faunz boie ¶ ele face dampnage ils s̃ront tenuz al amendr tout a long. Et fils sont en une havene q̃ assecche ils s̃ront tenuz a metr balingues as autr qils ne p̃ignent a pleyn. Et cest la Jugement en la cas.

17. Une nief arrive a sa charge a Burdeaux ou aillors, le Mest̃r est tenuz a dire a ses Mariñs, s̃s freichte-rez vous voz marrees ou vous les levrez au freith de la nief ils sont tenuz a responder, le quele ils ferroñt. Et fils elissent a freith de la nief, tiel freight come la nief aña ils añont. Et fils voillent freighter p̃t. eux ils doyvent freighter en tiel mañre q̃ la nief ne soit demānt. Et fil avient qils ne trovent freight, le

master of the ship which struck the other must swear both him and his mariners that they did not do it willingly. And the reason why this judgment was made is thus, that an old ship lieth not willingly in the way of a better, for that it well knoweth it cannot injure the other ship, and ought not to pay the whole damage, but when the other ship knows that it must divide by half the loss, it will willingly pass by out of the way. And this is the judgment in such case.

16. If one ship, or two or more, are lying in a haven where there is but little water, and is dry; one of the ships is anchored too near the other, the master of such ship ought to say to the other mariners, Master, take up your anchor, for it is too near us, and may do us harm. And if they will not raise and remove it further off, the master and mariners that might have the damage may take it up and set it further from them; but if the other will not suffer them, and it do them damage, they are bound to amend the same entirely. And if so be they have cast anchor without a buoy, and they do damage, they are bound to make amends wholly. And if they are in a haven which is dry, they are bound to put marks that others can plainly see them. And this is the judgment in such case.

17. If a ship arrives to be laden at Bourdeaux or elsewhere, the master is bound to say to his mariners, Mates, will you freight by yourselves, or be allowed at the freight of the ship? they are bound to answer which they will do. If they take at the freight of the ship, they shall have such freight as the ship hath, and if they freight by themselves they ought to freight in such manner that the ship be not delayed, And if by chance they find that there is no freight, the master is not to blame, and ought to show them their

Mestr av. nulle blame ¶ l'our doit l'our Mestr monst'rer l'our ryues ¶ l'our leyr & chescū Mariñ y poet mettr la paisant de son mariag ¶ si ils y voillent mettr tonel de eau ils le paünt bein mettr. Et si getis eā se fait & l'our ton d'eau soit getes en mer, il doit estr comtez p^r. vin ou pur aut's darres. li. p li. Si les mariñs se puissent defendr resonablement en mer, Et si enfi soit q₃ les mariñs se frect gettent a^c. m̃chantz tiel fr^anchise com les mariñs a^pont doit estr as m̃chantz. Et ceste la Jugement en la cas.

18. Les mariñs de la costee de Bretaigne ne devient a^r. q₃ une quisyne le jour p le reson q'ils ount beſage evolantz ¶ venantz. Et ceux de Normaundye en deyvent a^r. 11. le jour p la reson q₃ l'our mestre ne le trovee q₃ eau al aler. Mes puis q₃ la nief s^ra venuz a la t^re ou le vin y est les mariñs deyvent avoir beſage ¶ l'our doit l'our Mestr querer. Et ceste la Jugement en la cas.

19. Une nief vint en salvete a sa deschge les mariñs veullent a^r. l'our lowers, il y ad ascū q₃ nad list ne arche en la nief le Mestr poet retenir de son lower p^r rendre la nief la ou il la prist s'il ne donne bone condicion a p^roñ la viage. Et ceste la Jugement en la cas.

20. Un Mest're dun nief lowe ses mariñs en la ville dount la nief est ¶ les lowe les uns mariag les autres a deniers, ils veyent q₃ la nief ne poet troſe freit avenir en ses pties ¶ l'our covient aler plus loins. ceux q₃ vount a mariage la doyvent s^r, mes ceux q₃ venut a deniers le Mest're

rules and their charge. And each mariner may set the weight of his shipmate, and if they will lay in a ton of water, well, they may do so. And if it should happen in throwing overboard, their ton of water should be thrown into the sea, it ought to be reckoned for a ton of wine, or for other goods pound by pound, if the mariners doreasonably help them at sea. And if so be that the mariners freight it with merchandise, such franchise as the mariners have, so ought the merchants to have. And this is the judgment in such case.

18. The mariners of the coast of Brittany ought to have but one meal a day, by reason that they have drink going and coming. And those of Normandy ought to have two meals a day, by reason that their master finds them only water on their voyage. But when the ship shall have come to land where there is wine, the mariners ought to have it to drink, and other things at the finding of the master. And this is the judgment in such case.

19. A ship cometh to its safe discharge and the mariners wish to have their wages, there are some that have neither bed nor cabin in the ship, the master may retain of their hire to return to their ship there, if they have not given good security to perform the voyage. And this is the judgment in such case.

20. A master of a ship hireth his mariners in the town where the ship is; that is, some of their own finding and others at his own cost. It chanceth that the ship can find no freight to go to the parts he would, and they must go further. Those who find themselves ought to follow him, but those who came at his costs, the master is

est tenuz a lour crescer lour lowers vewe p vewe & coups p coups p la reson qil les avoit lower & lme bien lieu. Et s'ils chargent plus p's q, lour covenant feust, pru ils deyvent a^r. lour tot a long, Mes ils deyvent aider a rendre la nies la ou il luy p'sterent si le Mestres voet al avente de dieux. Et ceste la Jugement en la cas.

21. Il avient q, une nies vint a Burdeaux ou ailleurs de tiel quisyne com len use en la nies les deux marins empront por^t un mes dement's qils sront trenched en la nies & de tiel payn come il a^r ils endeyvent a^r solonc ceo qils p'ront manger a un manger mes de be^rage riens ne doyvent a^r fors la nies. Et endeyvent reveⁿ p'stement a la nies. Isint q, le Mestr ne pde les oueps de la nies, Car si le Mestr les y pdoit & il yeust damage ils sront tenuz a lemendr ou si des Compaignons se bleffo p bosoigne deyde ils sront tenuz a lamendr ou Campaignon & a Mestr & a ceux de la table. Et ceste la Jugement en la cas.

22. Un Mestres frecht sa Nies a un m^hchant & est devise entre eux & mys un lme pur charger & le m^hchant ne le tient pas, einz la nies tient & les maryns p l'espace de. xv. jours, & ascū soit^z empt le Mestr son freight p defaute du m^hchant est tenuz a lamendr & en tiel amend q, sra fait les marins a^rent la quarte & le Mestres les trois ptz. Et ceste la Jugement en la cas.

23. Un Merchant frecht une nies & la charge & mette au chemyn &

bound to increase their wages view by view and course by course after the rate of their hire to go to a certain place. And if they go nearer than to the place agreed, or as far as they were hired to, they ought to have the whole, but they ought to assist and bring the ship back from whence they took it if the master wish it and if God permit. And this is the judgment in such case.

21. When a ship cometh to Bourdeaux or elsewhere, of such provision (or meat) as they use in the ship, two of the mariners may carry away to shore one mess and a half, such as they eat in the ship, and such bread as they have, so that they may eat at one time, but no drink ought to be given out of the ship. And they ought quickly to return to the ship so that the master lose not their help in the ship; for if the master have damage by that loss, they are bound to make amends; or if any of the companions hurt himself for want of help, they are bound to assist such companion as directed by the master and those of the table.

And this is the judgment in such case.

22. If a master freight his ship for a merchant as is agreed between them, and fix a certain term, within which the merchant should lade ready to depart, if the merchant doth it not and detains the ship and the mariners for the space of 15 days or more, and the master loseth the weather and his freight by default of the merchant, the merchant is bound to make the master amends, and of such amends as the master hath, the mariners ought to have the fourth part and the master the other three parts.

And this is the judgment in such case.

23. A merchant freights a ship and when laden sends it on its way, the

entr cell nief en une havene & de-
moert taunt q₃ deñs luy faillent, le
Mestr poet bien envoier a son païs
pur queñ del Argent. Mes il ne
doit mye pðre temps gar fil fessoit
il est tenuz a rendre as mñchantz
tous lez dampnag qils avront Mes
le Mestre poet bien pñdre des Vins
as marchantz & les vendre p^r. avoir
son estorement. Et qu^{nt} la nief
sra venue & arrive a sa droit de-
charge, les vins q₃ le Mestre avñ pris
doivent estr a foer mys q₃ les auts
sront venduz, ne a greyvour feer ne
a meynour & avñ le Mestr son
freight de ceux vins com il pñder
des auts. Et ceste la Jugement en
la cas.

24. Un Bachelor est Lodeman
dune niefs & est lowe de lamefner
jesques a Port^o ou tome la doit de-
charger, y l'avient q₃ en cest port y eit
fermez ou tomr mette les niefs pur
descharger, le Mestr est tenuz a
pñveer sa fourme luy & ses mariñs &
y mettr balingues q'ils ne pñgent au
plain ou q₃ la fo^rme soit bien balin-
guer q₃ les mñchantz neyent damp-
nage gar s'ils avoient dampnage le
Mestr est tenuz a l'amendr s'il ne
dye reñon pur quo qil ne soit abatu
de sa reñon & le lodeman ad bien fait
son devoir q^{ant} il ad mesme la nief
amefnez jeskes a la fourme gar
jekñ illoqñs la devoit amefner. Et
de celle heur enav^{ant} le fet est s^r le
Mestr & sur les Mariñs. Et ceste
la Jugement en la cas, &c.

said ship enters a haven and remaineth
there so long that the money faileth
them, the master ought to send quickly
to his country to ask for money, but
he ought not to lose his time, for if he
do he is bound to redress the merchants
all the damages they have sustained.
But the master may well take of the
wines and merchandise and make sale
thereof for his store. And when the
ship shall come and arrive at its right
discharge the wine that the master had
taken ought to be praised after the
rate the others shall be sold, and not
for less, and the master ought to have
his freight of those wines so taken as
of others.

And this is the judgment in such
case.

24. A bachelor is lodesman or pilot
of a ship, and is hired to take her
to a certain port or further where she
ought to be discharged, it happens
that in such port she is made fast where
the ships are put to unload. The
master is bound to provide the sup-
plies for himself and his mariners and
to place marks that it may be plainly
seen where he lies by such marks, that
the merchants receive no damage; for
if they have damage the master is
bound to make amends if he give not
sufficient reason that he had done right,
and that the pilot had properly done
his duty so far as he had anchored the
ship close to the place where she ought
to have been taken, and from that
time whatsoever happens is upon the
master and upon the mariners.

And this is the judgment in such
case, &c.

No. V.

Wardens' Account in the Reign of Henry IV. anno 1401.

En le nom de Dieu & sa douce mere, lundy le xxix. jo^r. de mars,
l'an du Grace m,cccc,j, & l'an du Roy Henry Quarte, puisse la con-
queste tierce.

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ceux sont les costages q, les ditz mestres Henry Halton & Robert Hackston ont feat en lor temps. Primement ont paie p ^r le faleyre de Sir Rog ^r . lo ^r . Chapeleyn c'est assavoir de pask en pask	vj	xiiij	iv
<i>Itm.</i> paie p ^r . le rent de nre meason en le tour en Bokelersbury p ^r . un an, c'est assavoir de la feyste de Saint John Baptift l'an du Roy iii tant au feste du Saint John l'an iiiii	xxxiiij		iv
<i>Itm.</i> paie a le Bedyl Rob ^t . Sterm por ^r . son faleyre po ^r . un an de may tante a may		liij	iv
<i>Itm.</i> po ^r . son vesture encontre nowell por. iii verges d ^p de verd		vij	
<i>Itm.</i> paie a le prestre po ^r . payn, vyn & chandell po ^r . chaunter messe		ij	
<i>Itm.</i> paie po ^r . vij mynstrales po ^r . chevaucher* avec les viscom ^t R. Chychley & S. Marlowe .	xlvj	viiij	x
<i>Itm.</i> po ^r . drap de lo ^r . chaprons & po ^r . le fessure <i>Itm.</i> po ^r . lo ^r . dyner & po ^r . vyn po ^r . boyre au ditz mynstralles			xvj
<i>Itm.</i> po ^r . un cheval po ^r . un bedel a mesme temps <i>Itm.</i> nous avons paie po ^r . le chevache du John Walcote Mayr, po ^r . vj mynstralles po ^r . lo ^r . faleire			xiiij
<i>Itm.</i> po ^r . lo ^r . chaprons and po ^r . lo ^r . fessure . .	viiij		
<i>Itm.</i> po ^r . lo ^r . dyner & po ^r . vyn po ^r . le chemyn. <i>Itm.</i> po ^r . un cheval po ^r . le bedyl		xxi	iiij
Cestes sont les costages q, nous avons featz & payes a la venue du Roygne Johane iadys Duchesse de Bretaygn† p ^r . couronement			

* Anglicè, to ride. Chevache was a riding, or procession, on horseback. See No. 8, in the Appendix, for an explanation.

† "In the sayde yere King Henrie married Jane Duches of Briteyne, late wife to John Duke of Briteyne, at the Citie of Winchester, and with all tryumphant pompe conveyed her through the Citie of London to Westminster, and there she was crowned Queene."—*Grafton's Chronicle*, vol. i. p. 488.

	lb.	s.	d.
paie a Robert Sterm, bedel po. ses despences quant il chevachoit en Sowthfolk po. fere le garnysement po. les mynstralles de sa venue		vj	viii
<i>Itm.</i> paie a Panel mynstrale & a ses v com- paynons le jour q. nous chevauchames a le Blakheth	iiij		
<i>Itm.</i> paie po. lo. chaprons & po. lo. fessures		x	ij
<i>Itm.</i> po. lo. dyner & po. vyn		ij	
<i>Itm.</i> paie au ditz mynstralles lendemain & quant le Roygne passoit pmye le Chepe vers West- menstre		xiiij	iv
<i>Itm.</i> po. vyn en Chepe po. les mynstralles .			xiiij
<i>Itm.</i> po. un cheval po. le Bedel			xij
<i>Itm.</i> nous avons expendus le jour de elecion des nouvell mestres en payn, vyn, cuoystre, blaundrett & formage		xvj	
<i>Itm.</i> p. ij chapelettes po. couron. les nouvels mestres			xx
Sm ^{to} . de les achates & de les costages xxijlb. ivs. iiid.			

No. VI.

Amongst the Records preserved in the Tower of London, and now in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, to wit on the Patent Roll of the 7th Year of King Henry VI. m. 25 is contained as follows:

P libis hoibz Mif- } R. omnibz ad
tere Grocerie Ci- } quos &c salm.
vitis R London. } Sciatis qd de gra
 } nra spali & de
avisamento et assensu Consilii nri
concessimus dilcis nob libis hoibz
Mistere Grocerie Civitatis nre Lon-
don qd Mistera pda & omes hoies
ejusdem deceſo sint in re & noie
Corpus et una comunitas ppetua.
Et qd eadem Comunitas singulis
annis eligere possit & face de se ipa
tres custodes ac supvidend regend

The King to all to whom, &c.
For the freemen } Greeting. Know
of the Myſtery } ye that we of our
of Grocery of } special grace and
the King's City } with the advice and
of London. } assent of our Coun-
cil have granted to our beloved the
Freemen of the Myſtery of Grocery of
our City of London, that the afore-
ſaid Myſtery and all the men thereof
from henceforth may be in deed and
name a body and one perpetual Com-
munity, and that the ſame Community
may be able every year to elect and
make from themselves three Wardens

et gubernandū misteram et Cōitatem
 p̄dcas et om̄es hoies et negocia ear̄-
 dem imppm. Et qđ iidem Custodes
 et Cōitas h̄eant successionem ppe-
 tuam & cōiē sigillum p̄ negociis d̄ce
 Cōmunitatis svituŕ et qđ ip̄i et Suc-
 cessores sui imppm sint p̄sone habi-
 les et capaces in lege ad pquirendū
 & possidendū in feodo et ppetuitate
 t̄ras tē redditus et alias possessiones
 quascunq. Et qđ ip̄i p nomen Cuf-
 todūm Cōitatis Mistere Grocerie
 Londoñ implitari possint et implitari
 coram quibuscunq. Judicibz in Cuiŕ
 et accōibz quibuscunq. Et ul̄ius de
 ubiori gr̄a n̄ra et de av̄samento et
 assensu Consilii n̄ri concessim⁹ qđ
 Custodes et Cōmunitas d̄ce Mistere
 t̄ras tē redditus infra Civitatem
 London et suburbia ejusdem que
 de nob tenent⁹ ad valorem Viginti
 Marcas p annū acquirere possint
 Hend et tenend sibi et Successoribz
 imppm in auxiliu sustentacōis tam
 paupum h̄oim d̄ce Cōitatis q̄m
 unius Capellani divina cotidie p
 statu n̄ro dum vivim⁹ ac aīa n̄ra
 cum migravim⁹ necnon p statu
 et aīabz oīum h̄oim d̄cas Mistere et
 Cōitatis ac oīum fidelīū defunctoz
 juxta ordinacōem ipoz Custodūm
 et Cōitatis in hac parte faciend
 celebraturi imppm Statuto de t̄ris
 et tē ad manū mortuam non po-
 nend edito seu eo qđ t̄re tē redditus
 sic adquirend de nob teneant⁹
 in libum burgagiū sicut tota Civi-
 tatis London non obstante. Dum-
 tamen p inquisicōis inde capiend
 et in Cancellariā n̄ra rite retornand
 cōmptum sit qđ id fieri possit absq.
 dampno vel prejudicio n̄ri vel he-

to overlook, rule, and govern the Mys-
 tery and Commonalty aforesaid, and
 all the men and affairs thereof for ever;
 and that the same Wardens and Com-
 monalty may have perpetual succe-
 sion and a common seal for the use
 of the affairs of the said Commu-
 nity; And that they and their suc-
 cessors for ever may be persons able
 and capable in law to purchase and
 possess in fee and perpetuity, lands,
 tenements, rents and other possessions
 whatsoever, And that they by the
 name of the Wardens of the Com-
 monalty of the Mystery of Grocery of
 London may have power to implead
 and be impleaded before whatsoever
 justices in all courts and actions what-
 soever. And further of our more
 abundant grace and with the advice
 and assent of our Council we have
 granted that the Wardens and Com-
 monalty of the said Mystery may have
 power to acquire lands, tenements and
 rents within the City of London and
 suburbs thereof which are holden of
 us, to the value of twenty marks yearly,
 To have and to hold to them and
 their successors for ever in aid of sus-
 taining as well the poor men of the
 said Commonalty as of one Chaplain,
 daily to celebrate divine service for
 our state whilst we live, and for our
 soul when we go hence; and also for
 the state and souls of all men of the
 said mystery and Commonalty, and
 of all the faithful deceased according
 to the ordering of the said Wardens
 and Commonalty to be made in this
 behalf the statute of lands and tene-
 ments not to be put to mortmain,
 or that the lands, tenements and rents
 so to be acquired be held of us in free
 burgage as is all the City of London,
 notwithstanding, Provided that it be
 found by inquisition thereupon taken
 and duly returned into our Chancery
 that the same will not be to the damage
 or prejudice of us or our heirs, or of
 other persons whomsoever. In Wit-

redū nřoř aut alioř quozcumq;. In
cujus &c. T. R. apud Westm. xvi.
die Feb

p bre de privato Sigillo ę p
quingenta libris solut in ha-
napio.

ness whereof &c. Witness the King
at Westminster the 16th day of Fe-
bruary

By Writ of Privy Seal and for
fifty pounds paid into the Ha-
naper.

No. VII.

*Translation from the Latin of the Patent Roll of the 26th Year of the
Reign of King Henry VI., Granting to the Grocers' Company the
Privilege of Garbling and Examining Drugs, Spices, &c. A.D.
1447.*

THE KING, to all whom, &c. greeting,—know ye that we, con-
sidering how much it will be for the general good and advantage of all
the subjects of our kingdom of England, that all sort of spices and
merchandizes as well annis, cummin, wormseed, wax, alum, kermes,
—as pepper, ginger, cloves, mace, cinnamon, rhubarb, scammony,
spikenard, turpentine, fenna, almonds, dates, rosin, treacle, electuaries,
syrups, waters, oils, ointments, plaisters, powders, and all conserves
and confections,—as gum, ginger, succades, cardamums, and all sorts
of merchandizes, spices, and drugs, in any wise belonging to medicines,
and whatsoever shall by sufficient officers skilled in the premises of
this kind whom we are pleased to depute and appoint, duly and justly
to supervise, garble, search, examine, and prove, to the purpose and
intent, that none of our subjects aforesaid may in future be deprived of
benefit in buying any of the aforesaid merchandizes, spices, and drugs,
—nor by the buying of these kind to be in anywise hurt in their bodily
health; whereas it so appears as is alledged that merchandizes, spices,
and drugs of the sort above mentioned, for defect of officers of this
kind, are not duly supervised, garbelled, searched, examined, and duly
proved, but are daily sold to our said subjects not at all cleansed, gar-
belled, and searched, to the manifest deceit and hurt of our subjects
in this behalf; therefore, for a due and just remedy to be thereupon
had, We, of our special favour, have ordained, constituted, and ap-
pointed our beloved William Wetnale, Richard Hakedy, and Thomas
Gibbes, Wardens of the Mystery of Grocers of our City of London,
to garbel all these kind of spices and merchandizes above specified and
mentioned, in whosesoever hands they can find them, as well in the
towns of Southampton and Sandwich as in all other places within our

saïd kingdom, as well within liberties as without (our City aforesaid only excepted) to have and occupy the aforesaid businefs for ever by themselves and their succeffors, Wardens of the Mistry aforesaid, or by their sufficient deputies by them with the general consent of their Mistry, from time to time, to be appointed for that purpose ; and to receive and take in the saïd businefs such fees, profits, and advantages, as in our saïd City, heretofore, were used to be had and taken for such garbelling : and further, of our abundant favour, we have made, ordained, constituted, and appointed the aforesaid William, Richard, and Thomas, to supervise, search, examine, and prove all the spices, drugs, and merchandizes above specified and mentioned, whatsoever belongs to medicines in whosesoever hands they can find them within the City, towns, and places aforesaid, as well within liberties as without, to have and exercise the above businefs for ever by themselves and their succeffors, Wardens of the Mistry aforesaid, or by their deputies, who thereto by the same Wardens, with the general consent of the saïd Mistry, from time to time, shall be chosen ; giving and granting to the saïd Wardens and their succeffors for ever, full license, power, and authority to garbel, supervise, search, examine, and prove, all sorts of merchandizes, spices, and drugs, in manner and form aforesaid above recited : and furthermore, of our more abundant grace, we have granted that if any merchant or other person, native or foreigner, within our kingdom aforesaid, shall in future expose to sale any of the merchandizes, spices, and drugs, aforesaid, by the aforesaid Wardens or their succeffors, or their deputies, in manner aforesaid, not supervised, garbelled, searched, examined, and proved, that then the saïd merchandizes, spices, and drugs, so by the saïd Wardens and their succeffors, or their deputies, not supervised, garbelled, searched, examined, or proved, shall immediately become forfeited to us, our succeffors, and that the aforesaid Wardens and their succeffors, or their deputies, and each of them, have full power and authority to seize the saïd forfeitures to the use of us, our heirs, and succeffors, and to make due execution in that behalf ; and that the saïd Wardens and their succeffors shall answer to us, our heirs, and succeffors, annually, in our Exchequer at Westminster, concerning all these kind of forfeitures to us, for the causes aforesaid belonging, which shall become due ; and that the saïd Wardens and their succeffors, for their care and diligence in this behalf, shall have and receive, to the use of the Mistry aforesaid, one half of all the forfeitures belonging to us, our heirs, and succeffors, for the causes aforesaid, as often as they shall happen ; and that for the saïd half part they shall have an allowance in their annual account at our saïd Exchequer, provided always that none of our subjects, by this our present grant, be in any wise damaged, because that expresse mention of the true yearly

value of the premises in these presents made, does not appear any statute, ordinance, or act thereof, made, ordained, or provided to the contrary thereof, in anywise notwithstanding.

Witness the King at Westminster, 8th of March.

By writ of Privy Seal, and of the date aforesaid,
by authority of Parliament.

No. VIII.

*Specimen of the Wardens' Accounts for One Year, in the Reign of
Henry VI.*

JOHN WELLES, ALDERMAN.

In the name of Jhu. Thomas Catworthe & John Godyn,
Wardeyns.

This is the aconté of the seide Thomas & John, Wardeynes, ffrom the xxvth day of Julye the yeere of Almyghtye God 1435, and of the reigne of the sixte Kyng Henry the xii yeere, unto the xxvjth day of Julye the yeere of the said Almyghtye God 1436, and of the reyne of the seid Kyng Henry the xliiith, that is to wyte be the tyme of there yeere.

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Refceyved ffurst of Will. Wettenhale & Thomas Cannyng of the residue of money left in there handes in the ende of there acomte the nexte to		xxiiii	iiii
Also of Symkyn Groby & Thomas Chubbe executors of the testament of Rauf Gylleston to our almes and byldynge	v		
Also of Ray Symfone & W. Bray, executors of Will. Bothe, Grocere, to our almes and byldynge	v		
Also of John Tyntylden and Thomas Rokysley executors of John Dekene, Grocere, and his wyffe to our almes and byldynge	xiii	vi	viii
Also of Thomas, the son of Thomas Knollys Alderman, for makynge of our welle and the fundament of our kechene	vj	xiii	iv
Also of Thomas Burbache, garbellour, for ii yeeres		iiii	
Also of the sm ^{to} . of a rest of certeyn dettours of xliiii <i>lb.</i> from y ^e aconté of W. Wettenhale			

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
& T. Cannyng's tyme due to the Groceres and assignyd to us to paye the dette of the Companye	xi	xiii	
Also receyved be the handis of John Bacon and John Maldon, collectours chofen be the Companye of the mony igranted be certeyn perfones of the crafte to the purchasyng a peice of the voyde ground sum tyme the Lord Fitzwalter's halle	xxxij	xvij	vij
Also of Syr Henry Bromflete, Knyght, for his entre into our clothyng & Brotherhode . . .	xx		
Also of Thomas Broun, Squier, for his entre in like wife	xx		
Also of John Chicheley, Chambyrleyn of Lon- don, be the hand of John Wellys, Alderman, ffor the half deel of xx mark of a fyne of grene zz. imaad to the chambre	vi	xiii	iv
Also of John de Marcatono for a pipe of wyne		liii	iv
Also rec ^d of certeyn psōnes of the craft for waiges of ii sferes and iiiii bowes, fowdiers, ffor the fauf kepyng of Caleys agenst the feege of the fals pretending Duke of Bur- goyne	xiiij	xviiij	x
Also rec ^d of certeyn psōnes of the craft be the handes of Thomas Catworthe for the pro- vydyng clothing of Roger Otteley chofyn Meir lv <i>lb.</i> xiiis. ix <i>d.</i> Also rec ^d . be the handes of John Godyn ffor the same clothyng xxvjs.	lvi	xix	ix
Also receyvyd xv <i>lb.</i> viis. viij <i>d.</i> of alle mann ^r . of ffynes be the handes of Thomas Cattel worthe. Also rec ^d . xvij <i>lb.</i> vd. of alle mann. of fynes receyvyd be the handes of John Godyn	xxxii	xix	viii
Also receyvyd of dyverse perfonnes of the craft for the cofte of murrey and plunket clothe, clxxiiij yerds & i qr., with the preste money, & withouten xlix yerds & i half of the same cloth igenous & lent & unpaide	cxix	xix	xi
Also, charge for emplufage of the same clothyng, levyng in myne handes iiij <i>lb.</i> xjs. viij <i>d.</i> Item, dettes after certen acconte not here . . .	iiij	xi	viiij
Item, receyvyd of Will ^m . Bazet, for the rente			

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
of Will ^m . Staundon, be the handes of Thomas Catworthe, iiij <i>lb.</i> vis. viij <i>d.</i> Item, be the handes of John Godyn xii <i>lb.</i> for ii yeeres' rent	xvij	vi	viiij
Also, receyvyd of Will ^m . Wettenhale & Thomas Canynge, of mony ileft in ther handes in the ende of ther acconte of the receyit of mony of the rente sum tyme of Will ^m . Cambrigge, atte Stokkes	vj	viii	ix
Also, receyvyd of the tenante, atte Stokkes,* ffor the ij yeres fr. the tyme of our acconte the same rente	xxxv	v	iiij
Item, receyvyd be the handes of Thomas Catworthe, of John Maldon, Wardeyn, new chofen for the residue of a vewe of this acconte imaad be the seyde Thomas Catworthe Sm ^{to} . receyvyd be Thomas Catworthe lxxvij <i>lb.</i> xix <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i>	li	ii	
Sm ^{to} . receyvyed be John Godyn mxxxiiij <i>lb.</i> iiis. ij <i>d.</i>	miiijxii	iii	vj
Remembryd be itt that the wyfe of John Deken executrix with his othir co-executors, renderyd to the Companie of Grocers an obliga ^c ōn due to her hufbande atte ende of his acconte and John Bacone as it apperith in this booke atte 109 leef, but ffor as much as we no mony thereof receyvyd nethir paid, we charge us not; the Sm ^{to} . of the obliga ^c ōn is ix <i>lb.</i> xv <i>j</i> <i>s.</i>			
Also, in like wise, was pardonyd to Will ^m . Serle, Carpenter, iij <i>lb.</i> as it apperith atte feide 109 leef, in the same acconte. Wherefore we charge us not but acconte of No.			

The Paiment and Discharge of Thomas Catworthe and John Godyn.

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ffurst paid for pavyngtyles & pavyng of the trefance betwene the two halle dores to a carpenter and the mafons	xxxi		vj

* Stock's Market. It was situated in Cornhill, near the Conduit.

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid to Hughe, glazier, ffor certeyn wyndowes in our halle qteynnyng i°.iiii feet, for John Deken & W ^m . Loxley, at ix <i>d.</i> a fote	vj	xv	
Paid to John Wellys, Alderman, for olde dette due to hym atte the ende of the acconte of John Bacon and John Deken	xx		
Also, paid to Will ^m . Serle, carpenter, due to hym atte tyme of acconte of John Bacon & John Dekene, for his rewarde of cs. assigned to hym in pleyn payment thereof, xls. & the iij <i>lb.</i> be pardonyd		xl	
Also, paid to John Carpenter the mairalte dew ffor the ground in the Groceres' Hall, lying be the Olde Jeurye, ipurchased ayeer	xl		
Paid to Will ^m . Burton moytie of paiement of olde dette due to hym atte ende of his ac- conte	li	i	
Paid to our almesmen be the space of ii yeeres ffurst be the handys of Thomas Catworthe, iiii <i>lb.</i> viijs. and be John Godyn x <i>vlb.</i> viijs. .	xix	xvi	
Paid be the handys of John Godyn for myn- stralls and there hodys, ¹ amending of ban- neres, and hire of barges with Thomas Cat- worth & Robert Clopton, chofen Shyerevis, ² goynge be water to Westmynster	iiij	vj	iii
Paid to ij speres and iiii bowes sent be the Com- pany of Groceres for the sauf kepyng of Caleys agenst the feige of the fals Duke of Burgoyne	xiiij		xl
And be the handys of Thomas Catworthe for pty costages and collacons vjs. vjd. and be the handes of John Godyn x <i>lb.</i> xviijs. ijd. .	xj	iiii	viiij
Paid be the handys of Thomas Catworthe for a dyner maad to the newe maistres and the Companye atte audite	iiij	ii	ix
Paid be the handys of Thomas Catworthe to Sir Steven Flour, preste of the Groceres, in partie of paiement of his salarie for ii yeeres of our tyme iij <i>lb.</i> vjs. viiid., and be John Godyn x <i>lb.</i>	xiiij	vi	viii

¹ Hoods.² Sheriffs.

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid ffor the waiges of mafons makyng the welle, the fundament of the kychene, and the north-walle and wyndowes of the pantre and bote-lye vij <i>lb.</i> xvs. ii <i>d.</i> Item Skaffoldes & necefaries for the mafons and laborers xlvij <i>s.</i> vd. Item. For waiges and rewardes of laborers, xij <i>lb.</i> xiiij <i>s.</i> v <i>d.</i>	xxij	xvij	ii
Payde for ftuf of lyme, fand mefth ^m . ftou, chalk and fferrement of iryn	xiiii	iiij	vi
Item, be the handes of Catteworthe, for cof-tages of the gardyn, iiij <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i> ; and be the handes of John Godyn, for makyng the erber, ¹ carvyng newe raylyng of al the vynes & gar-dyne, vij <i>lb.</i> viij <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i>	vij	xiiij	iii
Alfo, paid for coftis, ffreight, cariage, whar-vage & pilyng up of ii fhippes of waloill, ² conteynyng xlvij <i>s.</i> iii. v. oyll, igevyn to the felaufhyp be Thomas the fone of Thomas Knollys		xliij	vi
Paid be T. Catworthe for rent & focage of the Groceres' Halle, to John Carpenter, iiis. viij <i>d.</i> and be J. Godyn iiij <i>s.</i> viii <i>d.</i> for ii yers the tyme of aconté		vii	iv
Paid be T. Catworthe to John Dalton, Bedell, ffor his wages of a yeere xxxiiij <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i> and paid to Will ^m . Heylyngfegge, Bedell, be J. Godyn ffor a yeere iil <i>lb.</i> xs. Sm ^{to} for 2 yeeres vl <i>lb.</i>	vi	xlii	iv
Paid be Th ^s . Catworthe to John Smyth in p ^{tie} . of paiement of his wages, xvis. viij <i>d.</i> Item, be John Godyn xxvs.		xli	viiij
Paid ffor plee & coftis of grene zz, ³ be advyfe of all the craft ferchid & areftid, with the coftis of x butts & vi roundeletts of refins of Corent, iiij bales of Canell, & a bale of zz, ffals and deffeftiff garbelling of pepper & cloves, & alle other ffalfe wayeing presented by an enqueft	vj	xiiij	ix

¹ Arbour.² Whaleoil, qy? This is a very fingular item, which it is difficult to explain or underftand.³ I imagine this to mean ginger.

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid to dame Edithe Cambrigge for iiij yeeres' rente of here dower the day of recone agenst the Wardeyns & the Companye of Grocers . . .	xviiij		
Paid to her also for a yeere after that we hadde itaken it to ferme of her be endenture . . .	iiiij		
Paid to the rente gaderer ffor ij yeers laboryng abouten reparacon & gaderyng of the seide rente		xiiij	iv
Paid for quiterente of Cambrigge's rente atte Stokkes to the Abbot of Bermondseye ffor ii yeeres the tyme of our acconte		xij	
Paid to Cambrigge's preste be Thomas Catworthe xxxiijs. <i>ivd.</i> Item, be John Godyn full payement of ij yeeres' wages x <i>lb.</i> xiijs. <i>ivd.</i>	xiiij	vi	iv
Paid for the seid rente for newe latthyng & tylyng of alle the old rente & reparacon of old & newe, & amending of alle faultes . . .	x	xvi	vii
Paid be the handis of Thomas Catworthe be the space of ii yeeres ffor the tenement of Will ^m . Cambrigge and wax ifounden in his chappell xxxiijs. and be John Godyn xlvij <i>s.</i> vjd.	iiiij		vi
Paid be Thomas Catworthe to the preste of Will ^m . Staundon, & ffor his obite ij yeer, v <i>lb.</i> vis. viij <i>d.</i> and be J. Godyn xij <i>lb.</i> . . .	xviiij	vi	viiij
Paid ffor the clothyng murrey and plunket celstye, ¹ conteyning iii ^c .xxxii yerdis i quart ^r . with alle vestages	ciii	xi	ix
Paid be Thomas Catworthe ffor xx clothis of lynefey agenst the ryding ² of Robert Otte-			

¹ This was for the liveries, which appear to have varied in the colours from time to time.

In 1444 is an entry stating—

"rec^d. of owre brethren of ye. crafte for owre liverie, }
"scarlette & greene." } £166 15 11

in 1448 it is mentioned as "scarlette and blacke;"

in 1450 the clothing is described as "vyolette in grayn for gownes & for hoodys, parted with cremesyn."

² The custom of this, and, doubtless the other Companies, joining the Mayor & Sheriffs in proceffion, to meet the Sovereigns on their public entry into the City, for on Lord Mayor's Day, is detailed in an ordinance termed, "*an ayle of mercyment*:" that is, of amercing or fining. It ordains, that whoever should omit to come in due time, when warned by the beadle, to the court quarter-day, "to ryding

	lb.	s.	d.
ley, Mayor, xlvi lb. Item. Sheryng of the fame, xxx.			xlvi j
Item. Wakis for mynstralls be Thomas Cat- worthe, v lb. xijs. viij d. Item. Hodys & makyng xxxs. x d. Item. A hors for Dal- ton vid.			vii iiij
Sm ^{to} . p ^d . be Thomas Catworthe lxxvi lb. xixs. iiij d.		Sm ^{to} .	
Sm ^{to} . p ^d . be John Godyn iii ^c li lb. iiis. vid.	iiii ^c xxix	ii	x

No. IX.

Extract of the "Accompte of Stephn Brown Aldermⁿ. Johⁿ Blaunche
& Johⁿ Plomer late Wardyns of the Groc^s. of London of alle man^r
Charges and discharges occupyng in ther tyme that is to say from
the xii day of Novēbr. in the yer of owre Lord m.cccc.xlvij unto
the xvij day of August y^t. was in y^e yer off owre Lord m.cccc.l &
in the yer of Kyge Henry the VI. xxviii.

Refseytes of ffynes for offenc^s. don

Refs ^d . of Rob ^t . Sewale for obstinasie put owte of ye felashepe & brekyng of good rewlis .	Sm.	vj lb.	xiijs	iiij d
Refs ^d . of John Clerke for brekyng of y ^e Sunday	Sm.		iijs	iiij d
Refs ^d . of Martyn Harlowe for 1 bem & 1 weyght not trewe	Sm.		xiijs	iiij d

against y^e King, Queene, or other Lords, with the Maire, Sheryff, or going on
p^{ce}ssion with the Maire, as com^{on} course is, at Cristmasse and other tymes, con-
grega^{ti}ons, or any other thynges," that they be warned to pay the penalty or
amercement to the beadle, or, if they omitted till the Maister came, they were to
pay the double. The mul^t being "for the Kyng, Queene, or Maire's ridyng,
fyne iiis. iiij**d.**" and on other occasions 12**d.** or 2s. Chaucer makes these *Ridings*,
as they were called, or royal processions into the City, a great inducement to the
City apprentices to neglect their occupations: he says,—

"A prentis whilom dwelt in our Citee,
At every bride-ale would he sing and hoppe;
He loved bet the taverne than the shoppe,
For, when ther any *riding* was in Chepe,
Out of the shoppe thider wold he lepe,
And 'til thus he had all the fight yfein,
And danced wel, he wold not come agen."

Itm. Refs ^d . of y ^e sayd Martyn for offens don in y ^e grocers halle agens y ^e mayftris of y ^e bachelers S ^m .	xiijs	iiid
Refs ^d . of John Avis for brekȳge of p̄sis of ware S ^m .	vjs	viijd
Refs ^d . of Henry Purchas S ^m .	xiijs	iiid
Refs ^d . of John Rygg for obftinaſye to y ^e War- deynes & medelynge of pep ^r S ^m .	xl <i>b</i> .	
Refs ^d . of John Newman for fendȳge of ware in to y ^e country S ^m .	vjs	viijd
Refs ^d . of Richard Reede for brekyngge of pryfis of ware S ^m .	xs	
Refs ^d . of John Goddyn for entrȳge a pleȳte whowte lyſenſe upon Will ^m . Heggelys . . S ^m .	xxvjs	viijd
Refs ^d . of Richard Joynor for brekȳge of prys of ware S ^m .	xl <i>s</i>	
Refs ^d . of John Weldon for byinge of reysins Core ^t S ^m .	iijs	iiid
Refs ^d . of John Pecot for a fyne S ^m .	iiil <i>b</i>	xiijs iiid
S ^m . xxvij <i>lb</i> . iiis. iiid.		

No. X.

WEIGH-HOUSE.

The Grocers' Company having the charge and management of the public ſcale, or King's Beam, made the following tariff of charges in the year 1453.

In the tyme of Rich^d. Lee, Will. Taylor, & John Baſingthwayte beyng Wardeynes,

This impoſicion was maad & ordeyned by the Wardeynes & the feleſhepe aſſocied, the xxi daye of Juin in the yere of owre Lord m.cccc.liij, and alle the names of them folowe in wrytinge that were at this ordenaunce makyng, for wele of the beem.

	<i>d.</i>
Furſte, for Pepper, 1 bale	xx
Safron, 1 cak	xx
Clowes, 1 bale, y ^e C.	viiij
Mac, 1 bale or barel	viiij
Greynes, 1 balet, y ^e C.	xij
Cynamon, 1 kaſe be it gret or ſmal	vj

	<i>d.</i>
Gynger, case or bale, y ^e C.	iiij
Nottesmeg, 1 bale, y ^e C.	iiij
Long Pepper, d. y ^e C.	ij
Flowre of Alman, eny draught	iiij
Reyfsens of Corent, y ^e butte, } y ^e C.	j
Reyfsens of Corent, y ^e barell, }	
Gynger, y ^e barel, y ^e C.	vj
Galyngale, y ^e bale, y ^e C.	iiij
Drugges, eny draught	ij
Woode, y ^e balett	ij
Mader, y ^e bale	v
Alum, foyle or rooch, y ^e bale.	iiij
Yorns (horns) y ^e tunne	iiij
Tyn, y ^e peece	ij
Leed y ^e ffodder	iiij
Coton, y ^e bale	iiij
Coton, Cyprus or baffelan, y ^e C.	ij
Ryse, y ^e bale	ij
Comyn and Anneys, y ^e bale	iiij
Soope, y ^e pype	iiij
Almaunds, y ^e bale	ij
Wex, y ^e C.	ij
Dates, y ^e bale	ij
Saunders and Brafile, y ^e C.	ij
Argent Vyff, y ^e bolyon	iiij
Vermelion, y ^e lof	iiij
Verdegres, y ^e C.	iiij
Salt Peter, y ^e C.	ij
Brymston, y ^e C.	i
Reed Copper, y ^e C.	i
Grey Copper, y ^e C.	i
Flex, y ^e C.	ii
And al maner other merchandises y ^t comyth to y ^e beem and is not comprehendid in this wrytynge, to paye for the bales of ev'ry xxlb.	i

Signed by the members in the manner following, *viz.*

I, RICH. LEE, am content.

I, WILL. MAROWE, am content.

I, WILL. TAYLOR, am content.

&c^e. &c^e.

No. XI.

A Fyne of Richard Haale and Thomas Hooe. 1456.

M^m. That the xxij day of March, An^o lvj, was Richard Haale and Thomas Hooe befoore the Wardeynes of y^e feleshepe affocied, and there examined for offences doon in enhaunsynge and wyllynge to putte Edmund Tervyle owt of his howse. And the sayd Richard and Thomas ther opynly confessed themselves and weren founden defectyf, for which offenses, don contrarye the good old ordenaunce wretyn; the Wardeynes and the feleshepe affocied, have fully concluded that the sayd Richard and Thomas shall brynge in x℥ sterlynges, accordynge to y^e sayd ordenance. At which fyne-makynge was psente my maystre John Walden, Alderman Rob^t Carstange and Edward Warmyngton, Wardeynes, John Maldon, John Blaunch, Henre Haale; Willām Edwards, George Erland, and John Alyn. And the v^e daye of Apryll next followynge was fully concluded by the Wardeynes and the feleshepe affocied, that Edmund Tervyle shulde have delyvered to hym by the sayd Wardeynes v℥ sterlynges of the sayd x℥, and the Wardeynes to kepe the othyr v℥ sterlynges accordynge to ther olde ordenance v℥

The ordinance, in virtue of which the above fine was levied, is as follows:—

“An ordenance yt nō man put othyr owt of his howse.

“Alsoe it is ordened by the cōmon assente of this fraternite yt no man of the fraternite take his neyghbor's howse yt is of the same fraternite, or enhawnce the rent agenst the wille of the forfeid neyghbor. Who that is fownde in the defawte shall paye att the tyme x℥, yt is to weten, v℥ to the fraternite, and v℥ to hym yt is thus put owte of his howse.”

A Fyne of John Ayshfelde.

“M^m. That John Ayshfelde hath putt hym to rewle for offenses don in makynge of untrew powder gynger, cynamon, and saunders, for whiche offenses doon, the Wardeynes and the feliship affocied be fully accorded that he shalle maak a fyne of vjs. and viij^d.; and in case so be y^{at} he be fownde in fuche another trespasse that then he to be

rewled by the avyse of the Wardeynes and the felishipe affloied; what they wil do ther in hye & lowe."

A Fyne of John Freynche. 1456.

"M^m. Y^t the xxj day of Juin, anno lvj, hath John Freynch putt him to rewle for offens doon in rydyng in to countre with wares unsolde; for which offens doon, y^e Wardeynes and the felishipe affloied have fully concluded y^t he shall paye iijs. iiijd."

No. XII.

Plate belonging to the Company.

Lift of the Company's plate, at various periods, to which are added the names of the donors of a portion of it. It will give the reader an idea of the splendour with which the Company were enabled to give their entertainments at the early periods specified:—

1465. ii Galon Pottis chafed and half gylte whiche *Thomas Hawkins*, Grocer, gaff unto this fraternite, the whiche weyen xvj marke & iiij ounces of Troye weyghte.
- ii Basens and ij ewers of sylver parcell gylte with foldis in the pryntis, and the basens weyinge viijlbs. of Troye weyghte saf half an ownc; and the ewers weyinge xlij ownces, whiche *Nicholas Wyfold*, Grocer & Alderman, gaff unto this frat'nite.
- A Stondynge Cuppe, cover of sylver, pcell gilte, weyinge of Troye weyghte xliij ownces and iii qrt^s. of an ownc, whiche *Robert Garstange*, Grocer, gaff unto this fraternite.
- A Stondynge Cuppe, cover of sylver and alle gilte, pownsed, weyinge of Troye weyghte xxxj ownces and a half, whiche *Margeri Burton*, late wedow and a suster of this feliship gaff unto this fraternite.
- A stondynge cuppe, cover of sylver, chafed and alle gylte, weyinge xvj ownces and a half & half a qrt^r. ownc of Troye weyghte, whiche *Thomas Spycer*, Grocer, gaff unto this fraternite.
1466. A Stondynge Cuppe of sylver, with a cover, weighing 24 ownces Troye, given by *Thomas Swetenham*, Grocer.
"Fhu be mercyfull to his sowle."
1467. Of the gifte of *John Godyn*, Grocer.
"Fhu have mercye on his sowle."

A Stondynge Cuppe, cover of sylver and alle gylte, with roses and sonnes (suns) weying xxxj ounces.

Of the gifte of *Sir John Howard, Knight*. A Stondynge Cuppe and cover of sylver and alle gylte, weying xvj ounces & half troye weyghte.

“*God send him long life & wellfare.*”

1493. The gifte of *Thomas Hoo*, Grocer. Two nutts garnysht with sylver gylte.

1506. A Standynge Cupp and Cover alle gylt, powdered with oken leavis, w^t. 44 ounces, given by *William Lawrence*.

Six Gobelettes, parcell gylte, with a cover, weying 116 ounces, given by *Angell Dunn*.

1507. A gift of £10, by *Thomas Steyd*, son of *Alderman Steyd*, towards “makynge of a salte of sylver weying 9 ounces.”

1523. A memorandum occurs this year, of £162. 15. 4. received for plate pledged to *Alderman Lambard*, which in 1530 is redeemed for £279. 14. 8.

There are many other entries of plate in the books, but what preceeds is considered sufficient to shew the mode in which the register was kept.

When any member of the Grocers' Company was elected to fill the offices of Sheriff or Lord Mayor, he usually made application on occasions of festivals, for the loan of the Company's plate. This continued to be granted for many years, on security being given to the Wardens for the value of the plate. The following is an example, inserted in the books in November 1569:—“Agreede, on the entreatie “of Mr. Box, a member of this Companie, elected Sheryffe, to have “a loane of some of the Companie's Plate for publique daies; that “is, 3 basins, 8 ewers, and 3 saltes and their covers; alsoe two dozen “of silver spoones to be lent, besides certaine naperie.”

No. XIII.

Wardens' Accounts respecting Matters of Triumph.—Anno 1617.

THIS IS THE ACCOMPTE AND REKONYNG of John Granadage, Ralph Kinge, George Walham, and Henry Brooke, Wardens of the bachelors of the right worshipfull Company of Grocers of the City of London, appoynted by a Court of Assistants of the sayd Company, the first day of October, *Anno Domⁱ. 1617*. Of all their receipts and payments, charge and discharge, concernyng matters of Triumphe

performed by the sayd Company in the honor of the right honourable Mr. George Bolles, Alderman, a most honourable and worthy member of the sayd Company, Lord Maior of the sayd City, from the sayd first day of October 1617, *Annoque Regis Jacobi Angliæ quintodecimo*, untill this present fifth day of May 1618, *Annoque Rⁱ. Jacobi Angl. 16^o*. The pticulers whereof ensue, viz^t.

The receipts from the Livery are noted, with the names of the contributors, at length; but, as such details would occupy more space than is necessary, it is thought sufficient to give the amounts received from the different classes of members.

Some of all the receipts of the Bachelers* in foynes is	
as before	£393 0 0
Some of all the receipts of the Bachelers in budge is	
as before	162 4 0
Some of all the receipts of the speciall Contributors is	
as before	258 2 8
Some of all the receipts of the generall Contributors is	
as before	71 6 2
Soe the whole some of all the sayd receipts, wherewith	
the sayd Wardens doe charge themselves, is . . .	£884 12 10

Eight hundred and fower score and
fower poundes, twelve shillings,
and ten pence.

THE DISCHARGE of the sayd Wardens of all the receipts aforesayd,
as followeth, viz.

Moneys payde for the poore men's gownes, coates, cappes,
fleaves, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Payde for 28 azure couloured cloathes for the poore men's gownes, to dyvers old workes, &c.	159	4	6

* In 1562, during the mayoralty of Sir Thomas Lodge, the following order, relating to the drefs of the bachelors, was issued by the Court of Assisants. "Ordered, that the 70 bachilors, nor any of them, shall weare anye kind of furs in their gownes, but onlye foynes and budge, and not to have anye guards of velvet in their gownes, but onlye welts, nor use anye unreasonable ruffs in their shirts, but onlye black and white; their doublets to be of black fatten, and they with coats or jacketts of fatten or damaske, and of no other colour; and the Wardeynes to weare russet fatten in their doublets. The Wardeynes of the Grocers, and the Wardeynes of the Bachillors to cesse both the livery of the bachillors, and all the Companie of the yeomanry for the furniture of the poor men's gownes, the pageant the first, and other great charges that must be done when my Lord Mayor elect shall go to Westminster, as to them shall be thought meet." *Foynes*, from the French word "fouine" a martin.

Brought forward	£159	4	6
Payde to dyvers taylors for making of 124 gownes, after xiid. a peece	6	4	0
Besides which parcell of gownes there was given in cloth to the clerk, the 2 beadies, the clerk's man, and the 2 faunderbeaters, 3 yards & $\frac{1}{2}$ a peece.			
Payde to Roger Clarke, Mercer, for 20 peeces of crim- son <i>mochados</i> * to make sleeves for the poore men, and to face the beadie's streamer and banner-bearers' coates	10	0	0
Payde to dyvers taylors for making of 38 blew coates, viz. 26 for the beadies of the 4 hospitalls, and for the ban- ner and streamer bearers, at 14d. a peece	2	4	4
Payde to dyvers taylors for making of 124 paire of sleeves, at 2d. a peece	1	0	8
Payde to Thomas Hinkman, Capper, for 10 dozen of round cappes, and 5 dozen and 3 long cappes, at 24s. the doz.	18	3	0
Payde to certeyn beadies, besides long cappes and rib- bons, for their dynners & attendance in this servyce done; 12d. a peece, viz. 4 of every hospitall	0	16	0
Payde to 16 poore men, for their servyce in carryinge of the streamers, banners, & other thinges, in respect they had noe coates	4	0	0
Payde to 10 others of the sayde banner and streamer bearers which had coates, for their dynners, 12d. a peece	0	10	0
Payde and given to a poore man	0	4	0
Payde and given to Thomas Hunt, porter, being hurt in the servyce	0	5	0
Payde to Mr. Harman, keeper of the Guildhall, for the charge of Mercer's hangings, as followeth, viz. for Mr. Dolby, his fee, 5s. for carrying them to and from the Guildhall, 2s. for timber, hooks, hanging them upp and taking them downe againe, 5s. total is as p ^r . bill	0	12	0
	£203	3	6

* Mochado was a manufacture of silk, in great vogue at this period, as appears by the following list of stuffs quoted by a contemporary poet:—

“Alas! what would our silk mercers be?

What would they do, sweet hempseed, but for thee?

Rash, taffeta, paropa, and novato,

Shagge, filizetta, damaske, and *mochado*.”

Taylor's “Praise of Hempseed,” annexed in a Note to Beaumont and Fletcher's Comedy of “Wit at several Weapons.”

	£	s.	d.
Payde and given in benevolence to certain poore men which had not gownes	£10	5	0

Their names are enumerated, and the sum given to each detailed.

WHIFFELERS staves, and others.

Payde to John Edwardes, for 24 dozen of white staves for the Whiffelers, the Marshalls and their men, the porters which carryed the pageant, and for the Wey- master and his porters, which attended at the Guild- hall	4	17	8
More to him for the hire of 124 javelins	1	13	4
More for two new banner staves	0	8	0
More payde for the new guylding of the auncyent head, and for coulloring the staffe	0	7	0
	£7	6	0

TORCHES and Linkes.

Payde to William Uffington for 49 dozen of large staffe torches at 15s. per dozen	36	15	0
More to him for 10 dozen and $\frac{1}{2}$ of small torches at 9s. per dozen, and for 5 dozen and $\frac{1}{2}$ of linkes at 2s. 6d. per dozen, for to light the pageant and other shewes from Leaden-hall over night to Carter Lane and other places appointed—in toto	5	8	3
	£42	3	3

THE FOISTE and other Fire Works.

Payde to John Kellock for the whole charge of the foiste and a galley, and for his servyce with men, shott, pow- der, caffocks, collours and all other necessaries for them, the some of	32	10	0
Payde and given in benevolence to the fierman or greene- man over and about his agreement, the some of	0	11	0
	£33	1	0

THE PEALES.

Payde to Robert Bevis Connor, for the charge of six score chambers, twice shot of, the some of	£31	0	0
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TRUMPETORS.

	£	s.	d.
Payde to John Smyth, John Fowkes, Anthony Denham and others his Maties Trumpetors for all demands, for 32 trumpetors, with a boy to sound in the shipp, which were present in the shewe according to the accus- tomed manner, the full some of	26	0	0
Payde to the Sargeant Trumpetor for his fee	0	11	0
	<hr/> £26 11 0 <hr/>		

WAIGHTES of the City.

Payde to the waightes of the city for their servyce all the fyve dayes, the some of	2	13	4
More to the Churchwardens of St. Peter's in Cheape, for the use of the place where the sayde waightes stand to play all the sayd time, as by their acquyttance ap- peareth	0	3	4
	<hr/> £2 16 8 <hr/>		

DRUMERS, Pfiffes, Auncyents and Florishers.

Payde to Robert Crought and others, for the servyce of 8 drumes and 4 pfifes, they furnyshing themselves with blacke hatts, white doublets, blacke hose and white stockings and with scarfes according to the culler of the Comp ^y , with xij <i>d.</i> given to a little boy which played on the drum in the ship, the some of	12	11	0
More payde to fower Auncyent bearers, they furnyshing themselves w th all things necessary	4	0	0
Payde to John Bradshawe for himself and 18 fellow florishers with long swordes for their servyce	7	0	0
	<hr/> £23 11 0 <hr/>		

CHARGE OF THE PAGEANT,

*Charyott, Iland, Castle, Shipp, with all the several Beasts
which drew them:—*

	£	s.	d.
Payde to Thomas Middleton, gent. for the ordering, over seeing and writyng of the whole devyse, for the making of the Pageant of Nations, the Iland, the In- dian Chariot, the Castle of Fame, trymyng the Shipp, with all the several beastes which drew them, and for all the carpenter's work, paynting, guylding and gar- nyshing of them, with all other things necessary for the apparelling and finding of all the personages in the sayd shewes, and for all the portage and carriage, both by land and by water, for the lighters for the shew by water, for paynting of a banner of the Lord Mayor's armes, and also in full for the greenmen, dyvells and fyer works with all thinges thereunto belonging ac- cording to his agreement, the some of	282	0	0
Payde to Nicholas Oaks, stationer, for the printyng of 500 bookes, the some of	4	0	0
Payde to George Newball, Keeper of Blakwell hall, for the use of his house for the children	2	0	0
Payde to the porters of Blakwell hall in benevolence, for looking to the pageant & other shewes whilest the children were at dynner	0	10	0
Payde for 50 fugar loaves, 36lb. of nuttmeggs, 24lb. of dates, and 114lb. of ginger, which were throwen about the streetes by those which sate on the griffyns and camells	5	7	8
Payde for goyng by water at several tymes to see the worke made ready, the some of	0	2	6
Payde and given to Mr. Roger Walrond, marshall of this city, in gratuity in respect of his servyce and at- tendance with his men on the day, the some of	4	0	0
Payde to George Bell for himself and 20 others, for the usherling, marshalling and making way for the whole Company on the day, they furnyshing themselves with all thinges necessary, the some of	5	0	0
Carried forward . . .	£303	0	2

APPENDIX.

431

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward . .	303	0	2
Payde for taking upp of the spurres at Paule's and for setting them againe and for paving and gravell . .	0	10	0
Payde for hire of a barge when the Company went with Mr. Sheriff Johnson to Westminster to take his oath*	1	10	0
Payde to dyvers porters for carrying of things from the hall and from Gresham house to Leaden hall, the some of	0	16	0
	<hr/> £305 16 2 <hr/>		

MERCERY WARES for Banners and other things.

Payde for 7 yardes of crimson damaske	6	12	0
More for 20 ells of taffata scarvenett, at 8s. per ell . .	8	0	0
More for 16 ells of taffeta for scarves	1	1	4
Payde to Thomas Abbott, for 59 dozen of crimson & white ribbon of all fortes	10	16	11
Payde to Thomas Hawkins, Beadle, for candles and for bringing in of the pageants after the shewe to the hall, as per bill	0	12	9
Payde for carrying away the rubbish at Leadenhall and taking downe the partitions there	0	11	0
Payde to Mr. Towne clerk, for the copy of an order, and to certen workmen for setting up the beasts in the pageant-chamber over the entry in the hall . .	0	11	0
Payde to the city carpenter, for pullyng downe dyvers signes and setting them upp againe	1	14	6
Payde and given in gratuity to 8 porters which carried the pageants	1	10	0
Payde for the carryage of two greate ladders from Puddle wharfe to Grocers' Hall	0	2	0
	<hr/> £31 11 6 <hr/>		
Carried forward . .	£31	11	6

* The Company hired barges for state occasions until the year 1637. On the 9th October of that year it was thought to be beneath the Company's dignity to appear in a barge which was not their own, and accordingly the Wardens and some of the Assitants were empowered "to contracte and agree with such person "as they should think meete, to erect, edify and build a faire and large barge for "the use of this Company; and that they should take care for the provision of a "house and place for the safe keeping of the said barge."

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward . .	31	11	6
Payde to severall watermen for carrying of the whiffelers and divers of the Assistants and Liverye men, to and from Westminster	0	13	0

AUNCYENTS, *Banners, Streamers, and Shields.*

Payde to Jacob Challoner, painter, for a greate square banner of the Prince's armes within the sonne beames of gould, the soime of	7	0	0
More to him for mendyng of the Company's banner .	0	5	0
More to him for the newe paynting and guylding of 10 trumpet banners at 4s. a peece	2	0	0
More for paynting and guylding 2 smaller banners . .	0	6	0
More for mendyng of 24 trumpett banners	1	4	0
More for paynting and guylding of 2 long pennons of the Lord Maiors arms on callicoe	2	13	4
More for paynting and guylding of 8 other pennons on callicoe with the armes of the City, Company, Eng- land, and Scotland	8	0	0
Payde for 4 peeces of redd and blewe callicoe to make the sayde pennons	1	4	6
Payde for the paynting and guylding of three pavyfes colloured in oyle at 10s. a peece	1	10	0
More for paynting in oyle and guylding of 30 shields .	3	15	0
Payde for three pavyfes of waynscott at 3s. a peece and 12 shields at 15d. a peece	1	4	0
Payde for paynting 17 great staves, 12 small staves in oyle, and four hatchments	4	14	6
Payde to the sayde Jacob Challoner and 2 others for the ordering, installing, and setting forth of the banners, streamers, and other silk workes and for looking to them and for their paynes all that day	0	13	4
Payde to the upholster for making of great square bands	0	18	8
Payde for mendyng an auncyent which was broken in the servyce	0	3	0

£67 15 10

THE BACHELERS *their Breakfast at the Shipp behind Old Fish Street,
together with the Whiffelers and Yard Men.*

	£	s.	d.
Payde to Mr. Abell, vintener, for all manner of charges of the sayde breakfast, the some of	£27	8	9

THE CHARGE *of a Supper and certen other Dynners made at the Hall
and elsewhere.*

	£	s.	d.
Payde for all manner of charges of a supper made in the hall the 27 th day of November, both for Mr. Wardens and other comyttees, and alsoe for the whole livery of Bachelers over and above his Lordships allowance of £20, being 14 messes of meate, the some of	39	9	3
Payde for dyvers dynners and potations made and had, both for Mr. Wardens and other comyttees, as well in the hall as elsewhere during the tyme of their fytting about the sayde busynesses, the some of	25	16	0
	£65	5	3

BENEVOLENCES *and Rewards to Officers and others which took paines
about the sayde busynesse, with other particuler charges as followeth.*

	£	s.	d.
Payde and given in benevolence to Anthony Monday, gent ⁿ , for his paynes in drawing a project for this busynesse which was offered to the Comyttee	5	0	0
Payde and given to Mr. Deckar for the like.	4	0	0
	£9	0	0

Payde to John Thompkins, beadle of the Bachelers to- wards his Livery gowne and for his servyce and extra- ordinary paynes taken in this behalf	7	7	0
More for a crimson damaske hood for the sayd beadle.	1	3	0
Payde to John Bunbury, Clarke of the Company, for his servyce and attendance during all the tyme of this busynesse	3	6	8
Carried forward	£11	16	8

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward . .	11	16	8
Payde to Thomas Hawkins the Company's beadle for his servyce and attendance in like manner . . .	2	0	0
Payde to William Atkins the Lord Maior's officer, for paynes by him taken about such brothers of this Com- pany as were disobedyent and refused to pay as they were assessed	4	0	0
Payde to the clarke's man in benevolence for his ser- vyce and paynes in managing of the poore men and otherwyfe	2	10	0
Payde to John Bunburie for the ordering and wryting of this accompt	2	0	0
Payde the saunder beaters for their paynes, and for wax	1	3	4
Payde to the clerke's mayde and beadle's daughter in benevolence and for their paines 10s. a peece . . .	1	0	0
Payde and given in benevolence to certen officers of the Lord Maiors house, in regard his Lordshipp tooke noe money of the Bachelers, the some of	2	0	0
Payde the like to Mr. Sheriff Johnson his officers . .	0	10	0
Payde alsoe and allowed for sommes lost by light and cracked gold, the some of	0	15	6
	<u>£27</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>

THE REPORTE of the Audytors made and allowed the 5th day of
May 1618.

	£	s.	d.
Somme of all the whole receipts before pticularly men- tioned and expressed in the charge of this accompte	884	12	10
Somme of all the payments before pticularly mentioned and expressed in the discharge of this accompte . .	882	18	11
Soe resteth clier for the neate foote of this accompt in readymoney remayning nowe in the hands of the War- dens of the Bachelers, as appeareth, the some of . .	1	13	11

JACOB PENNYNGTON,
HENRY HANDSARD,
JOHN CLATON,
GEORGE SMYTH, } Audytors.

No. XIV.

Grocers' Hall.

HOSANNA; or, a Song of Thanksgiving sung by the Children of Zion; and set forth in three notable Speeches, at GROCERS' HALL, on the late Solemn day of Thanksgiving, Thursday, June 7, 1649. The first was spoken by Alderman *Atkins*. The second by Alderman *Isaac Pennington*. The third by *Hugh Peters* (no Alderman but) *Clericus in Guerpo*.

Risum teneatis Amici.

ALDERMAN ATKINS, *his Speech before Dinner to the SPEAKER, the GENERAL, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, and Lord President BRADSHAW, at Grocers' Hall, Thursday, June 7.*

MR. SPEAKER,

“OH, this is a blessed day, Mr. Speaker, and marvellous in our eyes, to see you become our Supreme Head and Governor, now that we have cut off the King's head: and, as I take it, it is one main reason of this heavenly thanksgiving to my Lord Lieutenant-General and Mr. General's Excellency, for their great pains in the business: verily, Mr. Speaker, I cannot choose but weep for joy to think on't; and yet I cannot tell you for what, though I shall tell you by and by. —In the meantime—(prythee, Mr. Steward, set aside a couple of custards and a tart for my wife.)—In the meantime, I say, I see no reason but why I may cry as well as baul. I say, Sir, I can baul as well as my Lord of Pembroke here, or any man else; my mouth was made for bauling; and I think you all know it well enough in the house upon occasion. For you may remember, Mr. Speaker, how I bauld at the apprentices, two years since, when the House of Commons had like to have gone to wrack like a b—y house. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, then, for you looked as white as the driven custard, and had neither tongue, nor eyes, nor ears, nor nose, nor brains, nor any thing else, but were in the same pickle as when the King came to demand the *five members*. I wonder he did not smell me out too for a traitor; for I had my breeches full on't then, as I had half a year before in Finbury, at the general muster of the New Militia,¹ at which time, I say, Sir, I was one of the City Colonels, and came off cleanly, though I say it; for, being wounded in the belly, I retreated home; and, having

¹ Some scandalous tale of this kind was probably circulated respecting this Alderman, which occasioned the filthy nickname given to him in a very scarce tract, in the Guildhall Library, of which the following is the title:—“Reverend Alderman Atkins (The S—t B—h), his speech, to Mr. Warner, the venerable Mayor of London, the wife Aldermen, and most judicious Common Councilmen, in relation to present affairs,” &c. 4to. London, 1648.

asked counfel of a furgeon, the malignant knave would not undertake me ; and fo the ftate might have loft a fervant for want of plaifter, but that my kitchen wench made a shift to cure me with a difh-clout.

“ But having fcap’d this fcouing, Mr. Speaker, and liv’d to fee this glorious day, now let us fing the Song of Old Simeon, and depart in peace ; but firft, let’s have our bellies full. O, Death, I defy thee, for here’s a good dinner coming in, twelve bucks out of Eltham-park, befides thofe of the City ; not a Prefbyterian bit, I promife you ; therefore, fit down, gentlemen, and eat luftily ; I promife you it’s well feafon’d, I’ll pafs my word for the cooks ; for I was one of the committee that examined them, every man to their oaths, to forfwear ratf-bane, mercury, and monarchy.¹ Befides, here’s my Lord Prefident hath brought a dozen *tafters* along with him : I hope he will lend us fome of them. And now, Mr. Speaker, you are welcome ; in the name of my brethren representatives of the City, I bid you heartily welcome ; you may eat, drink, and be merry, for you have laid up goods for many years ; and now you are laying up the king’s goods ; more facks to the mill ftill. Sit down, Mr. Speaker, you are a good old Speaker ; you are the representative of the Supreme authority. It was the pope’s firft, next it was the king’s, and now it is yours, thank the army ! How daintily things are come about, Mr. Speaker, as well as you and I ! For as I take it, you and I, and many more here have been at all thanksgivings thefe feven years. We have waited upon his old Excellency Effex, and the Admiral Warwick, and fung pfalms with the afsembly men here over and over. And now thofe black birds are all flown, and out of tune ; here’s not a man of them but Thomas Goodwin, and he is every jot as honeft a man as his name fake John : for neither of them cares much for faying grace. Therefore, fit down, Mr. Speaker ; we have his new Excellency here now, and General Cromwell’s honour, that cares as little as they. Indeed, you muft fit down firft, and my Lord Mayor next ; for the Army I’m fure made us vote it fo ; and that the City fword fhould be yielded up to you to make a thanksgiving trencher-knife : and fo you were as good a man as the king, and a better than my Lord Mayor ; and fo you might have been ftill, had you not given him his fword again ; for you lofe your place in yielding up the fword, and leave the fupreme authority in my Lord Mayor and the army. Howfoever, fit ftill, Sir,—I hope the General will not oppofe the votes of the Houfe, now that it is the army’s own Houfe, but let them pafs, an’t be but for fafhion’s fake ; and, therefore, Mr. Speaker, for fafhion’s fake, you may fit uppermoft ; and next to you, my Lord Mayor.

¹ Every cook was fworn.

"I think too, for fashion's sake, my Lord General, your Excellency may sit down next. I would be loth to displease Mr. Lieutenant-General's honour; I hope he will not be angry at your Excellency, nor me; I could wish you had voted all your places before you came here; but your Excellency may sit, I suppose, for Mr. Lieutenant-General looks as if he gave you leave; on my conscience that's a meek humble soul, and will take some other time to set you beside the saddle.

"And for you, my Lord President, I should have placed you uppermost, for I know none so fit to have represented the supreme authority as you that commanded the cutting off that head of it: O, how this scarlet gown becomes your honour! It suits exceedingly well with mine and my Lord Mayor's; for you sentenced the old king as a traitor, and we have proclaimed the young king to be no king, and a traitor when we catch him. It was a dangerous piece of work, indeed; and I was afraid, as you are, of following Dr. Dorislaus; the people did so threaten, as if they would have torn us for the very rags of authority, and cried up Charles the Second louder than we could cry him down. I think the rest of my brethren carried it a little better than myself; for my guts began to crow after their old tune, and wrought like bottle-beer, inasmuch that I wished for Colonel Pride to stop the bung-hole, till the troopers relieved us.

"But now, my good Lord President, let's comfort one another; and though you deserve to be uppermost, yet sit down, and be content with your place. For fashion's sake, Mr. Lieutenant-General's honour is content to let it be so, till he finds it convenient to turn you off, as well as his Excellency. Pray take it not ill that I whisper this in your ear; for, now that he hath made you serve his ends, he cares not so he were rid of you, since you may serve them all as you did the king, in a new High Court of Justice, because you are pleased to let it be so.

"The next place, Mr. Lieutenant-General, must needs be yours. By his Excellency's leave, you are the *saviour of the three kingdoms*. You are he that hath filled our hearts this day with thanksgiving and gladness. You trained the king into a snare at Carisbroke Castle, and fooled and routed all his party. You set up a *High Court* to cut him off, and you lie at catch for his *son*. You have made us a common-wealth, that is (as malignants say), you have given us power to put a finger into every man's purse and pocket. You have made the people the supreme authority, and left them no laws. And well done, Sir! for what should we do with any law but the sword? or what law like liberty of conscience and power met together? You it is that led his Excellency by the nose like a bear, and at last will bring him to the stake. You have new moulded the city. You are the joy of our hearts, the light of our eyes, and the breath of our nostrils, though

cavaliers call you the cut-throat of our lives and liberties; for all which we set this day apart to give thanks to God, and a dinner to you, and somewhat else into the bargain, as you shall see after dinner. In the meantime fall to; a short life and a merry (may it please your honour), a short life and a merry; and so give me leave to conclude heartily with part of the Lord's Prayer (though I do not use it), 'thy kingdom come;' or, as the thief did upon the cross, 'Remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom;' and I promise you faithfully I will never b—e the palace."

"ALDERMAN ISAAC PENNINGTON'S *Speech at the presenting of the Golden Bason and Ewer unto the General, with Plate of £300 value, and £200 in Gold to the Lieutenant-General.*

"Give ear, O heavens! and regard, O earth! May it please your Excellency to open your mouth wide, and I shall fill it. I, *Isaac Pennington*, Alderman of London, confess myself altogether unable to speak the praises due unto yourself, Mr. Lieutenant-General, and all the faithful officers and soldiers of your army. Yet why should I hold my peace? I will speak, though I cannot speak: and though I cannot speak, I will not keep silence. Some have been so bold as to brand me for a *crack't vessel*, yet I have been meet for my master's use; and they shall find me as sounding brass, or as a tinkling cymbal. Moses was a man flow of speech, yet he was a great leader; and so have I been, and so is your Excellency. But as for Mr. Lieutenant-General, though he be such a one too, yet he hath the tongues of men and angels so much at his devotion, that the very noise of them drowns the fame of your Excellency, and swallows up your senses.

"For my part, I bless God exceedingly for you both, for all your labour of love in gunpowder and gospel, and carrying on that glorious work of reformation, which, though it began in desperation, yet you have brought it into perfection. Henceforth, therefore, all generations shall call *you* blessed, and *me* no madman, though I have been as mad as any of you all; and yet I think I am fit enough to deliver the sense of the city, who by me returns you thanks for the great pains you have taken in purging the malignant Presbyterians out of the Common Council as well as the House, by which means you made shift to new-model the city, as you did the army, turning out all that were not of your own temper; so that we are all now of one soul and one mind, and lay all things in common for the use of the state, but what is our own.

“ Add to these things your borrowing money of the city and never repaying it again ; your breaking all their privileges and putting daily affronts upon them ; your impressing, firing, assessing, taxing, excising, free quartering, and fleecing all their fellows ; your conquering them by treachery, and riding through their streets in triumph ; your over-awing them by the military power, and destroying their trade by land, and traffic by sea ; for all which inexpressible favours, with the extirpation of Presbytery, and the suppressing of the Levellers, they conceive themselves bound to return an acknowledgment, and rejoice in the opportunity of dedicating this day of thanksgiving unto you and your bellies.

“ But, since man lives not by bread only, by killing of kings and loyal subjects, and seizing on their goods and estates, and turning them into money ; since gold is the only goddess of this Reformation, and the Saints cannot establish their kingdom without it ; since your Excellency and your Lieutenant-General guardian have vouchsafed us this favour of a visit, which you denied to the Presbyters, we here present your Excellency with the same *golden basin and ewer* which you refused from their hands. It cost them one thousand pound ; and, because it was of their providing, we can the more freely bestow it upon you. I have been an old thanksgiving finner, as well as Mr. Speaker, or any of them all, in the days of old Essex, who, I am sure, never received such a present for all his pains, but was content to be fobbed off with a close-stool and a pipe of tobacco ; which was the reason, I conceive, why my brother Atkins here, in those days, kept so close to him after dinner.

“ And as for you, Mr. Lieutenant-General, though your merits outweigh whatever we can present to you, and though in all the before-named exploits we must allow you the greatest share, yet be pleased to accept of the less requital,—a poor pittance of £300 in plate, and a vision of golden angels in a purse, to the value of £200, all the gift of our own fraternity.

“ As for the rest of the lords and gentlemen here present, I hope they will excuse us, and think themselves well satisfied with a good dinner : and, in particular, you, my Lord President, who deserve much in the settling of this republick. But having done but one single act towards it, if you expect more than a dinner, we must leave you to the consideration of Mr. Lieutenant-General, who set you on work, and will, no doubt, in the end pay you your wages.

“ I have but one word more to say, and that is this : we have great cause to rejoice in the settlement of this happy commonwealth, but I fear we shall not be quiet yet. God bless us from untoward dreams and restless nights, and send us well to digest this thanksgiving dinner,

and to have no more of them, nor occasion for them in haste ; for the frights they put us into before hand are terrible, and the dinners themselves are chargeable indeed, if malignants speak truth, who say this very day's thanksgiving will cost us no less than our heads, if not our souls too, into the bargain. Therefore, gentlemen, in a word, I think we have but one play, and that is, to hold up the state as long as we can, and to make sure of our heads and estates, and pillage other men's when we can hold it no longer."

In answer to this, Hugh Peters, being well whittled with wine, made the following reply :—

Reader, Peter his being drunk is no fable (I assure you), and he fell out with the butler.

HUGH PETERS, *his Thanksgiving Speech for a farewell to the City, in the behalf of the General and Lieutenant-General.*

Mr. Alderman Pennington, and the rest of the Representatives of the City,

"I must tell you, I have been half the world over, and yet I am come back again ; and, by my faith, firs, I must tell you, I never saw such a jolly, godly crew as are here, all high fellows together : 'Tis merry when maltmen meet ; and (they say) some of us here have been brewers, and of worse trades too. But, oh, oh,—let that pass. I defy brewing ; for I have been all over your wine cellar, and that's another world ; but it's as slippery a world as this, and runs round too. What a Nicodemus is the butler ! he was loth to own me by night ; he bade me stay all night, and then I should have my bellyfull. Now, firs, I conceive that a bellyfull is a bellyfull ; and, if a man hath not his bellyfull, it is no thanksgiving. And if you (gentlemen of the city) have not a bellyfull of this thanksgiving, I say you may have a bellyfull.

"Had Dr. Dorislaus been so wise as to have staid at home, he might have had another kind of bellyfull than he had at the Hague : but a bellyfull still is a bellyfull, and at Grocers' Hall is a better ordinary than a Dutch ordinary for a bellyfull. Pox o' your Dutch ordinaries, I think they will become English, and give us all a bellyfull ; but in another kind (I fear) than I gave my Dutch landlady and her daughter.

"But no matter for that, a bellyfull is a bellyfull ; their bellies were empty, and so was mine ; for I had not so much as a *stiver* to bless

myself, and they would never let me be quiet, and I scor'd up still, and so I got my bellyfull, and they got their bellyfull; which was one bellyfull for another, and so at length I was quit of them.

"Then I went to New England, and there I saw a blessed sight, a world of wild men and women lying round a fire, in a ring, stark naked. If this custom should come up in London (as I see no reason but it may, if the state will vote it), then every woman may have her bellyfull, and it would be a certain cure for cuckolds and jealousy, and so the city would lose nothing by this *thanksgiving*.

"But now I come home to the point in hand, my Lord Mayor, and you gentlemen of the city, I am commanded to give you thanks; but I would know for what? for your dinner? yes, I will when I have my bellyfull; but your butler is no true Trojan; he knows not how to tap and tofs the stingo. Sure he is some Presbyterian spy, that is slinkt into office; some cowardly fellow, that pines away at scandalous sins and the stool of repentance, and he will never do well till he be drench'd for the humour: so that now I see I am like to go away without my bellyfull; and have never a jig to the tune of *Arthur of Bradley*—*Sing O brave Arthur of Bradley!*—*Sing O!*

"But if things go thus, what should I thank you for?—The state foresaw what slender good fellows you would be, or else some of you had been knighted, as well as my Lord of Pembroke. Nay, it was God's mercy you had not all been knighted: for it was put to the vote (I tell you) whether my Lord Mayor should be knighted; and whether you, Alderman Pennington and Alderman Atkins, should be dubbed Sir *Isaac* and Sir *Thomas*, of the state's own creation. But, since it is resolved otherwise, I pray you bid the butler bring up his *bannikins*, and I'll make you all lords like myself, for now I am no less in title than Lord *Hugo de Santo Pietro Pintado*, and every jot as merry as forty beggars.

"Now, I warrant, you expect I should thank you for his *Excellency's* golden bason and ewer? 'Tis true, I was commanded to do so; but what care I for a *bason* and *ewer*? Give me a *pipe* and a *chamber-pot*; I mean a pipe of Canary into the bargain, or else it shall be no thanksgiving-day for me. Oh, for a conduit from Malaga, and that we knew how to convey Middleton's pipes to the Canary Islands, then there would be no end of thanksgiving.

"I am commanded, likewise, to thank you for the Lieutenant-General's plate and his purse of gold; and I am so much the more willing to do it, because I hope to have a feeling out of it anon, when we come home. But (as I take it) you have more reason to thank him, than he you: for, you gave him a little purse of money, and 'tis his

goodness he does not take all. I observe, too, you have given him but the value of £500, and his Excellency, forsooth, as much more. Do you know what you do? Cou'd you not have ask'd my counsel before? You may chance to be switch'd (i'faith) for not setting the saddle upon the right horse; and well you deserve it, if I be not furnish'd with a pipe of Canary. Let me not be put off with nothing, like my Lord President and Mr. Speaker; you know whither to send, sirs. My lodging is sometimes at St. James's, but most an end in Thames-street: there's my maid, a handsome lass, I tell you, will take it in as well as myself, or else I would never keep her. Farewell, sirs, here's nothing to do (I see).

A pox on your butler, and his lean jowles,
There's liberty lies at the bottom of the bowles.

“Thus it is in one of our *modern authors*; but I confess I can have none of this liberty, though it be the first year of *freedom*, and then judge you, whether the state or the state's servants have any cause of *thanks*. Farewell, sirs, I am gone. Oh for a *milk-bowl*, or his Excellency's *bason* and *ewer*, now to spue in, and make an end of thanksgiving.”

The Triumphs of Truth

a solemnity unparalleled for cost, art, and magnificence,
at the Confirmation and establishment of that worthy
and true nobly-minded Gentleman,

SIR THOMAS MIDDLETON, KNIGHT,

in the honorable office of his Majestie's Lieutenant,

The Lord Mayor of the Thrice famous City of London
taking beginning at his Lordship's going, and proceeding
after his returne from receiving the oath of Mayoralty at Westminster,
on the morrow next after Simon and Jude's Day,

October 29, 1613.

All the shewes, pageants, chariots, morning, noone, and night-triumphs,
directed, written, and redeem'd in forme, from the ignorance
of some former times and their common writer.

By THOMAS MIDDLETON.

Shewing also his Lordship's entertainment upon Michaelmas-day last
being the day of his election, at that most famous and admired worke
of the running Streame, from Amwell Head into the Cisterne at
Islington, being the sole Cost, Industry, and Invention of the worthy
Mr. Hugh Middleton, of London, Goldsmith.

To the great expectation of vertue and goodnesse, and most worthy
of all those costs and honors which the Noble Fellowship and Society
of Grocers, and generall love of the whole City, in full-heap'd boun-
ties bestow upon him, the truly generous and judicious Sir Thomas
Middleton, Knight, Lord Mayor of the Honorable City of London.

As often as we shall fixe our thoughts upon the Almighty Pro-
vidence, so often they returne to our capacities laden with admiration,
either from the divine workes of his mercy, or those incomprehensible
of His Justice; but here to instance onely his omnipotent mercy, it
being the health and preservation of all his workes; and first not onely
in raising, but also in preserving your Lordship from many great and

inſident dangers, eſpecially, in forraine countries in the time of your youth and travels ; and now with ſafety, love and triumph to eſtabliſh you in this yeares honor ; crowning the perfection of your daies and the gravity of your life with power, reſpect and reverence, Next, in that myſelfe (though unworthy,) being of one name with your Lordſhip, notwithstanding all oppoſitions of malice, ignorance, and envy, ſhould thus happily live, protected by part of that mercy (as if one fate did proſperouſly cleave to one name,) now to do ſervice to your fame and worthineſſe, and my pen onely to be employed in thoſe bounteous and honorable Tryumphs, being but ſhadowes of thoſe eternall glories that ſtand ready for deſervers, to which I commend the deſerts of your juſtice, remaining, ever to your Lordſhip in the beſt of my obſervance,

THOMAS MIDDLETON.

The Tryumphs of Truth.

SEARCH all Chronicles, Hiſtories, Records, in what language or letter ſoever ; let the inquiſitive man waſte the deere Treasures of his time and Eye-ſight, he ſhall conclude his life only in this certainty, that there is no ſubject upon earth received into the place of his government with the like ſtate and magnificence as is the Lord Maior of the Citty of London. This being then infallible (like the Miſtreſſe of our Triumphs) and not to be denied of any, how carefull ought thoſe Gentlemen to be, to whoſe diſcretion and judgement the weight and Charge of ſuch a buſineſſe is entirely referred and committed by the whole Society, to have all things correſpondent to that Generous and Noble freeneſſe of coſt and liberality, the ſtreames of Art, to æquall thoſe of Bounty, a knowledge that may take the true height of ſuch an honorable Solemnity ; the miſerable want of both which in the impudent common writer, hath often forc'd from me much pittie and ſorrow ; and it would heartily grieve any underſtanding ſpirit to behold many times ſo glorious a fire in bounty and goodneſſe offering to match itſelfe with freezing Art, ſitting in darkneſſe, with the candle out, looking like the picture of Blacke Monday.

But to ſpeake truth, which many beſide my ſelfe can affirme upon knowledge, a care that hath beene ſeldome equal'd and not eaſily mitated, hath been faithfully ſhowne in the whole courſe of this buſineſſe, both by the Wardens and Committies, men of much underſtanding, induſtry, and carefullneſſe, little weighing the greatneſſe of

expençe, so the coſt might purchaſe perfection, ſo fervent hath beene their deſire to excell in that (which is a learned and vertuous ambition) and ſo unfainedly pure the loves and affections of the whole Company to his Lordſhip; if any ſhall imagine that I ſet fairer colours upon their Deſerts, than they upon themſelves, let them but reade, and conceive, and their owne underſtandings will light them to the acknowledgement of their errors. Firſt they may here behold love and bounty opening with the morning, earlier than ſome of former yeares ready at the firſt appearing of his Lordſhip, to give his eare a taſte of the dayes ſucceeding glory, and thus the forme of it preſents it ſelfe.

At Soper-Lane end a Senate Houſe erected, upon which Muſicians ſit playing; and more to quicken time, a ſweet voyce married to theſe words:—

The Song.

Mother of many honorable ſonnes,
Thinke not the Glaſſe too ſlowly runnes,
That in Times hand is ſet,
Becaufe the worthy Sonne appeares not yet;
Lady be pleas'd, the hower growes on,
Thy joy will be complete anon;
Thou ſhalt behold
The man enrolld
In Honours bookes, whom vertue raiſes
Love-circled round,
His triumphs crownd
With all good wiſhes, prayers, and praifes.

After this ſweet aire hath liberally ſpent itſelfe, at the firſt appearing of the Lord Mayor from Guild-Hall in the morning a Trumpet plac'd upon that Scaffold, ſounds forth his welcome; then after a ſtraine or two of Muſicke, a Grave Fœminine Shape preſents itſelfe, from behinde a ſilke curtaine, repreſenting London, attired like a reverend Mother, a long white haire naturally flowing on either ſide of her: on her head a modell of Steeples and Turrets, her habite Crimſon ſilke, neere to the Honourable garment of the Citty: her left hand holding a key of gold, who after a comely grace, equally mixt with Comfort and Reverence, ſends from her lips this Motherly ſalutation.

The Speech of London.

Honour and Joy ſalute thee, I am raiſ'd
In comfort and in love to ſee thee, glad
And happy in thy bleſſings, nor eſteeme
My words the leſſe, cauſe I a woman ſpeake,
A womans counſell is not alwayes weake.
I am thy Mother, at that name I know
Thy heart do's reverence to me, as becomes
A Sonne of Honour, in whoſe ſoule burnes cleere

The sacred lights of divine feare and knowledge,
 I know, that at this instant, all the workes
 Of Motherly love in me, showne to thy youth
 When it was soft and helpelesse, are sum'd up
 In thy most gratefull minde, thou well remembreth
 All my deere paines, and care, with what affection
 I cherish thee in my bosome, watchfull still
 Over thy wayes,
 Set wholesome and Religious Lawes before
 The foot-steps of thy youth, shew'd Thee the way
 That lead thee to the Glory of this day.
 To which (with teares of the most fruitfull joy
 That ever Mother shed) I welcome Thee.
 Oh I could be content to take my part
 Out of Felicity onely in weeping,
 Thy presence and this day is so deere to me.
 Looke on my age (my Honorable Sonne)
 And then begin to thinke upon thy Office;
 See how on each side of mee hang the cares
 Which I bestow'd on thee, in silver haire.
 And now the Faith, the Love, the Zealous Fires
 With which I cheer'd thy Youth, my age requires,
 The duty of a Mother I have showne;
 Through all the Rites of pure affection,
 In Care in Government, in Wealth, in Honour,
 Brought Thee to what thou art, thou'st all from mee,
 Then what thou should'st be I expect from Thee.
 Now to thy charge, Thy Government, Thy Cares,
 Thy Mother in her age submits her yeares,
 And though (to my abundant grieve I speak it,
 Which now ore-flows my joy) some Sonnes I have
 Thanklesse, unkind, and disobedient,
 Rewarding all my Bounties with neglect
 And will of purpose wilfully retire
 Themselves, from doing grace and service to me,
 When they have got all they can, or hope for, from me,
 The thankfulnesse in which Thy Life doth move,
 Did ever promise fairer fruits of Love,
 And now they show themselves, yet they have all
 My blessing with them, so the world shall see
 'Tis their unkindnesse, no defect in me;
 But go thou forward (my thrice Honor'd Sonne)
 In waies of goodnesse, Glory is best wonne
 When Merit brings it home, disdain all Titles
 Purchas'd with Coine, of Honor take thou hold,
 By thy Desert let others buy't with Gold;
 Fixe thy most serious Thought upon the weight
 Thou goest to undergo, 'tis the just Government
 Of this fam'd Citty, (Mee) whom Nations call
 Their brightest Eye, then with great care & feare
 Ought I to be ore-seene to be kept cleare.
 Spots in deformed Faces are scarce noted,
 Faire cheekes are stain'd if ne're so little blotted.
 See'st thou this Key of Gold? it shewes thy charge,
 This place is the Kings Chamber, all pollution,
 Sinne and Uncleannesse must be lock't out here,
 And be kept sweet, with Sanctity, Faith & Feare,
 I see Grace take effect, Heavens Joy upon her,
 'Tis rare, when Vertue opes the Gate to Honor,
 My blessing be upon thee, Sonne and Lord,
 And on my Sonnes all, that obey my word.

Then making her honour, as before, the waites of the Citty there in service, his Lordship and the Worthy Company, are led forward toward the water side, where you shall find the River deck't in the richest glory to receive him; upon whose Christall Bosome stands five Islands art-fully garnished with all manner of Indian Fruite Trees, Drugges, Spiceries; and the like, the middle Island with a faire Castle especially beautified.

But making haste to returne to the Citty againe, where Triumph waites in more Splendor and Magnificence, the first then that attends to receive his Lordship off the Water at Bainards Castle, is Truths Angell on Horse-Backe, his Raiment of White Silke powdred with Starres of Gold: on his head a Crowne of Gold, a Trumpeter before him on Horse-backe, and Zeale the Champion of Truth, in a Garment of Flame coloured Silke, with bright haire on his head, from which shoot Fire beames, following close after him mounted alike, his Right hand holding a flaming Scourge, intimating thereby that as hee is the manifestor of Truth, he is likewise the chastizer of Ignorance and Error.

The Salutation of the Angell.

I have within mine Eye my blessed Charge,
Haile Friend of Truth, Safety and Joy attends thee;
I am Truths Angell, by my Mistrresse sent
To guard and guid thee, when thou took'st thy Oath
I stood on thy Right hand, though to thy eye
In visibill forme I did not then appeare,
Aske but thy Soule t'will tell thee I stood neere;
And t'was a Time to take care of Thee then
At such a Marriage before Heaven and Men,
(Thy Faith being wed to Honor) close behinde thee
Stood Errors Minister, that still sought to blinde thee,
And wrap his subtill mists about thy Oath,
To hide it from the nakednesse of Troth,
Which is Truths purest glory, but my light
Still as it shone, Expel'd her blackest spite;
His Mists fled by, yet all I could devise,
Could hardly keepe them from some Peoples eyes,
But thine they flew from, thy Care's but begun
Wake on, the Victory is not halfe yet wun,
Thou wilt be still assaulted, thou shalt meete,
With many dangers, that in voyce seeme sweet,
And waies most pleasant to a worldlings eye,
My Mistrresse ha's but one, but that leds hye
To yon triumphant Citty follow mee,
Keepe thou to Truth, Eternitie keepest to thee.

Zeale. On boldly Man of Honor, thou shalt win,
I am Truths Champion, Zeale, the Scourge of Sin.

The Trumpet then sounding, the Angell and Zeale rake themselves just before his Lordship, and conduct him to Pauls-chaine, where in the South-yard Error in a Chariot with his infernall Ministers attends

to assault him, his Garment of Ash-Colour Silke, his head rowl'd in a cloud, over which stands, an Owle, a Moale on one shoulder, a Bat on the other, all Symboles of blinde Ignorance and Darknesse, Mists hanging at his Eyes; close before him rides Envy his Champion, eating of a humane heart, mounted on a Rhenceros, attired in Red Silke, futable to the bloudinesse of her manners, her left Pap bare, where a Snake fastens, her Armes halfe Naked, holding in her right hand a Dart tincted in blood.

The Greeting of Error.

Art come? O welcome my triumphant Lord,
 My Glories Sweet-heart! how many millions
 Of happy wishes hath my love told out
 For this desired minute, I was dead
 Till I enjoy'd thy Presence, I saw nothing,
 A Blindnesse thicker then Idolatry,
 Clove to my Eye-bals, now I am all of Light,
 Of Fire, of Joy, Pleasure runs nimbly through mee,
 Lets joyne together both in State and Triumph,
 And down with beggarly and friendlesse Vertue,
 That hath so long impoverish't this faire City,
 My Beasts shall trample on her naked breast,
 Under my Chariot-wheeles her Bones lye prest,
 She ne're shall rise againe, great Power this day
 Is given into thy hand, make use on't Lord,
 And let thy will and Appetite sway the Sword,
 Downe with them all now, whom thy heart envies,
 Let not thy Conscience come into thine Eyes.
 This twelve-month, if thou lov'st revenge or gaine,
 I'll teach thee to cast mists, to blinde the plaine
 And simple Eye of Man, he shall not know't,
 Nor see thy Wrath when 'tis upon his throte,
 All shall be carried with such Art and Wit,
 That what thy Lust A&ts, shal be counted fit,
 Then for Attendants that may best observe thee,
 I'll picke out Serjants of my band to serve thee,
 Heres Gluttony and Sloth, two pretious Slaves,
 Will tell thee more then a whole heard of Knaves,
 The worth of every Office to a Haire,
 And who bid most, and how the Markets are,
 Let them alone to smell, and for a need,
 They'll bring thee in Bribes for Measure and light Bread,
 Keepe thy eye winking, and thy hand wide ope,
 Then thou shalt know what wealth is, and the scope
 Of rich Authority, Ho tis sweete and deere,
 Make use of Time then, thou'lt but one poore yeare,
 And that will quickly slide, then be not nice,
 Both Power and Profite cleaves to my advice,
 And what's he lockes his Eare from those sweet Charmes,
 Or runs not to meet Gaine with wide-stretch't Armes,
 There is a poore thin thred-bare thing, cal'd Truth,
 I give thee warning of her, if she speake
 Stop both thine Eares close, most Proffessions breake
 That ever delt with her, an Unlucky thing,
 Shee's almost sworne to nothing, I can bring
 A thousand of our Parish, besides Queanes,

That nere knew what Truth meant, nor ever meanes.
 Some I could cull out here, e'en in this Throng,
 If I would show my Children, and how strong
 I were in fastion; 'lasse poore simple stray,
 Shee's all her life-time finding out one way,
 Shee 'as but one foolish way, streight on, right forward,
 And yet she makes a toyle on't, and goes on,
 With care and feare forsooth when I can run
 Over a hundred with delight and pleasure,
 Backe-waies and by-waies and fetch in my treasure
 After the wishes of my heart by shifts,
 Deceits, and flightes, and I'll give thee those giftes;
 I'll shew thee all my corners yet untold,
 The very nookes where beldams hide their gold;
 In hollow walls and chimneies, where the sun
 Never yet shone, nor Truth came ever neere,
 Tis of thy life I'll make the golden yeare.—Follow me, then;
Envy. Learne now to scorne thy inferiours, those must love thee,
 And wish to eat their hearts that sit above thee.

Zeale, stir'd up with divine indignation at the impudence of these hell-hounds, both forceth their retirement, and makes way for the chariot wherein Truth his mistresse sits, in a close garment of white sattin, which makes her appear thin and naked, figuring thereby her simplicity and neerenesse of heart to those that embrace her; a robe of white filke cast over it, fill'd with the eies of eagles, shewing her deepe insight and height of wisedome; over her thrice-sanctified head a milke-white dove, and on each shoulder one, the sacred emblems of purity, meekenesse, and innocency; under her feete serpents, in that she treads downe all subtely and fraud; her forehead empal'd with a diadem of stars, the witnesse of her eternall descent; on her breast a pure round cristall, showing the brightnesse of her thoughts and actions; a sun in her right hand, than which nothing is truer, a fan fill'd all with starres in her left, with which she parts darknesse, and strikes away the vapours of ignorance. If you hearken to Zeale her Champion, after his holy anger is past against Error and his crue, hee will give it you in better tearmes, or at least more smoothly and pleasingly.

The Speech of Zeale.

Bold Furies, backe! or with this scourge of fire,
 Whence sparkles out religious chaste desire,
 I'll whip you downe to darkenesse; this a place
 Worthy my Mistresse, her æternall grace
 Be the full object to feast all these eies,
 But thine* the first, hee that feeds here is wise;
 Nor by the naked plainenesse of her weeds
 Judge thou her worth, no burnisht glosse Truth needs;
 That Crowne of starres shewes her descent from Heaven;
 That roabe of white fill'd all with eagle's eies,

* Addressing the Lord Mayor.

Her piercing sight through hidden mysteries ;
 Those milke-white doves her spotlesse innocence ;
 Those serpents at her feete her victory shewes
 Over deceite and guile, her rakest foes ;
 And by that cristall mirrour at her breast,
 The clearenesse of her conscience is exprest ;
 And showing that her deeds all darknes shun,
 Her right-hand holds Truth's symbole, the bright sunne ;
 A fan of starres shee in her other twists,
 With which she chaceth away Errors mists ;
 And now shee makes to thee her so even grace,
 For to her rich and poore looke with one face.

The Words of Truth.

Man rayfd by faith and love ! upon whose head
 Honour sits fresh, let not thy heart be led
 In ignorant waies of insolence and pride
 From her that to this day hath bene thy guide ;
 I never showed thee yet more pathes then one,
 And thou hast found sufficient that alone.
 To bring thee hether, then go forward still,
 And having most power, first subject thy will ;
 Give the first fruits of Justice to thy selfe,
 Then dost thou wisely governe, though that else
 Of sin and darknes still opposing mee,
 Counsels thy appetite, to master thee,
 But call to minde what brought thee to this day ;
 Was falsehood, cruelty, or revenge the way ?
 Thy lust or pleasures ? peoples curse or hate ?
 These were no waies could raise thee to this state,
 The ignorant must acknowledge ; if then from mee,
 Which no ill dare deny or sin controule,
 Forfake mee not, that can advance thy soule,
 I see a blessed yeelding in thine eye,
 Thou'rt mine, leade on, thy name shall never dye.

These words ended, they all set forward, this Chariot of Truth and her cælestiall hand-maids the Graces & Vertues, taking place next before his Lordship, Zeale and the Angell before that, the Chariot of Error following as neere as it can get, all passing on, till they come into Pauls Church-yard, where stand ready the five Islands, those dumbe Glories that I spake of before upon the water, upon the heighth of these five Islands sit five persons representing the five Sences, Visus, Auditus, Tactus, Gustus, Olfactus, (or) Seeing, Hearing, Touching, Tasting, Smelling ; at their feete their proper Emblemes, Aquila, Cervus, Araneus, Simia, Canis, an Eagle, a Hart, a Spider, an Ape, a Dogge.

No sooner can your eyes take leave of these, but they may suddenly espy a strange Ship making toward, and that which may raise greater astonishment, it having neither Saylor nor Pilot, onely upon a white silke streamer these two words set in Letters of Gold, Veritate Gubernor, I am steer'd by Truth ; the persons that are contained within this

Little Vessel are onely foure ; a King of the Moores, his Queene, and two attendants of their owne colour, the rest of their followers people the Castle that stands in the middle Island, of which Company two or three on the top appears to fight, this King seeming much astonied at the many eies of such a multitude, utters his thoughts in these words:—

The Speech of that King.

I see amazement set upon the faces
Of these white people, wondrings, and strange gazes,
Is it at mee ? do's my Complexion draw
So many Christian Eyes, that never saw
A King so blacke before ? no, now I see
Their entire object, the're all meant to thee
(Grave City Governour) my Queene and I
Well honor'd with the glances that by,
I must confesse many wilde thoughts may rise,
Opinions, Common Murmurs, and fixt Eyes
At my so strange arrivall in a Land
Where true Religion and her Temple stand :
I being a Moor, ethen in Opinions lightnesse
As far from Sanctity as my face from whitenesse ;
But I forgive the Judgings of th' unwise
Whose Censures ever quicken in their Eyes
Onely begot of outward forme and show,
And I thinke meete to let such Censurers know
However Darkenesse dwels upon my face,
Truth in my soule sets up the Light of grace
And though in daies of Error I did runne
To give all Adoration to the Sunne,
The Moone & Stars ; nay Creatures base and poore
Now onely their Creator I adore ;
My Queene and people all, at one time wun,
By the Religious conversation
Of English Merchants, Factors, Travailers,
Whose Truth did with our Spirits hold Commerce
As their affaires with us, following their path
We all were brought to the true Christian Faith:
Such benefite in good Example dwels,
It oft hath power to convert Infidels ;
Nor could our desires rest, till we were led
Unto this place, where those good Spirits were bred ;
And see how we arriv'd in Blessed Time,
To do that Mistresse Service, in the Prime
Of these her spotlesse Triumphs, and t' attend
That Honorable Man, her late sworne Friend.
If any wonder at the safe arrive
Of this small Vessell, which all weathers drive
According to their Rages, where appeares
Nor Marriner nor Pylot (arm'd gainst feares)
Know this came hether from mans guidance free,
Onely by Truth steer'd ; as our Soules must bee ;
And see where one of her faire Temples stands,
Do Reverence, Moores, bow low, and kisse your hands,
Behold our Queene.

Moores.

Her Goodnesse are such
Wee cannot honour her, and her house too much.

All in the Shippe and those in the Castle bowing their bodies to the Temple of Saint Paul, but Error smiling betwixt Scorne and Anger to see such a devout humility take hold of that complexion, breakes into these :—

Error. What, have my sweete-fac't Devils forooke me too,
Nay, then my charmes will have enough to doo?

But Time fitting by the Frame of Truth his Daughters Chariott, attir'd agreeable to his condition, with his hower glasse, wings, and sithe, knowing best himselfe when it is fittest to speake, goes forward in this manner :—

This Time hath brought t'effect, for on thy day
Nothing but Truth and Vertue shall display
Their virgin Ensignes; Infidelity,
Barbarisme and Guile shall in deepe Darknesse lye,
O I could ever stand still thus, and gaze,
Never turne glasse agen; with no more daies,
So this might ever last, pittie the Light
Of this rich Glory must be casde in night;
But Time must on, I go 'tis so decreed,
To blesse my Daughter Truth, and all her seed
With Joyes Immortal, Triumphs never ending;
And as her hand lifts mee, to thy Ascending
May it be alwaies ready (worthy Sonne)
To hasten which, my Howers shall quickly run,
See'st thou yon place,* thether Ile weekely bring thee,
Where Truths caelestiall Harmony Thou shalt heare,
To which I charge Thee bend a serious Eare:
Lead on Times swift Attendants.

Then the five Islands passe along into Cheape-side, the Ship next after them; the Chariot of Truth still before his Lordship, and that of Error still chac't before it, where their Eies meet with another more subtile object, planting it selfe close by the little Conduite, which may beare this Character, the True Forme and Fashion of a Mount Triumphant, but the Beauty and Glory thereof overspred with a thicke Sulphurous Darkenesse, it being a Fog or Mist raisde from Error, enviously to blemish that Place which beares the Title of Londons Triumphant Mount (the chiefe Grace and Luster of the whole Triumph); at the foure corners sit foure Monsters Errors Disciples, on whom hangs part of the mist for their cloathing, holding in their hands little thicke Clubbes, coloured like their Garments; the names of these foure Monsters, Barbarisme, Ignorance, Impudence, Falshood, who at the neere approaching of Truths Chariot, are seene a little to tremble, whilst her Deity gives life to these words :—

* Saint Pauls Crosse.

Truth.

What's here? the Mist of Error? dare his Spight
 Staine this Triumphant Mount? where our delight
 Hath bene Divinely fixt so many Ages,
 Dare darkeness now breathe forth her Insolent Rages,
 And hang in poyſinous Vapours o're the place
 From whence wee receiv'd Love and return'd Grace?
 I see if Truth awhile but turne her Eies,
 Thicke are the mists that o're faire Citties rise:
 Wee did expect to receive welcome here,
 From no deform'd Shapes but Divine and Cleere,
 In steed of Monsters that this place attends;
 To meete with goodnesse and her glorious Friends,
 Nor can they so forget mee to bee far,
 I know there stands no other envious Bar;
 But that foule Cloude to Darken this Bright Day,
 Which with this Fanne of Starres Ile Chace away.
 Vanish Infectious Fog that I may see
 This Citties Grace, that takes her light from mee.

At this her powerfull command, they vanish, give way, Cloude suddenly rises, and changes into a bright spreading Canopy, stucke thicke with starres, and beames of gold, shooting forth round about it, the Mount appearing then most rich in beauty and Glory, the foure monsters falling flat at the Foote of the Hill; that grave Fœminine Shape, figuring London sitting in greatest Honour; next above her in the most eminent place, sits Religion, the modell of a faire Temple on her head, and a burning Lampe in her Hand, the proper Emblems of her Sanctity, Watchfulness and Zeale; on her right Hand sits Liberality, her head circled with a Wreath of Gold, in her hand a Cornucopia, or horne of Abundance, out of which rusheth a seeming Floud of Gold, but no way flowing to Prodigality; for as the Sea is govern'd by the Moone, so is that wealthy River by her Eie, (for Bounty must bee led by Judgement) and hence is Artfully derived the onely difference betweene Prodigality and Bounty, the one deales her giftes with open eyes, the other blind-fold; on her left side sits Perfect Love, his proper Seate being neereſt the Heart, wearing upon his head a wreath of White and Red Roses mingled together, the Antient Witnesse of Peace, Love and Union, wherein consists the happinesse of this Land, his Right hand holding a Sphære, where in a Circle of Gold, is contained all the 12 Companies Armes; and therefore call'd the Sphære of True Brother-hood, or Annulus Amoris, the Ring of Love: upon his left hand stand two Billing Turtles, expressing thereby the happy Condition of Mutuall Love and Society: on either side of this Mount are displaid the Charitable and Religious Workes of London (especially the Worthy Company of Grocers) in giving maintenance to Schollers, Souldiers, Widdowes, Orphans, and the like, where are plac'd one of each number: & on the two Heights sit Knowledge & Modesty;

Knowledge wearing a Crowne of Starres, in her Hand a Perspective Glasse, betokening both her High Judgement, and Deepe In-sight, the Brow of Modestie circled with a Wreath all of red Roses, expressing her Bashfulnesse and Blushings, in her hand a Crimson Baner, fil'd with Silver Stars, figuring the white purity of her Shamfastnesse, her cheeks not red with shame or guilt, but with Virgin-Feare, and Honor. At the Backe of this Triumphant Mount, Chastity, Fame, Simplicity, Meeknesse, have their seats, Chastity wearing on her Head a Garland of White Roses in her hand a White Silke Banner, fil'd with Starres of Gold, expressing the æternity of her unspotted purenesse : Fame next under her, on her Head a Crowne of Silver, and a Silver Trumpet in her hand, showing both her Brightnesse and Shrilnesse : Simplicity with a Milke-white Dove upon her Head, and Meekenesse with a Garland of mingled Flowers, in her hand a white Silke Banner with a red Crosse, a Lambe at her Feet, by which both their Conditions are sufficiently exprest ; The Mount thus made glorious by the Power of Truth, and the Mist expel'd, London thus speakes:—

London.

Thicke Scales of Darknesse in a Moments space
 Are fell from both mine Eyes, I see the Face
 Of all my Friends about me (now) most cleerely,
 Religious Sisters, whom I Honour deerely ;
 Oh I behold the worke, it comes from Thee
 Illustrious Patronesse, thou that mad'st me see
 In Dayes of blindest Ignorance, when this Light
 Was e'en extinguisht, Thou Redeem'st my sight ;
 Then to Thy Charge (with Reverence) I commend
 That worthy Son of mine, thy vertuous Friend,
 Whom on my Love and Blessing I require,
 To observe Thee Faithfully, and his Desire
 To imitate Thy Will, and there lye bounded,
 For Power's a Dangerous Sea, which must be founded
 With Truth and Justice, or Man soone runs on
 'Gainst Rockes and Shelves to Dissolution ;
 Then that thou maist the Difference ever know,
 Twixt Truth and Error, a few words shall show ;
 The many ways that to blind Error slide
 Are in the entrance broad, Hell-mouth is wide,
 But when Man enters farre, he finds it then
 Close, Darke and Streight, for Hell returnes no Men ;
 But the one sacred way which Truth directes,
 Onely at Entrance Mans Affection Checks,
 And is there strict alone, to which place throngs
 All Worlds Afflictions, Calumnies, and Wrongs.
 But having past those, then thou find'st a way
 In bredth, whole Heaven, in length, æternall Day,
 Then following Truth, she brings Thee to that way ;
 But first observe what Workes she here requires,
 Religion, Knowledge, Sanctity, Chast Desires,
 Then Charity, which Bounty must expresse,
 To Schollers, Souldiers, Widdowes, Fatherlesse ;
 These have been still my workes, they must be thine,

Honour and Action must together shine,
 Or the best part's Eclipse, behold but this,
 Thy very Crest shewes Bounty, here 'tis put,
 Thou giv'st the open Hand, keepe it not shut;
 But to the Needie, or Deserving Spirit,
 Let it spread wide, and Heaven enrowles that Merit;
 Do these, and prove my Hopefull Worthy Sonne,
 Yet nothing's spoke, but needfully must bee done.
 And so lead forward.

At which Words the whole Triumph moves in his richest glory
 toward the Crosse in Cheape, at which place Error full of Wrath and
 Mallice to see his Mist so chased away, fallies into this Fury:—

Error.

Heart of all the Friends in Hell!
 Could her Beggarly Power expell
 Such a Thicke and Poisonous Mist
 Which set Envies Snakes to twist;
 Up Monsters, was her Feeble Frowne
 Of Force to strike my Officers downe?
 Barbarisme, Impudence, Lies, Ignorance,
 All your Hell-bred Heads advance,
 And once againe with Rotten Darknesse shroud
 This Mount Triumphant, drop down sulphurous Cloud.

At which the Mist fallies againe, and hangs over all the Beauty of the
 Mount, not a person of Glory seene, onely the foure Monsters gather
 courage againe, and take their seates, advancing their Clubs above their
 Heads, which no sooner perceiv'd, but Truth in her Chariot making
 neere to the place, willing still to rescue her friends and servants, from
 the Powers of Ignorance and Darknesse, makes use of these words:—

Truth.

Dare yet the workes of Uglineffe appeare
 Gainst this Dayes Brightnesse, and see Us so neere?
 How bold is Sin and Hell, that yet it dare
 Rise against Us? but know (Perditions Heire)
 'Tis Idle to contend against our Power,
 Vanish againe Fowle Mist from Honors Bower.

Then the Cloud disperfing it selfe againe, and all the Mount appear-
 ing Glorious, it passeth so on to the Standard, about which place, by
 elaborate action from Error it fallies againe, and goes so darkned, till
 it comes to S. Lawrence Lane end, where by the former words by
 Truth utter'd, being againe chac'd away, London thus gratefully re-
 quites her Goodnesse:—

London.

Æternities bright Sister, by whose Light,
 Errors infectious Workes still flye my sight.

Receive thy Servants Thankses ; Now perfect Love
 Whose Right hand holds a Sphere, wherein do move
 Twelve blest Societies, whose belov'd encrease,
 Stiles it the Ring of Brother-hood, Faith and Peace,
 From thy Harmonious Lips let them all taste,
 The Golden Counsell that makes Health long last.

Perfect Love then standing up, holding in his right hand a Sphære,
 on the other two Billing Turtles, gives these words :—

Perfect Love.

First then I banish from this Feast of Joy,
 All Excesse, Epicurisme, both which destroy
 The Healths of Soule and Body, no such Guest
 Ought to be welcome to this Reverend Feast
 Where Truth is Mistresse ; who's admitted here,
 Must come for Vertues love more then for Cheere,
 These two White Turtles may example give
 How perfect Joy and Brother-hood should live,
 And they from whom Grave Order is expected,
 Of rude excess must never bee detested ;
 This is the Councell which that Lady calles
 Golden Advice, for by it no man falles ;
 Hee that desires Dayes healthfull, sound and blest,
 Let moderate Judgement serve him at his Feast,
 And so lead on, may Perfect Brother-hood shine,
 Still in Sphære, and Honor still in thine.

This speech so ended, his Lordship and the Companies passe on to
 Guild-hall ; and at their Returning backe these Triumphs attend to
 bring his Lordship toward Saint Pauls Church, there to performe those
 yearly Ceremoniall Rites, which Antient and Grave Order hath de-
 termined, Error by the way still busie and in action to draw Darknesse
 often upon that Mount of Triumph, which by Truth is as often
 disperst, then all returning homewards full of Beauty and Brightnesse,
 this Mount and the Chariot of Truth, both plac'd neere to the
 Entrance of his Lordship's Gate, neere Leaden-hall ; London, the
 Lady of that Mount ; first gives utterance to these words :—

London.

Before the day sprang from the Mornings Wombe
 I rose, my Care was earlier than the Light,
 Nor would it rest till I now brought Thee home,
 Marrying to one Joy both thy Day and Night,
 Nor can we call this Night, if our Eyes count
 The Glorious beames that dance about this mount,
 Sure did not Custome guide 'em, Men would say
 Two Noones were seene together in one day,
 The Splendor is so piercing, Triumph seemes
 As if it sparkled, and to Mens esteemes
 Threw forth his Thankses, wrapt up in Golden Flames,
 As if hee would give Light to reade their Names

That were at Cost this day to make him shine,
 And be as free in Thankes, as they in Coine,
 But see Time checkes me, and his Sithe stands ready
 To cut all off, no State on Earth is steady
 Therefore Grave Sonne the time that is to come,
 Bestow on Truth, and so Thou'rt welcome Home.

Time standing up in Truths Chariot, seeming to make an offer with his Sithe to cut off the Glories of the Day, growing neere now to the Season of Rest and Sleepe, his Daughter Truth thus meekely stayes his Hand :—

Truth,

Father desist a while till I send forth
 A few words to our Friend, that Man of worth :
 The power that Heaven, Love, and the Citties Choyce,
 Have all confer'd on Thee with mutuall Voyce,
 As it is Great, Reverend, and Honorable,
 Meet it with æquall Goodnesse, strive t'excell
 Thy former Selve, as thy command exceeds
 Thy last-yeares State, so let new Acts, old Deeds ;
 And as great men in Riches and in Birth,
 (Heightning their Clouds, and joyning Earth to Earth)
 Bestow their best houres and most serious cares,
 In chusing out fit Matches for their Heires :
 So never give Thou over day or houre
 Till with a Vertue thou hast matcht this power :
 For what is Greatnesse if not joyn'd with grace ?
 Like one of High-bloud that hath married Base.
 Who seekes Authority with an Ignorant Eye,
 Is like a man seekes out his Enemy :
 For where before his Follies were not spread
 Or his corruptions, then theire cleerely read
 Ee'n by the eyes of all men ; tis so pure
 A Cristall of it selfe, it will endure.
 No poyson of Oppression, Bribes, Hir'd Law,
 But 'twill appeare soone in some cracke or flaw,
 How e're men sooth their hopes with Popular breath,
 If not in Life, they'le finde that crack in Death :
 I was not made to fawne or stroake sin smooth.
 Bee wise and heare me then that cannot sooth :
 I have set Thee High now, bee so in Example,
 Made thee a Pinacle in Honors Temple,
 Fixing ten thousand Eyes upon thy Brow
 There is no hiding of thy Actions now,
 They must abide the Light, and imitate Mee,
 Or bee throwne downe to Fire where Errors bee.
 Nor onely with these words thy care I feede,
 But give those part that shall in Time succeed,
 To thee in present, and to them to come,
 That Truth may bring you all with Honour home
 To these your Gates, and to those, after these,
 Of which your owne good Actions Keepe the Keyes ;
 Then as the Loves of thy Society
 Hath flowde in Bounties on this Day and Thee,
 Counting all Cost too little for true Art,
 Doubling rewards there where they found Desert,
 In Thankefulnesse, Justice and Vertuous care

Perfect their hopes, those thy Requitals are ;
 With Fatherly Respect embrace 'em all,
 Faith in thy Heart, and Plenty in thy Hall,
 Love in thy Walkes, but Justice in thy State,
 Zeale in thy Chamber, Bounty at thy Gate :
 And so to Thee and these a Blessed Night,
 To thee Faire Citty, Peace, my Grace and Light.

Trumpets founding Triumphantly
 Zeale, the Champion of Truth on Horse-backe, his head circled
 with strange Fires, appeares to his Mistresse, and thus speakes :

See yonder, Lady, Errors Chariot stands,
 Braving the Power of your incenst commands,
 Emboldened by the priviledge of Night
 And her blacke Faction, yet to crowne his Spight
 Which I'le confound, I burne in Divine wrath.
Truth. Strike then, I give thee leave to shoote it forth.
Zeale. Then here's to the destruction of that Seate,
 There's nothing feene of Thee but Fire shall eate.

At which, a Flame shootes from the Head of Zeale, which fastening
 upon that Chariot of Error sets it on Fire, and all the Beasts that are
 joynde to it.

The Fire-worke being made by Maister Humphrey Nichols, a man
 excellent in his Art : and the whole worke and Body of the Triumph,
 with all the proper Beauties of the Workmanship most Artfully and
 Faithfully performed by John Grinkin : and those furnished with
 Apparrell and Porters by Anthony Monday, Gentleman.
 This proud Seate of Error lying now onely glowing in Imbers, (being
 a Figure or Type of his Lordships Justice on all wicked offenders
 in the Time of his Governement,) I now conclude, holding
 it a more learned Discretion to cease of my selfe,
 then to have Time cut mee off rudely,
 and now let him strike at
 his pleasure.

The Song.

Other of many honorable Sonnes,
 Thinke not thy glasse too slowly runs,
 That in Times hand is set,
 Because thy worthy Sonne appeares not yet,
 Lady be pleas'd the houre growes on,
 Thy joys will be compleat anon,
 Thou shalt behold,
 The man in-rol'd
 I honors-booke whome vertue raifes,
 Love circled, round,
 His tryumphes crownd,
 With all good wishes, prayers and praises,

What greater comfort to a Mothers heart,
 Then to behold her sonnes Defert :
 Go hand in hand with love,
 Respect and Honor (Blessing from above)
 It is of power all greefes to kill,
 And with a flood of Joy to fill.
 Thy Aged Eyes,
 To see him rise,
 With glory deckt, where Expectation
 Grace, Truth and Fame,
 Met in his Name,
 Attends his Honors Confirmation.



The Tryumphs of Honor and Industry.

A Solemnity performed through the City,
 at Confirmation and establishment of the
RIGHT HONORABLE, GEORGE BOWLES,
 in the Office of His Majesties Lieuutenant,
The Lord Mayor of the famous City of London.

Taking beginning at his Lordships going, and proceeding after his Returne from receiving the Oath of Maioralty at Westminster, on the morrow next after Simon and Iudes day,
 October 29, 1617.

LONDON, *Printed by* NICHOLAS OKES, 1617. 4to.

To the worthy deserver of all the costs and triumphs which the noble Society of Grocers in bounteous measure bestow on him, the Right Honourable George Bowles,* Lord Mayor of the famous City of London.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Out of the slightest labours and employments there may that virtue sometimes arise that may enlighten the best part of man. Nor have these kind of triumphs an idle relish, especially if they be artfully

* Bowles] Written "Bolles" by Stow and others.

accomplished : under such an esteemed flightness may often lurk that fire that may shame the best perfection. For instance, what greater means for the imitation of virtue and nobleness can any where present itself with more alacrity to the beholder, than the memorable fames of those worthies in the Castle, manifested by their escutcheons of arms, the only symbols of honour and antiquity ? The honourable feat that is reserved, all men have hope that your justice and goodness will exactly merit ; to the honour of which I commend your Lordship's virtues remaining,

At your Honour's Service,

T. M.

The Triumphs of Honour and Industry.

IT hath been twice my fortune in short time to have employment for this noble Society, where I have always met with men of much understanding, and no less bounty ; to whom cost appears but as a shadow, so there be fulness of content in the performance of the solemnity ; which that the world may judge of, for whose pleasure and satisfaction custom hath yearly framed it, but chiefly for the honour of the City, it begins to present itself ; not without form and order, which is required in the meanest employment.

The first Invention.

A company of Indians, attired according to the true nature of their country, seeming for the most part naked, are set at work in an Island of growing spices ; some planting nutmeg-trees, some other spice-trees of all kinds ; some gathering the fruits, some making up bags of pepper ; every one severally employed. These Indians are all active youths, who, ceasing in their labours, dance about the Trees, both to give content to themselves and the spectators.

After this show of dancing Indians in the Island, follows triumphantly a rich personage presenting India, the seat of Merchandise. This Indian sits on the top of an illustrious chariot ; on the one side of her sits Traffic or Merchandise, on the other side Industry, both fitted and adorned according to the property of their natures ; Industry holding a golden ball, in her hand, upon which stands a Cupid, signifying that industry gets both wealth and love, and with her associate Traffic or Merchandise, who holds a globe in her hand, knits love and peace amongst all nations : to the better expressing of which, if you give attention to Industry that now sets forwards to speak, it will be yours more exactly.

The Speech of Industry in the Chariot.

I was jealous of the shadowing of my Grace,
 But that I know this is my time and place.
 Where has not Industry a noble friend ?
 In this assembly even the best extend
 Their grace and love to me, joy'd or amaz'd :
 Who of true fame possess'd, but I have rais'd,
 And after added honours to his days ?
 For Industry is the life-blood of praise :
 To rise without me, is to steal to glory ;
 And who so abject to leave such a story ?
 It is as clear as light, as bright as truth,
 Fame waits their age whom Industry their youth.
 Behold this ball of gold, upon which stands
 A golden Cupid, wrought with curious hands ;
 The mighty power of Industry it shews,
 That gets both wealth and love, which overflows
 With such a stream of amity and peace,
 Not only to itself adding increase,
 But several nations where commerce abounds
 Taste the harmonious peace so sweetly sounds :
 For instance, let your gracious eye be fix'd
 Upon a joy true though so strangely mix'd.

And that you may take the better note of their adornments—
 India, whose seat is the most eminent, for her expression holds in her
 hand a wedge of gold ; Traffic, her associate, a globe ; Industry, a fair
 golden ball in her hand, upon which stands a golden Cupid ; Fortune
 expressed with a silver wheel ; Success holding a painted ship in a
 haven ; Wealth, a golden key where her heart lies ; Virtue, bearing
 for her manifestation a silver shield ; Grace, holding in her hand a
 book ; Perfection, a crown of gold.

At which words, the Pageant of several Nations, which is pur-
 posely planted near the sound of the words, moves with a kind of
 affectionate joy both at the honour of the day's triumph and the pro-
 sperity of Love, which by the virtue of Traffic is likely ever to con-
 tinue ; and for a good omen of the everlasting continuance of it, on
 the top of this curious and triumphant pageant shoots up a laurel-
 tree, the leaves spotted with gold, about which sit six celestial figures,
 presenting peace, prosperity, love, unity, plenty and fidelity, Peace
 holding a branch of palm ; Prosperity, a laurel ; Love, two joined
 hands ; Unity, turtles ; Plenty, holding fruits ; Fidelity, a silver anchor.
 But before I entered so far, I should have shewed you the zeal and
 love of the Frenchman and Spaniard, which now I hope will not ap-
 pear unreasonably ; who not content with a silent joy, like the rest of
 the nations, have a thirst to utter their gladness, though understood of
 a small number ; which is this :

The short speech delivered by the Frenchman in French.

“La multitude m’ayant monté sur ce haut lieu pour contempler le glorieux triomphe de cette journée, je vois qu’en quelque sorte la noble dignité de la très honorable Société des Grociers y est représentée, dont me jouissant par-dessus tous, je leur souhaite et à Monseigneur le Maire le comble de toutes nobles et heureuses fortunes.”

The same in English.

“It is my joy chiefly (and I stand for thousands), to see the glory of this triumphant day, which in some measure requites the noble worthiness of the honorable Society of Grocers, to whom and to my Lord Mayor I wish a good success.”

This Frenchman no sooner sets a period to his speech, but the Spaniard, in zeal as virtuous as he, utters himself, to the purpose of these words :—

The Spaniard’s Speech in Spanish.

“Ninguna de todas estas naciones concibe mayor y verdadera alegría en este triunfante y glorioso día que yo, no, ninguna de todas ellas, porque agora que me parece, que son tan ricas, es señal que los de my nacion en tratando con ellas receberan mayor provecho dellas, al my senior Don Maior todas buenas y dichosas fortunas, y a los de la honrada Compania de Especieros dichosos desleos, y así dios guarde a my senior Don Maior, y rogo a Dios que todo el anno siguiente, puede ser tan dichoso como esta entrada fuya, a la dignidad de su senioria, guarde dios a su senioria.”

The same in English.

“None of all these Nations conceive more true joy at this triumphant day than myself; to my Lord Mayor all fair and noble fortunes, and to the worthy Society of Grocers all happy wishes; and I pray Heaven that all the year following may be as happy and successful as this first entrance to your dignity.”

This expression of their joy and love having spent itself, I know you cannot part contented without their several inscriptions: now the favour and help must be in you to conceive our breadth and limits, and not to think we can in these customary bounds comprehend all the na-

tions, but so many as shall serve to give content to the underftander ; which thus produce themselves :—

An Englifhman.
 A Frenchman.
 An Irifhman.
 A Spaniard.
 A Turk.
 A Jew.
 A Dane.
 A Polander.
 A Barbarian.
 A Ruffian or Mufcovian.

This fully expreffed, I arrive now at that part of triumph which my defire ever haftened to come to, this Caftle of Fame or Honour, which Induftry brings her fons unto in their reverend ages.

In the front of this Caftle, Reward and Induftry, decked in bright robes, keep a feat between them for him to whom the day's honour is dedicated, fhewing how many worthy fons of the City and of the fame Society have, by their truth, defert, and induftry, come to the like honour before him ; where on a fudden is fhewn divers of the fame right worfhipful Society of Grocers, manifested both by their good government in their times, as alfo by their efcutcheons of arms, as an example and encouragement to all virtuous and induftrious defervers in time to come. And in honour of antiquity is fhewn that ancient and memorable worthy of the Grocer's Company, Andrew Bockrill, who was Mayor of London the fixteenth year of Henry the Third, 1231, and fo continued Mayor feven years together ; likewise, for the greater honour of the Company, is alfo fhewn in this Caftle of Fame the noble Allen de la Zouche, Grocer, who was Mayor of London the two-and-fiftieth year of the fame Henry the Third, which Allen de la Zouche, for his good government in the time of his Mayoralty, was by the faid King Henry the Third made both a Baron of this Realm and Lord Chief-Justice of England : alfo that famous worthy, Sir Thomas Knolles, grocer, twice Mayor of this honourable City, which Sir Thomas begun at his own charge that famous building of Guildhall in London, and other memorable works both in this City and in his own Company ; fo much worthinefs being the luftre of this Caftle, and ought indeed to be the imitation of the beholder.

My Lord no fooner approaches, but Reward, a partner with Juftice in keeping that feat of honour, as overjoyed at the fight of him, appears too free and forward in the refignation.

Reward.

Welcome to Fame's bright Castle! take thy place ;
This feat's reserv'd to do thy virtues grace.

Justice.

True, but not yet to be possess'd. Hear me :
Justice must flow through him before that be ;
Great works of grace must be requir'd and done
Before the honour of this feat be won.
A whole year's reverend care in righting wrongs,
And guarding innocence from malicious tongues,
Must be employ'd in virtue's sacred right
Before this place be fill'd : 'tis no mean fight
That wins this palm ; truth, and a virtuous care
Of the oppress'd, those the loadstones are.
That will 'gainst envy's power draw him forth
To take this merit in this feat of worth,
Where all the memorable worthies shine
In works of brightness able to refine
All the beholders' minds, and strike new fire,
To kindle an industrious desire
To imitate their actions and their fame,
Which to this Castle adds that glorious name.
Wherefore, Reward, free as the air, or light,
There must be merit, or our work's not right.

Reward.

If there were any error, 'twas my love ;
And if it be a fault to be too free,
Reward commits but once such heresy.
Howe'er I know your worth will so extend,
Your fame will fill this feat at twelve month's end.

About this Castle of Fame are placed many honourable figures, as Truth, Antiquity, Harmony, Fame, Desert, Good Works ; on the top of the Castle, Honour, Religion, Piety, Commiseration, the works of those whose memories shine in this Castle.

If you look upon Truth first, you shall find her properly expressed, holding in her right hand a sun, in the other a fan of stars ; Antiquity with a scroll in her hand, as keeper of Honour's records ; Harmony holding a golden lute, and Fame not without her silver trumpet ; for Desert, 'tis glorious through her own brightness, but holds nothing ; Good Works, expressed with a College, or Hospital.

On the top of the Castle, Honour manifested by a fair star in his hand ; Religion with a temple on her head ; Piety with an Altar ; Commiseration with a melting or burning heart.

And, not to have our speakers forgotten, Reward and Justice, with whom we entered this part of Triumph, Reward holding a wreath of gold ready for a deserver, and Justice furnished with her Sword and Balance.

All this service is performed before the feast, some in Paul's Church-

yard, some in Cheapside; at which place the whole Triumph meets, both Castle and Island, that gave delight upon the water. And now, as duty binds me, I commend my Lord and his right honourable guests to the solemn pleasure of the feast from whence, I presume, all epicurism is banished; for where honour is master of the feast, moderation and gravity are always attendants.

The feast being ended at Guildhall, my Lord, as yearly custom invites him, goes, accompanied with the Triumph, towards St. Paul's, to perform the noble and reverend ceremonies which divine antiquity virtuously ordained, and is no less than faithfully observed, which is no mean lustre to the City. Holy service and ceremonies accomplished, he returns by torchlight to his own house, the whole Triumph placed in comely order before him; and at the entrance of his gate, Honour, a glorious person, from the top of the Castle, gives life to these following words:—

The Speech of Honour from the top of the Castle, at the entrance
of my Lord Mayor's gate.

Honour.

There is no human glory or renown,
But have their evening and their sure sun-setting;
Which shews that we should upward seek our crown,
And make but use of time for our hope's bettering:
So, to be truly mindful of our own,
Is to perform all parts of good in one.
The close of this triumphant day is come,
And Honour stays to bid you welcome home;
All I desire for my grace and good
Is but to be remember'd in your blood,
With honour to accomplish the fair time
Which power hath put into your hands, A crime
As great as ever came into sin's hand
I do entitle a too-sparing hand:
Nothing deads honour more than to behold
Plenty coop'd up, and bounty faint and cold,
Which ought to be the free life of the year;
For bounty 'twas ordain'd to make that clear,
Which is the light of goodness and of fame,
And puts by honour from the cloud of shame.
Great cost and love hath nobly been bestow'd
Upon thy triumph, which this day hath shew'd;
Embrace 'em in thy heart, till times afford
Fuller expression. In one absolute word,
All the content that ever made man blest,
This Triumph done, make a triumphant breast!

No sooner the Speech is ended but the Triumph is dissolved, and not possible to scape the hands of the defacer; things that, for their quaintness (I dare so far commend them), have not been usually seen

through the City; the credit of which workmanship I must justly lay upon the deserts of Master Rowland Bucket, chief master of the work; yet not forgetting the faithful care and industry of my well-approved friend, Master Henry Wilde, and Master Jacob Challoner, partners in the business.

The season cuts me off; and after this day's trouble I am as willing to take my rest.



London's Triumph,

Celebrated the nine and twentieth day of October, in the year 1659.

In honour of the much honoured,

THOMAS ALLEN,

Lord Mayor of the said City,

Presented and personated by an European, an Egyptian, and a Persian.

And done at the Costs and Charges of the ever to be
honoured Company of Grocers.

By J. TATHAM.

LONDON: Printed by THOMAS MABB, 1659.

To the Right Honourable, Thomas Allen, Lord Mayor
of the City of London.

MY LORD,

ALTHOUGH I may seem a stranger to your person, I am not so to your worth and goodness, which have so generally spread themselves, they are rooted in mens hearts and affections: As the glory of a City, consists in the Prudence and magnanimity of her Governor; so she ought to be well read and acquainted with his vertues, whom she chooseth. This begat such acclamations of Joy at your Election: witness your Honourable Companies, and indeed (I may speak it without Flattery) the Voice and Heart of the whole City; My Lord, these motives have induced, or rather encouraged me to make this my Address and Presentation, not dispairing of your gracious Acceptance; since things of this nature have been by use, partly made customary: However, I hope, the transgression (if any) carries not so ill an Aspect,

but that it may come within the verge of your candor whereby I may be licensed to subscribe myself, My Lord, your Honours most Humble, and Faithful Servant,

JOHN TATHAM.

To the Worshipful Company of Grocers.

The Commons of Rome conceiving some distast against their Senators, under pretence of some great oppression, did in a mutinous manner depart to the Mount Aventine ; but things being brought to a head, by arguments of Reason and Power, they were reconciled ; And in memory thereof, they celebrated their Games or Tryumphs ; It is also reported by Macrobeus that the Romans in the very heat of their Games celebrated to Apollo, were suddenly invaded, and forced to betake them to their weapons, and returning Conquerours, assisted by an unknown hand ; Clouds of Arrows and Darts, having covered their Enemies, they found an old man dancing, and their sports in some manner continued, whereat with much joy they uttered forth, *Salva res est, saltat senex*, which afterwards became a Proverb, and is properly spoken when a sudden evill is seconded with a good event, beyond hope or expectation. Gentlemen, the inference needs little explanation ; tis sufficient Providence affords us that happineſſe to return to our Tryumphs, the Glory of the City, an encouragement to Arts, And an Obliger of Gentlemen, your humble Servant,

JOHN TATHAM.

Londons Triumph

Presented by an European, an Egyptian, and a Persian ; performed at the Coſts and Charges of the ever to be honoured Company of Grocers. October 29, 1659.

The whole Body appointed for the Service of the day, being met together at Grocers Hall, that is to ſay :

1. The Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants in the Gowns, faced with Foyns, and Hoods.
2. The Livery in Gowns, faced with Budge, and their Hoods.
3. The Foyns Batchellors in Gowns with Hoods.
4. The Budge Batchellors in their Gowns with Satin Hoods.
- 5 Gentlemen Uſhers with Gold Chains about their Shoulders, and white Staves in their hands.
6. Eighteen Trumpeters.
7. Four Enſigns.

8. Fourteen Drums and Fifes.
9. The Master of Defence, and his eight attendants.
10. The Banners and Standard Bearers in White Coats and Red Caps.

11. The Pentioners in Blew Gowns and Red Caps, each of them a Javelin in one hand, and a Target in the other, wherein is painted the several coats of arms of the Aldermen, Assistants, and Benefactors.

12. The Foot-Marshall and six attendants, in Fustion Dublets and White Stockins.

13. Four Pages with White Hats and Cassacks, each of them a Truntion in one hand and a Target in the other, wherein is painted the coats of arms of the present Master and Wardens.

About eight of the Clock the said Foot-Marshall Ranks out the said Company two by two, beginning

1. With the said Pentioners, after them the Standard and Banner Bearers, and in the front of the said Pentioners, placeth four Drums, Two Fifes, and two Ensigns.
2. In the second Division falls in six Drums, two Fifes more, and two other Ensigns; after them falls in six Gentlemen Ushers, and after them the Budge Batchellors.
3. In the third Division falls in six Trumpets, after them the Banners of St George, in the rear of which falls in eight more of the Gentlemen Ushers, and after them the Foynes Batchellors.
4. In the fourth Division, falls in six other Trumpets, after them the Companies Banners, in the rear of which, falls in ten other of the Gentlemen Ushers, and after them the Livery.
5. In the fifth Division, falls in six other Trumpets, after them the Lord Mayors and Cities Banners, after them ten other Gentlemen Ushers, and after them the Assistants.
6. In the sixth and last Division, falls in foure Pages, each of them a Truntion in one hand, and a Target in the other; wherein is painted the coats of arms of the present Master and Wardens, after them falls in eight other Gentlemen Ushers, and after them the present Master and Wardens.

In this Equipage of Ranks two by two, they march from Grocers-hall towards the Lord Mayors house, the Foot Marshall and his Attendants removing, the first two Ensigns, foure Drums and two Fifes next the Master and Wardens, placing himself and his Attendants in the front, doe lead the way, till either they meet his Lordship or come to his Gate; and then removing the said Ensigns, Drums, and Fifes to their first place or head of the Pentioners, placing himself in the front; they led back down Cornhill and the Old-Jury, by Guild-Hall-Gate, there taking in the old Lord Mayor, do march up Law-

rence Lain, down Soper Lain, Cloak Lain, Colledge Hill; and at the foot of the said Hill, the said Pentioners, Standard, and Banner bearers, doe open to the right and left, making a Gallory, through which the Budge and Foynes Batchellors, doe pass to the place assigned for them to dine at, the Livery, Assistants, the Master, the Wardens, and their attendant ushers (except Pages) together with their Trumpets pass through the said Gallory to Merchant Taylor Stairs (at the East end of Three-Crain Wharf) into their several Barges.

The Lord Mayors, Aldermen and their Attendants into their Barge; and being so, all convenient speed is made towards Westminster by them and the severall Companies of London, in Barges adorned with Streamers and Banners, Wind-Musick, Drums, and Trumpets, where by the way severall peeces of Ordnance are discharged; but the Banner and Standard Bearers, with the Pentioners, Pages, Drums, Fifes, Ensignes, Foot Marshall and his Attendants repaire towards Baynards Castle, there waiting his Lordships and the Companies return.

The Companies being landed they set themselves as a Guard on both sides, from Westminster Bridge round Westminster Hall, through which the Company of Grocers do pass, likewise the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and their Attendants, but the Livery and their Attendants doe return to their Barge, the Assistants the Master and Wardens, and their severall Attendants march up the Chequer Staires, making a Guard from the Chequer Barr to the Stayrs head, through which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen doe passe (the new Lord Mayor on the right, the old on the left of the Recorder toward the said Barr) and after a Speech made by the said Recorder, shewing the cause of their addressees & answer made by the Lord Chief-Baron, his Lordship is Sworn; and being so, the Company fall in as before, leading to the Chancery, the Upper-Bench, and the Common-Pleas Barrs, Seales a Writ at each Court, and presently the whole Body marcheth to their Barges, and being entered and the severall Barges on floate, the former Ordnance (as a token of Joy) are again discharged, all convenient speed being likewise made by that body towards Baynards Castle; but the severall Companies to Pauls Wharfe, and other places, in order to their making of a Guard or Gallory from the top of Pauls Wharfe, or Pauls Chaine Hill, through Pauls Church Yard, Cheap-side, Cornhill, and Leaden-hall-street, to his Lordships House; through which said Gallory the Company of Grocers, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and their Attendants are to passe.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and their Attendants being landed at the foresaid place; doe meet the Foot Marshall, the Drums, Fifes, Trumpets, Ensignes, Silk-worke, Pentioners, Pages, Gentlemen

Ushers, Budge and Foynes Bachellers, set in order as at first, and ready to march, and placing himself and Company in the front, marcheth up Pauls Wharfe-hill through Pauls Church Yard into Cheap-side, and between Foster and Gutter Lane is saluted by one Sceane, flankt with two Griffins, on the back of one is placed a Negar, on the other an Indian with Banners in the hands of both : The Sceane representeth Commerce in the figure of a young man sitting under a Canopy, supported by foure figures or young persons, holding Pendants and Sheilds in their hands, wherein is painted the badges of the foure parts of the World ; his Lordship drawing nigh the said Sceane, Commerce salutes him in these words :—

The first Speech.

My Lord, 'tis thought the World was but a Plain
 Levell, or Champion, whil't men did remain
 In Idleness, the Nurse of Ignorance ;
 Which lulls mens braines, in a Lethergean Trance ;
 At th' last Necessity seem'd to infuse
 In them the art of Architect, the use
 Of Huts and Houses ; every one began
 To shew himself or more, or lesse a man.
 Left their wilde kinde of living, and did build
 Cities for safety, in the which they held,
 A civiliz'd communication, each
 By a Divine instinct the Arts did teach ;
 Nor did they perish when the World was drown'd
 Their Hyrogliphicks were in Pillars found,
 That by degrees succeeding ages did
 Reveal to one another secrets hid ;
 Which though before were seeds in them, yet they
 Shew'd not untill Experience taught the way.
 Then did the Navigator search the Mayne,
 How to steere forth, how to return again
 With prize and safety ? ftraight that art was hurld,
 Into our lap, the center of the world,
 By divine hand ; that we in a short time,
 Made ourselves countrymen of every clymb,
 Searching the spacious Universe, our skill,
 And courage did the mouth of wonder fill,
 Riding on dangers neck, as though t'were meant,
 We should be Lords of the whole Continent.
 Such were our darings, that, what Histories
 Forgot to speak of our discoveries.
 Greenland, Lapland, Michar, Isles remote
 And many more, which later times denote,
 Unto our Countreyes glory, we made ours,
 By the direction of fore-seeing Powers :
 Thus are we nourish't from the breasts encrease ;
 Could we among our selves but mediate peace.
 The antient Poets Pyramids of praise,
 Did to the Honour of their Countreyes raise,
 In all my reading, or my travells (Sir)
 I must our own above the rest prefer.
 For as th' Magnetique courts the Adamant
 With her Simphatick faculty, the want

Of whose Affotiation makes her seem
 Uselesse, regardlesse, as of small esteeme :
 So we from most parts of the Universe
 Are fought, rather petitioned for Commerce.
 Traffique brings profit, towards which they bend,
 As though their welfare did on ours depend :
 Thus doe we (Sir) still by our patriots care,
 Or'take their riches at their full Carreire.
 My Lord, you are our Cities Hope, whereon
 She doth rely, her Father and her Son ;
 Shee gave you breath, and education too,
 Which made you fit for whats conferr'd on you :
 Then since th' extention of her Love was such ;
 Your care of Her, cannot be shewn too much :
 Which, as Shee doubts not of, so we rejoyce,
 And celebrate Your Triumphs in Her Voice.

The Speech ended, the Scene quits the place, and (hastning towards his Lordships House) is placed in the rear of a Ship, not yet visible to his Lordship, and his Lordship, the Aldermen and their attendants pass through Cheap-Side, and the Poultry ; towards the Exchange they meet another Sceane, representing severall of the places or countries, in which the commodities belonging to the Grocers trade doe grow, and the natives disporting therein, in habits of each Nation ; on one part of the said Stage is placed a Clove Tree, in another a Nutmeg Tree, and a Current Tree, in another part thereof is planted Rice, Rafons, Figgs, and Druggs ; and in the Front is placed or fixed a Crockodile, with an Egyptian on his back, a banner in his hand, at each Angle of the Stage a Nymph ; when his Lordship draws nigh, the Egyptian salutes him in these words :—

The Second Speech.

Where am I ? What auspicious wind convey'd
 Me to this Isle ? what sudden thoughts invade
 My faculties ? Egyptian darkness, hence ;
 I now discern the cause and th' influence ;
 It was the soft and winning breath of Fame,
 Fanning the way unto the honoured name
 Of him, that this days Tryumphs wait upon,
 Wafted me hither, and hath put me on
 This bold attempt. My Lord, all Nations are
 Bound to this Seat, and must Concenter here
 In point of Traffique ; other parts but stand
 Like marginal Notes, directing to this Land.
 Or, as in times past Mercurie's Statues were
 Fixt in high-ways by th' hand of Publique care,
 To point at consequents, this little Round
 Is in itself a World ; Itsmus and Sound,
 Memphis no more of your fain'd Rampiers boast ;
 Lyfbone your Tagus, Caria your Coast ;
 Persia, Scythia, Parthia, Thracia,
 Lydia, Syria, Syberia, Caspia,
 Ty up your numerous glories, with your Tongue,

That heretofore the wanton muses sung;
 For in this Inch of Earth's comprized more,
 Than all the Poets fancied yours before.
 It is our wifhes (Sir) your belov'd name,
 May adde a breathing to the breath of Fame;
 To found you Great and Good, that your juft Fate
 May fix you a firm Pillar to this State:
 May you in Her, and She in you this Year,
 Propitious be, as th' motion of a Sphere.

The Speech ended, this Scene likewise quits the place, and is conveyed through Leaden-hall Street toward his Lordships House, where meeting with the former, is divided into two parts; that Stage whereon the Spaniards and Negars are, being placed on the right hand of Commerce, the Perfians and Indians on the Left, and the Griffins flanking of each; In the front is placed the Ship, and on the right wing thereof is the Crockodile placed, and on the left a Camel, with a Negar on his back, having a Pendent in the one hand, and with the other takes out of his Dorcers, Cloves, Currence, and other Fruit, and throws among the people; and on the head of that Stage stands one in a Perfian habit, with two Attendants on each side: The feveral Scenes thus placed, and his Lordship with the Aldermen and their Attendants coming nere, the Mariners presented his Lordship with this Song:—

The Marriners Song.

Since the bleffings we reap,
 By Hazard grows cheap;
 And that we are now within Ken, boyes;
 Let's caft Anchor here,
 No City more freer,
 To Harbour fuch Jovial Men boyes:
 Then merily fing, and as merily quaf't
 Let's drink up the Riches of th' World in a draught.

The Song ended, the Foot Marſhal with his Company, and likewise the Pentioners, being come nere to the Lord Mayor's doore, The Foot Marſhal placeth the ſaid Pentioners in a ſingle File, on the North ſide the ſaid Street, and cauſeth every man to hang his Target on the top of his Javelin, then openeth the remaining part of the ſaid Company to the right and left, himſelf and the Company paſſeth through, till they come to the Maſters and Wardens, and then marcheth them, and the whole body through that intervail, placing the Maſter at the Lord Mayors Gate, and the whole body ſucceſſively, on the wing each of other, before the ſaid Pentioners, and the drums, fifes, trumpets, enſignes, banners and ſtreamer bearers, in equall diviſions as a Front Guard before them, who as the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and their Attendants paſs, do each one perform his part; but the Lords being come nere,

the Scenes being placed as aforesaid, the person representing a Persian Merchant, makes his address in this manner :—

The Third Speech.

My Lord,
 The European Traveller with Experienc'd Keyes
 Open'd the Gate to his Discoveries,
 Shewing th' essentiall species of Commerce
 The very hinges to the Universe.
 The Egyptian seem'd in his discourse to Treat
 Of places, and for Trade made this the Seate.
 And now My Lord to amplify what they
 Before have Spoke, the Candid Winds this day
 Set me on Shore, as though the Twins had known,
 What Tryumphs to your Honour would be shewn.
 The Marriners their severall voices reare
 For Joy they safely have arrived here ;
 And brought their Vessel to their wish't for home,
 Laden with Easterne Treasure, Spice and Gum ;
 The Dulcid Trees, whose substances do bear,
 Heart pleasing Synamon, Cloves, Mace Nutmeggs are
 From fam'd Arabia brought, likewise from thence,
 Comes Casia, Myrrh, and precious Frankinfence,
 From Pharo Figgs, Zant Currans ; Maligo
 Affords you Reasons ; Dates and Pepper grow
 In other places ; Sugar and what not
 But brings a benefit unto this Spot.
 The Manner how they grow (my Lord) you'll see
 In th' perfect figure of each branch and tree,
 Then Sena, Rhuberb, China, Rootes that doe
 Not only purify, but strengthen too,
 Sarsaparella, Aggrick, then comes in
 Storax, Aloes, Indico, Benjamin,
 And hundreds more, that th' Indies and the Streights
 Heape in to add unto your wealth by freights,
 As though the Company of which y'are free
 With your own Trade twist'd Society
 In their Commerce and profits doubtles so
 And may that linck and firme affection flow
 T'inrich this Citie, that the nation may
 Participate the comfort of this day ;
 For (Sir) the causes our disturbance bred
 Are now compos'd, rage and fury fled
 To their dark celles ; That by your light we move
 The second Subject of our Hopes and Love,
 May to th' addition of your name and Blood
 Be attributed all that fame speaks good ;
 That so your praises may like lynes from hence,
 The center, fill the worlds circumference.

The Speech ended, and my Lords and their Company within the Gate ; the Foot Marshall ranks the whole body as before ; and placing himself and Attendants in the front, do lead towards Grocers Hall, and the Sceanes or Pageants make what hafte or speed they possibly can after them.

1.

From th' Indies and th' Streights,
 We come with full freight,
 To add to your Wealth,
 Your Pleasure and Health,
 Ingrediencies such,
 Would puzzle one much ;
 To search out their Natures, and define their names ;
 For their growth, and their places ;
 Hard things, as the case is,
 Ye must travell further than th' River of Thames.

2.

Your Currans from Zant,
 When your Worships want,
 Come flying as wood,
 In Vessels so good :
 And Reason you know
 Come from Maligo ;
 Dates, Figs, Cloves, and Nutmegs, with Sugar and Rice ;
 The Pepper, and Ginger,
 That nose toasting twinger,
 Then Synamon and Mace and other rich Spice.

3.

Then Casia and Myrrh,
 We next must prefer,
 With fine Franckingsense,
 That doth cost you pence :
 Then sweet Benjamin
 Doth draw Storax in
 With Sena, and China, and Rhubarb so good :
 All the next I can tell a,
 Is Sarfaparella
 Which strengthens the Body and cleanseth the blood.

This was an Entertainment to the Committee Appointed for Carrying on the Charge of the whole businesse ; and presented before them on Thursday night last at Gresham Colledge.

Although the Gentleman whose singular judgment designed and modelled the several Fabricks, Structures and Sceanes of this days Tryumph, desired to have his name concealed ; I hold it a piece of prejudice to omit theirs employed by him, in the performance thereof ; as Capt. Andrew Dakers and Mr. William Lightfoot, painters : Mr. Thomas Whiting, joyner : Mr. Richard Clear, carver, each of them in their qualities deserving ample commendations.



London's Tryumphs

Presented in severall delightfull Scænes, both on the
Water and Land, and celebrated in Honour
to the deservedly honored,

S^R JOHN FREDERICK, KNIGHT and BARONET,

Lord Mayor of the City of London,

At the Coſts and Charges of the Worſhipfull Company of Grocers,

JOHN TATHAM.

LONDON, Printed by THOMAS MABB, living on Pauls Wharff next
doore to the Signe of the Ship. 1661.

To the Right Honorable S^r John Frederick, Knight and Baronet,
Lord Mayor of the City of London. My Lord, Encouraged by your
own worth and candor, and the usuall Custome of such presentations,
I presume to dedicate this my endeavours to your Lordship; hoping
to find the like favourable acceptation from your Honour, as your
noble Predecessors were pleased to afford me in their time; which will
assure me, My Lord, your honours most Humble and Faithfull
Servant,
JOHN TATHAM.

To the Worſhipfull the Company of Grocers. Gentlemen, I had
the honour to serve you in the time of S^r Thomas Allens Majoralty,
and the happiness that followed it, was the blessed restoration of his
Majesty which not only brought peace to the nation, but hath added
Glory to your Company, in that his Majesty hath vouchsafed to become
a Member thereof; and the first King that ever set such an estimation
upon you, as the reward of your Loyalty; which Chronicles will take
notice of, and render you famous to posterity, whose ever flourishing
condition is the Cordial wishes of, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,
JOHN TATHAM.

London's Tryumphs, presented in severall delightfull Scænes, both
on the Water and Land. My observation hath discovered that the
Pallates of some persons have disrellisht the ordering and marshalling

of the Companies, as a thing common and unnecessary to be inserted, when they are extreemly mistaken ; for every year there is some alteration in their perambulations ; and it is a great help to the Companies, to know how to move, which without order would be preposterous, and several other pertinent properties relating to the distinct Companies ; Besides, as this City is the Mother, others but Daughters, by rules of reason, the Daughter Cities ought to know how their Mother flourisheth, and in what state she carrieth herself, that they may imitate (like dutifull Children in their way) to set forth the Glory of our Nation. And therefore since it is a ridiculous Cavill, I shall trouble you no further, but refer you to the businesse of the day.

The Mornings.

About eight of the Clock at Grocers Hall, (to attend his Lordship by order) meet, 1. The Master, Wardens and Assistants in their Gowns, faced with Foyns, with their Hoods. 2. The Livery in their Gowns faced with Budge, and their Hoods. 3. The Batchellours, part thereof in Gowns faced with Foyns, and part of them in Gowns faced with Budge, and both of them with Damask Hoods. 4. Fifty Gentlemen Ushers in Plush Coats, each of them a Gold Chain about his Shoulder, and a White Staffe in his Hand. 5. Twelve other Gentlemen for carrying Banners and Colours, Nine of them in Plush Coats, each of them a Crimson Scarff about his Shoulder ; the Banners are, the Kings, the Duke of Yorkes, S^t George's, the Lord Mayor's, the Duke of Albemarle, S^t Thomas Foots, S^t Thomas Allens, S^t William Wildes, Recorder, the Cities, the Grocers, and foure others. 6. Thirty six Trumpets, the Serjeant Trumpet with his Scarff of his Lordships Colours, and of a Crimson about his Shoulder, and a Leading Staff in his hand. 7. Foureteen Drums, the Drum Mayor with a Crimson Scarff about his Waste, his Leading Staff in his hand, and three Fifes with Banners. 8. The Foot Marshal, with the like Scarffs over his Shoulder, and six Attendants without Scarffs. 9. The Master of Defence with the like Scarff, his ten Attendants without Scarves. 10. Foure Pages in Plush Coats, each of them a Truncheon in one hand, in the other a Target, wherein is painted either the Coat of Arms of the present Master, or Wardens. 11. Forty five Pentioners, or Porters in Red Coates and Copped Capps, each employed in carrying Banners, Standers, Streamers. 12. Ninety other Pentioners or Poor People in Red Gownds, Flat Caps, and White Sleeves, each of them bearing a Javeling in one hand, and a Target in the other. These are the Persons appointed for the Service of the Day, who being met at the time and place aforesaid,

Division 6. The Foot Marshall ranks them out two by two; beginning with the Pentioners, in Gownes, and in the front of them, placeth the Companies Ensignes, foure Drums and one Fife which we call the fixt or most inferior Division. Division 5. In the Reare of them, falls in six Drums and one Fife; after them, the severall Pentioners in Coats, bearing severall Banners and Standards; after them six Trumpets, after them the Griffin and Camell, Ensignes, six Gentlemen Ushers, after them the Budge Batchellors, which conclude the fifth Division. Division 4. In the Reare of those fall six Trumpets, after them two Gentlemen bearing two Banners, the one of the Cities, the other of the Recorders Arms; after them follow eight Gentlemen Ushers, and then the Foynes Batchellors which make up the fourth Division. Division 3. In the Reare thereof falls, first the Kings Drum Major, and foure other of the King's Drums and Fife, after them two Gentlemen Ushers bearing two Banners; the one S^r Thomas Foots Arms, the other S^r Thomas Alleyn; after them ten Gentlemen Ushers, habited as is set down before, and after them the Livery; this we term the third Division. Division 2. In the Reare of these, fall eight Trumpets; to wit, the Duke of Yorks, and the Duke of Albemarles Servants, after them two Gentlemen, bearing the Banners of the Lord Mayor, and the Duke of Albemarle, Twelve Gentlemen Ushers appointed as aforefaid follow them, and then the Gentlemen or Court of Assistance; these conclude the second Division. Division 1. In the Rear of them falls the Serjeant Trumpet, after him sixteen other of the Kings Trumpets & Kettle Drums, after them three other Gentlemen, bearing the Kings, the Duke of Yorks and S^t George's Banner, after them fourteen Gentlemen Ushers; to follow them are appointed four pages, and after them the Master and Wardens, which conclude the first and chief Division. In this Equipage, they march from Grocers Hall down the Old Jury, beginning with the Pentioners untill the Marshall comes to the Lord Mayors doore, and there makes a halt, till his Lordship and the Aldermen are mounted. Which being done, the whole Body move towards Guild-hall and so up S^t Lawrence Lane: and at Guild-hall Gate, the New Lord Mayor joyneth with the Old Lord Mayor and his attendants, so all of them march down Soper-laine and Colledge-hill to three Craine-Wharfe, and then the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and their attendants at the West end of the said Wharfe take their Barge, the Court of Assistants, the Livery and the Gentlemen Ushers of those three divisions at the East end of the said Wharfe, take their Barge. The foynes and Budge Batchellors, Gentlemen Ushers, and Gentlemen bearing nine Colours repaire to the place of their repose, where they wait his Lordships return from Westminster. The other foure Ensignes, the Pentioners

bearing the severall sort of Silk-works, together with the other Pen-tioners, and the Foot Marshall repair to Baynards Cattle. The Lord Mayors, the Grocers, and the severall Companies Barges haften for Westminster, and neer the Temple, his Lordship is accosted by a Ship or Vessel rigg'd and mann'd, floating in a Calm neer the head of which is placed Galatea, a Sea Nymph, drawn in a Sea Chariot by two Dolphins, upon whose backs are seated two Nymphs, playing on Harps, representing Syrenes. In the Reare of which are placed two Sea Lyons riding on the surface of the Water, and on their backs two Trytons playing on retorted Pipes or Hornes antique, agreeable with the Musick of Neptune.

On the Flancks of the same Ship are seen severall other Trytons wantoning in the Water. His Lordship drawing neere, the Boatfwaine of the Ship with all speed makes towards him, & gives order in these words :

The Boatfwains Speech.

Lore your Top Sayle upon the Cap, haule up your Foresaile, and Mayn in the Brayles ; away aloft, and furl the Mayne Sayles.

Stand ready by the Anchor
Let go your then Penter,
And hold fast your Stopper
Whilst our Captain speaks proper.

The Marriner having done obeysance to his Lordship, the Captaine of the Ship Salutes his Lordship in these words.

The Captains Speech.

My Lord,
Instructed not by Art, but Truth, We bow
To your Deferts, Fame hath been Herauld too.
Honour's a Mark for Envy, where the bad
Weigh not the Cause, but the Advancement had :
And vent their venome 'gainst the Person seated,
However He with virtue be compleated.
Such are the Brats of Ignorance, that do
Cry down such Merrit, they can't reach unto ;
But 'tis their Curse, for in another sense
They are receiv'd, No truth can come from thence.
So that the Good Man is as far above
Their Malice, as he doth transcend their love ;
The sober, well advised man, will strive
To Tract your Virtue first, and then to thrive ;
That when by Emulation he doth grow
Up to your parts, he may finde Honour too ;
Thus the refined Souls ever rejoyce,
When as true Worth is more then common choice.
And in that (Sir) you have the happineffe

To be received in the Arms of Peace,
 Wars ruder hand that lately did disturbe
 The quiet Seas, and our Free Traffique curb,
 Time has cut off, the Merchants vessels ride
 On th' bosome of the Main in State and Pride;
 About whose ribs the Wanton Sea Nymphs sport
 And sing them safe unto their wished Port.
 Big womb'd with Riches; whose delivery
 Passeth the hand o' th' Factours Midwifry.
 Such are th' effects of Peace, whose softer Palm,
 Not the Seas onely, but our Mindes do Calm:
 And the true cause from whence such blessings spring
 Is the Restoring of Our Gracious King,
 Stars may be aptly said (sometimes) to roame
 And yet forget not to revisit home;
 The Sun that leaves us wrapt in clouds of Night,
 Next day revives us with his heat and light;
 So though (a white) Ægyptian Mists did rise,
 And with their violent Philme curtain'd our Eyes,
 From the indulgent Rayes of Majesty,
 Th' are now dispers'd, and we do gladly see,
 And find the Comfort of His Royal Beams,
 Which not obliquely, but directly streams
 Upon his Subjects; how can then but Trade
 Flourish, when such a blessed Unions made:
 Th' encrease of which the Sea men wish unto
 This City, th' Grocers Company and you.

The Speech ended his Lordships Barge makes towards Westminster with the other Attendant Barges, and in his way is entertained by 30 piece of ordnance; the aforesaid Ship, Furniture, and annexed Sceans return, and are received at the place where the Ship first lanch'd, and from thence are convey'd through Pauls Church-yard into Cheapside, where they make a stand near S^t Lawrence Lane.

His Lordship, the Aldermen, the Company of Grocers, and the other Companies landing at Westminster have a lane made them, through which the pass to the Hall, and there having performed several Ceremonial Duties and Obligations, as an Oath to be true and faithfull to his Majesty and Government established, sealing of Writs in the Courts there held, taking leave of the Lord Chancellor, Barons of the Exchequer, &c. and doing some charitable office to the poor of that place, return to their several Barges, a Lane (as before) being made for their passage to the water-side, and there imbarge and make towards Baynards Castle, and in the way is saluted by 30 pieces of ordnance more, placed on the Bank-side for that purpose, as a token of the Cities and Companies congratulation of his Mayoralty.

His Lordship with those attend him, the Companies &c. land at Pauls Wharffe, where he and they are received by a Gallery of the aforesaid Batchelors and Gentlemen-Ushers, who went not to West-

minster; and likewise the Pensioners and Silk Works being set in order ready to march, the Foot-Marshal leads the way up Pauls Wharffe-hill through the South Church-yard of St Pauls; and near St Pauls School his Lordship is entertained by another Sceane representing the Temple of Janus. This Sceane is flankt with two Griffins, and on those Griffins sit two persons, each bearing a banner in the one hand, in the other a Sheild.

Janus fits in the Temple.

On his head he wears a Crown in the manner of a Globe, part Celestiall and part Terrestriall, alluding to the revolution of the year, his head of hair thin and lanck, but white, his beard broad and long, as he supposed to be father of Time; his garment part purple, part russet, close girt, in one hand a Scepter, in the other a Plough-shear, the one relating to his Kingly office, the other to his knowledge in Tilladge. He is figured with two faces alluding to his wisdom, that judgeth by things past what will ensue: On the forehead of the face directed to the Lord Mayor is fixt a Starre, on his breast another of more magnitude relating to his Deification. About that part of the Garment Purple several small Starres; on that of Russet something alluding to Plenty, the fruits of Peace. About the basis of the Temple lye Drums unbraced, Colours furl'd, armes layd down; At the four angles thereof sit four persons. Votaries to peace, habited in white with green mantles and silver fringe, relating to the Kings Colours when he was Prince; in the one hand they bear a Banner or Sheild, in the other a Branch of Palme: their heads are circled with Laurel.

His Lordship drawing near, Janus addresseth himself in these words:

I Janus am, once King of Italy,
Some doe suppose me Noah's¹ son to be,
Others the Upper World,² or Heaven, because,
My dictates propagated Natures Lawes;
I first instructed how to till the Earth,
And gave to sweet Society a Birth;
The injur'd Father³ from th' injurious Son
I shelter'd when his fortunes were undone,
By which I gain'd the Attribute to be
Father of Time⁴ and Princely Amity,
Lord of the years circumlocution
That still returneth where it first began.
My Wisdom and my Providentiall care
Created generally both Love and Fear.
The Romans, the Worlds Conquerors, did hold
My Name in such high Reverence, they inroll'd

¹ Japhet. Cicero.

³ Saturn driven out of Crete by Jupiter.

² Virgil in his Georgicks.

⁴ Saturn is so called,

Me in the number of their Gods, and by
 Their Edicts did (unto my memory,
 Which they accounted sacred) consecrate
 A Temple, should allude unto their Fate,
 Figur'd with double Face I am to shew
 I by preterite things future doe know,
 Or can fore-see; Tipe of Experience,
 Of Caution, Courage, and Intelligence;
 And all these Epithites, but calculate
 The Hyroglyphick of a Magistrate,
 Which doe remain in you, your wildome, years,
 By what is past, can prevent future fears,
 And kill those Cocatrices in their shell
 That dare against the Sun Spit or Rebel,
 As th' living Members of our Bodies doe,
 United, Yeild a contribution to
 Mans life, and being but divided, draws
 Death to his door, fo the efficient cause,
 Sedition and Conspiracy obtrude
 Singular ruin by a multitude;
 When Concord in a City does erect
 Not onely Walls, but Magistrates protect;
 Then to their prudence let good men apply
 "There is no safety but in Majesty.
 Shut up your Temple, let no sound of Drum
 Disturb your Tempe, and your joyes o'recome:
 May ev'ry one under their peacefull vine
 Imbrace their Heaven; for Peace is part Divine;
 The Sphears in Un'on move; example take
 By them, and in your City Concord make;
 So shall the Company of Grocers say,
 Next to their Sov'raigns, ne're came happier day.

The Speech ended, the Scean quits the place, and is conveyed
 through Cheapside till it flank the Ship and Sea-Lions, formerly on
 the Water, & then the whole Body move on, and between Foster-
 Lane and Gutter-Lane another Scean entertains his Lordship; The
 representation of which is a Fountain, called the Fountain of Acis,
 running Blood and Milk, alluding to the Murder of Acis committed
 by the monster Polyphemus, who under shew of Friendship kill'd
 him. This Scean is flankt with two Dolphins, formerly on the
 water. This Fountain is Arboricall, in the head or front whereof sits
 a weeping person, representing Galatea beloved of Acis, for whose
 death she mourns. A Young Mans face towards the top is discovered,
 instead of hair, green oaken leaves or branches; the Top is uncovered,
 above those branches a Crown is placed, upon those branches three
 Crowns in a manner sprouting out of the oak.

Galatea is thus described.

Her hair dishevel'd, her head curl'd, with a wreath of Mirtle; her
 habit resembling the colours of the Sea, bleu, green and white (as she
 is a Sea Nymph) over which a sleight fable Mantle is cast: In one

hand she holds a small oval Picture, supposed to be the Figure of Acis, in the other a wet Handkerchief, relating to her sorrow. At the foot of the fountain are placed Sea Nymphs, Partners of her Grief and habited accordingly. Upon his Lordships approach Galatea addresseth her self in these words :—

Galatea's Speech.

Weep Galatea ; let thy plenteous tears
 Equall the drops, this piteous Fountain bears ;
 Turn perfect Niobe ; lament alone ;
 Till thy own Griefes, like hers, change thee to stone ;
 Dead is my Love ! the Shepherds joy and pride,
 Whose Princely virtues all the rest out-vide ;
 Acis is dead ! my comfort ! murder'd by
 The Treacherous hand of profest Loyalty.
 False Polyphemous, couldst thou flatter so ?
 A Devil prove, and be a Saint in show !
 Oh horrid Deed ! none ever like to this,
 Deriv'd contrivance from Hels dark Abiss :
 Thither he's gone, in shades of night he dwels ;
 Alarum'd with Monsters eternal yels,
 Whiles to my Acis blessed Memory
 The Loyal Sheapheard of faire Cicily,
 This weeping Monument did raise to show
 What to his never dying Fame they owe :
 But stay, I doe perceive Sorrow is here
 Deny'd a passage, where fresh joys appeare ;
 Let me not then disturb them, least I bee
 Thought rude, not fitting for Societie.
 My woes may aptly be apply'd to theirs
 That lost their King, rejoyce now in his Heires ;
 And all alluding to this Sceene, then bee
 My Lord, so kinde as bear a part with me ;
 I shall lay by my sorrow for a space,
 And give you time the Metaphor to trace.
 This fountain top lopt off, is aptly ment,
 The Head and Glory of a Government ;
 The sprouting Branches doth that want supply
 And beare the Crown of Heaven born Majesty
 Which as they have been happy in, We pray
 The Palme of Peace may ever Crown this day :
 The Grocers Company still honoured be
 In that the King's of their Fraternity
 For which inestimable favour they,
 Most (Sacred Sir !) their dutious wishes Pay ;
 May you outrun a Century of years ;
 As free from danger as you are from fears :
 May there neere want one of your Royall Stem,
 To Glorifie Great Brittaines Diadem ;
 And when the upper-World calls you from hence
 Rule there and Govern by your Influence.

This Speech ended, this Sceane likewise quits the place and moves

¹ Turning to the King.

till it flankts that of Janus, His Lordship and his Attendant also move, and passe by a fourth Sceane (being a Droll of Indians who are labouring).

His Lordship moves further, and meets a fifth Sceane, representing an Island, on the top whereof sit two persons, being the figures of Justice and Mercy, each of them having two attendants, this Sceane is flankt with a Cammel and a Crockadell, neere Lawrence Lane.

Astrea, or Justice.

On her head a wreath of Starrs, sparkling, or flaming ; in her right hand a Golden Book, relating to the Laws, in the other a Sword, to punish the Breakers of those Laws. Her Garment mixt, Flame and White colour, she sits upon the Ruyns of an Island, about which is placed Prudence and Fortitude ; to re-edify and support it.

Mercy,

Clothed in White Sarcenet ; the figure of a Lambe orr ; on her head a circle of Clouds intermixt with Starrs, and on the front thereof, the Figure of the Sun ; in one hand she bears a Sheild or Banner whereon the Figure of Repentance is placed, (a person weeping, with one hand lifted up, the other beating her Breast.) In the other hand she holds a Vyand or Bole, in which may be supposed is conteyned a variety of comforts to relieve the Penitent from fainting, and falling into despair ; those attend are the Cardinall vertues, and habited accordingly.

Upon his Lordships drawing neere, Astrea entertaines him in these words :—

Astrea's Speech.

The horrid and abhominable Crimes
Of the late dissolute licentious times,
Have call'd Astrea from her Starry Throne
To view this Isle with Mischiefs overgrown ;
Where Harpies, Vipers, Wolves, and Vulturs bred,
Who, on the Church and State rav'nously fed :
Some of their Brood remain, devising still
To murder Peace, and all your Comforts kill,
Such I am come to punish and suppress,
For fear their number, become numberless ;
Confusion was their Mother and their Nurie ;
And since where e're they came have been a curse ;
Knee-deep in Slaughter, they delight to wade,
Murder and Butchery they deem one Trade ;
They thirst for blood, and sacrifice to spoil ;
Thrive best (they think) when Nations they imbroyl,
Lop off such evill Branches, such as doe
Glory in Ruyn ; give 'em Justice too ;
A cord will do their businesse either way ;

'Tis fear that makes the bad man to obey :
 The Good for love of Right themselves submit,
 And hate not Justice, but do honour it :
 You are her Substitute (my Lord) then square
 Your Actions, so she may gain love and fear.
 I shall no longer stay you from repose,
 But with an after Course your stomach close.

Which ended, the Foot-Marshall having placed the assistants, Livery, and the Companies on both sides St Lawrence-lane, and the Pensioners with their Targets hung on the top of their Javelins ; in the Rear of them the Ensigne bearers Drums and Fifes in the front, and hasten the Foyns and Budge Batchellors, together with the Gentlemen-Ushers to Guild Hall, in order to their serving up Dinner to the severall Tables there. His Lordship and attendants passeth through the Gallery or Lane so made into Guild-Hall, after which the Company repair to their Hall to dinner ; and several Silkworks and Triumphs are likewise conveyed into Blackwell Hall, and the officers aforesaid, and the Children that sit in the Pageants, there refresh themselves untill his Lordship hath dined at Guildhall.

The Afternoons Busines.

About three of the Clock the severall Scènes & Silkworks return to their former order, and are conveyed up to the Old-Jury into Cheapside, the Foot Marshall marshalling the whole Body of Batchellors as in the morning, and all in a united Body march up Saint Lawrence-Lane and in Cheapside receive the Livery and Assistants, and so move on towards St Pauls, till near Bow Church one Scène of Drolling Amerilious (as before) entertains his Lordship, some of them pruning, others gathering other planting several sorts of Grocery, others disporting and throwing their fruit about, to shew the abundance or profit of labour, others making musick, (after their labour) on the Tongs and other antique Instruments ; among whom this Song set for three parts is sung :—

Who leads a life so free from care,
 As such in labour Active are ?
 The fruits of which
 Doe all Enrich :
 They nothing want, enough to spare.
Chorus. No worthy Act accomplished can be
 Without both Labour and Industrie,
 Which o'recome, Crowns them with Victorie.

The plodding, not the plotting pate,
 Is subject good to King and State ;
 He plyes his Worke
 For Jew or Turk,

And mindes his pay, more then deceit.

Chorus. He in his head breeds no seditious worms,
To make a fally like to Bees in swarms,
He loves faire weather, is a foe to Stormes.

The painfull man to businesse bred,
In peace layes down his weary head ;

He sleeps secure ;

No thoughts impure

Disturb him, they in him are dead.

Chorus. Season his labour with some harmlesse sport,
And like a prince he generously pays for't,
Is neither enemy to Church nor Court.

The song ended the whole Body move on till near Foster Lane, one other Scène of Americans entertain him. On the head of this Scène sits an European, every part of him figured and habited in the fashion or manner of severall Nations which Trade, and relate to Europe, The Hyrogliphick is copious, and appears delightfull though mimicall. Upon the sight of his Lordship the European presents him with these words :—

The Europeans Speech.

My Lord,

Although my shape may seem ridiculous
Unfuitable, rude, and incongruous,
Contemn me not, there's nothing that I wear
About me, but doth some relation bear
To th' Customes of those Countrey's with whom
You Traffique in all parts of Christendome ;
Here I'm Spaniard,¹ here Italian ;
This speaks me French-man ; this Hollandian ;
This Portugal ; this Swede ; this Poland ; this
An English-man, Language and Emphasis,
That when you me compose, and rightly scan,
You'l find to be perfect European.
By use and labour we are brought unto
A settled confidence, and nature new :
What profits do accrue in times of peace
To every nation by such men as these,
Who take delight in toyl, and make repose
Sweet as the breathings of the fragrant Rose :
The profits of their readines we reap,
And their rewards do make their labours cheap :
Content keeps them in heart, and strengthens Trade,
Supporting Nations by the rich mens aid ;
Of which this City, blest be Providence,
Cannot complain in any case or sense,
The Company of Grocers of the which
Your Lordship's free live happy and are rich.
The fruit of labour, industry and pain
Brings ease and pleasure in the point of gain ;
The increase of which I pray for, and that you
And them may prosper like the vines whereto
The Sun gives Life, flourish here and above,
Live in your Countreys peace, and die in love.

¹ Pointing to his several parts.

Which ended his Lordship and attendants move into St. Pauls Church-Yard, and so round the said Church-Yard, and out at the same gate do again move or retreat toward his Lordships House, Where the Scæn of Justice and Mercy is set cross the Street; and the Foot-Marshall having before prepared a Guard or Gallery of the Gentlemen, Assistants and Livery of the Foyns and Budge Batchellors.

The Pensioners and Silk Works are placed in the Rear, the Gentlemen-Ushers are likewise placed in order, the several Ensigns and Banner-Bearers, Drums and Trumpets of each Division at an equal distance for a Vand Guard; and being thus placed, his Lordship passeth towards his house, and at his door is entertained by the same Scæn accosted him in the Morning Justice and Mercy, who conclude the day in this Dialogue:—

Dialogue betwixt Justice and Mercy,

Justice. My Lord

Mercy. My Lord

Justice. Justice

both,

And Mercy crave

In your clear Breast a residence to have.

Justice. Justice the Scale of Vertue; loves encrease,
Merits rewarder; the prop of peace.

Mercy. Mercy, whose breath perfumes both Heaven & Earth,
And gives declining nature a new birth:

Just. Defends the Law, Protects the Innocent:

Mer. And tempers Mercy with the punishment.

Just. As by one mover, motion doth commence,
Even from the centre to th' circumference;
So from one good man many may arise,
Like Faithfull, as upright, as just, as wise;
For 'tis Example more than Precepts move
The people to imbrace the bond of Love.
All men seek Greatnesse, Goodnesse is the Way;
He best knows how to rule, knew how t'obey.

Mer. Obedience merits Faith, where't doth abide,
Treason can finde no room her face to hide,
A righteous Magistrate, with sacred aw,
Binds conscience in a stronger bond then Law.
Mercy doth joyne, what nothing sunder can;
Beasts love for benefits, for Vertue, Man.

Just. Man as he is the worlds analogy,
And hath with it a Co-existency,
So with the Universall Round he is
Assign'd to great, or lesser Offices,
Inferior Circles says Phylosophy,
Attend upon the Primum mobile,
The Starrs are subjects to the Moon, and she
Unto the Sunn, as Rivers to the Sea.
The like is here, some men for Excellence
And speciall vertue claime Preheminence
Above the rest, some study to undoe
Their own creation, and all good mens to,
Some have the fortune to be rich, some poore;
Some labour on the Sea, some on the Shore;

Some are brought up to Arts and Arms, and they
Proportion'd, are to profit in their Way;
The good are cherish'd, and the bad must fall,
Like those false stars, we Exhalations call;
No glory to a Nation comes from thence,
They claime a Birth right, and betray the lease
By their vile Acts.

Mercy. True mercy interceeds
Not for the Crime, but when Repentance bleeds.

Exposition of the whole Shew.

Just. The Emblems of all which, this day hath been
Presented to your Lordship; is the Sceane,
Where weeping Galatea, doth deplore
Her Acis losse, and's Memory restore,
Doth point to Honours part; the Treachery
Of Polyphemous horrid cruelty
Dishonour in the Abstract; Monster, like
Those Gyants that against the gods strike,
Whom justice punisht.

Mer. Mercy has no cause,
To plead for such oppose the sacred Laws:

Just. The Artist in the Maritime; and they
Laborious, in those of America:
The Rich are by your selves distinguisht best,
The Poore by those with Caps and Gowns posselt.

Mer. In that I claime a part with Charity,
Because We both are Types of Clemency.

Just. In Janus Temple, these (contracted) lye
Peace and soveraign, Balm of Majesty,

Mer. Justice and Mercy.

Just. Sir, You have an Eye
Can judge Sedition from pure loyalty,
Justice Commands,

Mer. Mercy pleads not for those
That God, their King and Country dare oppose.

Both. We end (Sir) with the Companies love, and do
Repose Our equall Trust and Faith in You.

This ended, and his Lordship entred his House all depart with order and conveniency; And the Triumphs of Silk-works are (by the care of the Master Artificers, the Citie Marshal, the Foot Marshal, the Master of Defence, and other Servitours for the day) conveyed into Grocers-hall.

Thus (to their Honours) the Company of Grocers, have within small time, with unexpressable love and joyfulness twice been at the Charge of such Triumphs.

In fine. All the Artists and Artificers employed in this dayes Triump (each of them deserving ample Commendations) bid you good Night.



London Triumphant :

or The City in Jollity and Splendour ; exprest

In various pageants and songs,

Invented and performed for Congratulation and Delight of the
Well-deserving Governour,

SIR ROBERT HANSON, KNIGHT,

Lord Mayor of the City of London,

At the Cost and Charges of the Worshipful Company of Grocers.

His Majesty gracing the Triumphs with His Royal presence.

Written by THO. JORDAN.

LONDON :

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To the Right Honourable Sir Robert Hanson Knight,
Lord Mayor of the City of London.

MY LORD,

SINCE your Lordship was pleased to confer the Honour of this Employment upon the meanest of your Servants, I find my self obliged (in gratitude) to tender you the first Fruits of my Service, and since I am so safely invested with your favours, I am encouraged to defie all detraction, nor need I fear the malice of any carping Critick, since he that carrieth the Sword of Justice hath taken me into his protection, and guardeth my Integrity with his Authority, which shall rather increase my Humility than advance my Ambition, and give me cause ever to acknowledge that I am

Your Lordships sincere and Humble Servant,

THO. JORDAN.

To the Worthy Society and Worshipful Company of
Grocers.

GENTLEMEN,

I HOPE I have (without manifest imperfections) performed your commands; in designing the scenes, composing pertinent Speeches and seasonable Songs for your service in this days Triumphs; if the

nicety of some mens enquiry discover any thing that is irregular or superfluous I hope you will justly impute it to the brevity of my time, my person being employed in sundry places, as well as my pen upon several Subjects: If the accomplishment of all, conduce to your content, he hath obtained the most worthy part of his End, who is,

Gentlemen,

Your heartily humble Servant,

THO. JORDAN.

The Agitations of the Morning.

The Noble Citizens appointed for the Transactions of the Day (according to annual custom and order) assemble about Seven of the Clock in the Morning at Grocers-Hall.

1. The Master, Wardens, and Assistants, in Gowns faced with Foyns, and their Hoods.

2. The Livery, in their Gowns faced with Budge, and their Hoods.

3. The Batchelors, part thereof, in Gowns faced with foyns, with their gowns and hoods:

4. Budge Batchelors, in gowns and Scarlet hoods.

5. Fifty Gentlemen-Ushers, in Velvet Coats, each of them a chain of Gold about his Shoulder and a white Staff in his hand.

6. Twelve other gentlemen, for bearing Banners and Colours, some in plush coats, and some in buff; they also wearing Scarffs about their Shoulders of the Companies Colours.

7. Several Drums and Fifes, with red Scarffs and the Colours of the Company.

8. The two City Marshals, riding each of them on horseback, with six Servitors to attend them, with Scarffs and Colours of the Companies.

9. The Foot Marshal and six attendants, with like Scarffs and Colours.

10. The Master of Defence, with the same Scarff and Colours, having persons of his own Science to attend him.

11. Three score and six poor men, pensioners accommodated with Gowns and Caps, each of them employed in bearing of Standards and Banners.

12. Divers other Pensioners in red Gowns, white Sleeves, and flat Caps, each of them carrying a Javelin in the one hand, and a Target in the other, wherein is painted the Coat Armour of their Benefactors.

Being in this Equipage and Order fitted, They are by the Foot

Marshall divided into several Divisions, and ranked out by two and two, beginning with the Pensioners in Gowns, and in the front of them placeth the companies ensigns, four Drums, and one fife; which is the lowest and most inferior division.

In the Rere of them, falls in four Drums and one Fife, after them the several Pensioners in Coats bearing several Banners and Standards; after them, Four Trumpets, after them the Gryphon and Camel Ensignes, Six Gentlemen Ushers, after them the Budge Batchelors which conclude the next Division.

In the Reer of those fall six Trumpets, after them two gentlemen bearing two Banners, the one of the Cities, the other of the Companies Arms; after them follow eight Gentlemen-Ushers and then the Foyns Batchelors, which make up another Division.

After them two Gentlemen Ushers bearing two Banners, after them ten Gentlemen Ushers—habited as is set down before, and after them the Livery.

In the Reer of these fall others of the City Trumpets, and after them two Gentlemen bearing the Banners of the City and the Lord Mayor and then the Gentlemen or Court of Assistants; these conclude that Division.

In the Reer of them fall in four Drums and six Trumpets, after them three other Gentlemen bearing the Kings, the Queens, and Cities Banner, and after them fourteen Gentlemen Ushers; to follow them are appointed four Pages, and after them the Master and Wardens, which conclude all the Divisions.

In this Equipage they march from Grocers Hall to Barber-Chirurgions Hall beginning with the Pensioners, until the Marshal comes and makes a halt at the Hall Gate, till such time as his Lordship and the Aldermen are mounted.

Which being done, the whole Body move towards Guild Hall; and at Guild Hall Gate, the new Lord Mayor joyneth with the old Lord Mayor and his attendants, so all of them march through Kings Street down to the Three Crane Wharf, and then the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and their Attendants and the West end of the said Wharf take their Barge, the Court of Assistants, the Livery, and the Gentlemen Ushers of those three Divisions, at the East end of the said Wharf, whilst the residue of the retinue that remain behind, viz. some Gentlemen Ushers, the Budge Batchelors, and Foyns Batchelors repair to places of refecton.

The Lord Mayors, The Grocers, and the several Companies Barges, hasten for Westminster, and neer the Temple his Lordship is accosted with a pleasure Boat, properly accommodated and Beautified with divers Flags, and Streamers, who saluteth his Lordship with several

great pieces ; which being past, his Lordship, the Aldermen, the Company of Grocers, and other Companies landing at Westminster, have a Lane made them through which they pass to the Hall, and there having performed several ceremonial Duties and Obligations, as an Oath to be true and faithful to his Majesty and Government established, Sealing of Writs in the Courts there held ; and having taken leave of the Lords and Barons of the Exchequer, &c. and doing some charitable offices to the poor of that place, return to their Barges, a Lane being made as before for their passage to the water side, and there imbarge.

His Lordship, with those attending him, (the companies) land at Pauls Wharf, and other places, in order to their stands in cheapside, where he and they are saluted with three volleys by (the Military glory of this Nation) the Company of Artillery-men, under the conduct of the Right Worshipful Sir Thomas Player, they being in all their accomplishments of gallantry some in Buff, with Head pieces, many of massy Silver ; (of whose honourable Society, his Lordship hath been a Member, 37 Years,) from Pauls Wharf they march before my Lord through a Gallery of the aforesaid Batchelors and Gentlemen Ushers, who went not to Westminster and likewise the pensioners and banners being set in order ready to march, the Foot Marshal leads the way, and in the rear of the Artillery up Pauls-Wharf Hill to the South Church Yard of St Pauls, where his Lordship is entertained by the first Scene or Pageant.

A Description of the first Pageant,

Which is upon this Stage : In the front is erected the Crest of the Worshipful Company of Grocers, being a Camel artfully Carved, and properly painted, which is neer as big as the life, and sheweth very magnificently ; on whose back a Negro Boy is mounted betwixt two Baskets, which contain several sorts of Fruits, as Raisons, Almonds, Dates, Figs, Prunes, and other variety of Grocery Wares ; which when the following speech is spoken, he scattereth with a plentiful hand amongst the people, who scramble as much for them as if they were a cast of so much silver : this Negro Boy holds in one hand a Banner of the Kings Arms, his Bridle is of Red and White Ribon, (being the Companies Colours,) on his head he wears a Garland or rather Wreath of feathers, at each side of him stands a Goddess the one representing Plenty in a watchet tinsel Robe, and a Horn or Cornucopia, out of the great end issuing branches of Fruits and Flowers : on her head a garland of Roses upon a tire of long bright brown hair, and a banner in her hand : on the other hand standeth a young Virgin

representing Concord, in a Sky coloured Robe, and a yellow mantle with the like garland of roses on her head, a silver wand in one hand and a banner in the other : And in the rear of this Camel, highly exalted on a Silver Throne, and under a Canopy of Silver fringed, sitteth an Imperial person alone, in Royal habit, his Face black, and likewise his Neck and Arms, which are naked to the elbows ; on his head a Crown of various coloured feathers, a rope of pearl about his neck, pendants in his ears, short curl'd wool like Hair, a coat of several painted Feathers : a Silver Mantle crosses him, from the right shoulder to the left side, in his right hand he holdeth a Sceptre of Silver with a bright Golden Sun on the top of it, Carnation silk Stockings, and on them silver Buskins laced before, and furred with Gold Ribon ; and on a descent gradually next under him sitteth two Negroes, attired properly in diverse coloured silks, with Silver or Gold Wreaths or Cornets upon their heads, as Princes of West-India adorned with neck-laces, pendants, and bracelets of jewels and pearls, and javelins in their hands : and on the next seat of descent under them, sit three other Black-Moors, in antick attire, their habits all consisting of diverse delightful colour'd Silks and Gaudy Feathers, bearing the Kings, the Cities, my Lords, and the Companies small Banners ; The Emperour rising up in his Throne and addressing to his Lordship, makes this following application in these words :—

The first Speech, spoken by the Indian Emperour.

To fill your Triumphs, and compleat this show,
 The Princes of Peru and Mexico
 With our Imperial Train appear in State,
 Your Royal Revellings to celebrate :
 Especially to be receiv'd a Guest
 By those that bear this Camel in their Crest ;
 Because, it is reported (as Fame saith,)
 That England's great Defender of the Faith,
 Head of four Thrones, doth not disdain to be
 A Member of the Grocers Companie.
 If their indulgent Sovereign be so good
 As to consociate in Brotherhood,
 And be concorporated, well may I
 (That furnish them with Fruits and Spicery)
 Give them a visit, and congratulate
 Their noble natur'd, new made Magistrate ;
 For I have heard he is a person free
 And liberal in Hospitalitie :
 His Wine-Cellar and Tables are replete
 Not with long graces and with little meat,
 But blest'd with plenty, and good welcom too.
 Then I address myself (my Lord) to you,
 To whom the City wisely hath preferr'd
 The seat of Mayoralty ; they have not err'd,
 But very orderly they've made their choyce
 By Legal limitations, Vote and Voyce :

And may you prosper in your place, and be
 The perfect Mirrour of true Equitie.
 Justice supports the World, for without that
 No man hath title to his own Estate;
 Which mix'd with Mercy, gives mankind new birth,
 And may be fitly styl'd Heaven upon Earth,
 Which there's no question, but you will dispense,
 To punish Guilt, and cherish Innocence;
 And with your Eagles eyes to search out those
 That are your God's, your King's, and Country's foes;
 Such as by lurking, only to grow higher
 By Civil Wars, or Cities set on Fire,
 Which they'll pretend to quench: But (in a word)
 You bear the Sword of Government (my Lord)
 In such a peevish age, that (I may say)
 Many are studious how to disobey,
 And yet speak well, but if they act not so,
 We are better Moralists in Mexico.
 But I am well assur'd my Lord, you'll do
 What Love and Equity shall prompt you to,
 And future Ages shall your praises sing
 With a choice Pen pluckt from an Eagles Wing.

The Speech ended, the Scene quits the Station, and is convey'd through Cheapside; his Lordship continueth his course through Cheapside also, and just against Bow Church he is intercepted, and provoked (willingly) to be saluted by other three Pageants of Scenes; which is described in this manner.

A Description of the three Pageants.

On the first two Stages (which flank each other,) stand two large Gryphons, (which are supporters to the Arms of the Grocers Company,) on whose backs are two Negroes mounted, in Indian habits, according to the mode and fashion of the Countrey, bearing in their hands each of them a large Banner, containing the one the Cities, the other the Grocers Arms, at each corner in front sitteth or standeth two white Virgins, the one personating Victory, clad in a Robe of Yellow, in one hand a helmet, in the other a Pomegranate: by the helmet is meant force and strength of body, by the Pomegranate, unity of wit and counsel, standing upon a Base; in one hand a Palm, in the other a crown of Gold.

The other representeth gladness, in a Green Robe and a Mantle of divers colours, embroidered with flowers, a Garland of Myrtles; in her right hand a Crystal Cruise, in her left a Golden Cup.

In the rere of the Gryphons, and adjoining to them, is a Stage on which, is erected a Golden Throne, set with Emeralds, Saphyrs, Rubies, Amethyfts, Diamonds, and Carbuncles, supremely elevated and gradually ascending, with a fringed Canopy and side Curtains tyed

up, of Gold ; on which, in Majestick Glory sitteth a young handfom person representing Apollo, on his head a peruke of long, curl'd, bright flaxen hair, a wreath of green Laurel about his head, and springing from it above, his forehead is the figure of the Sun richly gilded ; a close bodied coat, or vest, of gold, a loose Robe or Tunick of Purple, bearing a Silver Bow in his right hand, as he is the God of Archery : a Golden Harp in the other strung with Silver, as he is the God of Musick.

On his right and left hand in semicircular session, are, *first*, on his right hand sitteth Fame, a Lady clad in a thin light garment of sky-colour, a yellow mantle fringed with gold ; in her right hand a Silver Trumpet, and a Banner.

2. Next to her sitteth a person representing peace ; a Lady all in white, femined with Stars, a carnation mantle fringed with gold, a vail, of Silver ; and in her hand a palm or olive Branch.

3. A proper Lady personating Justice ; in a Yellow Robe and White Mantle, with a Coronet of Silver about her head, bearing a Shield in her right hand, charged with a pair of Scales Pendant and equal.

1. On his left hand sitteth Aurora Goddess of the Morning ; being a lovely young Virgin in a Mantle of Saffron colour, Carnation Wings, long fair dishevel'd hair sprinkled with dew drops, a Silver Wreath about her head, and a Star, springing out of it above her forehead.

2. Next to her, sits Flora the Goddess of Flowers ; in a Robe of divers Colours, a Mantle all painted with Roses, Lillies, Violets, and Primroses, a Garland of various colour'd flowers on her head, holding a little Tree full of Blossoms in her right hand.

3. Next in order to her sitteth Ceres the Goddess of Corn ; with yellow hair, a straw colour'd Mantle trimm'd with Silver, wearing a wreath about her head, consisting of variety of grain, (*viz.* Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley,) intermingled with yellow flowers, Blew-bottles and erratick Poppies, and (in her right hand) a Silver Sickle.

The second Speech, spoken by Apollo sitting in State.

With Oriental Eyes I come to see,
And gratulate this great Solemnitie,
With my refulgent presence
The comforts of light, heat and influence ;
To grace that Company above the rest,
Who traffick for those fruits my beams have blest ;
Whose stout Supporters with their wings and claws,
Defend them like the power of Pænal Laws ;
These and their Camel do, in breadth and length,
At once display their Treasure and their Strength ;
To whom (as Fame exhibits) it did please
Their High and Mighty Sovereign of the Seas

To be communicable. But I am gon
 I fear, too far from my Intention,
 Which is to give one that is good and great,
 A hearty Welcom to his Justice Seat :
 It hath been often said, as often done
 That all men will worship the Rising Sun,
 Such are the blessings of his Beams, but now
 The Rising Sun, my Lord, doth worship you.
 The Sun of this Metropolis, whose Heat
 And Light, lends lustre to the Sacred Seat
 Of even-handed Justice, whose true Use is
 To right the wronged, and suppress Abuses :
 For without Justice, All the world would be
 A Den of Dragon-like Deformitie :
 Usurping Guilt would on the weak prevail,
 And injured Innocence rot in a Jail ;
 Meum and Tuum then would be abhorr'd
 And True Mens Rights decided by the Sword
 Of impious Power, and the next heir must fight
 A Battel for his Birth right ; but the light
 Of Justice ; in due season being shewn,
 Doth equally allot each man his own,
 Gainst a long Sword, an Infant may command
 His Portion, with a Rattle in his hand.
 Justice and Phœbus every way accord,
 I'll shew't you in a Parallel my Lord :
 Owls, Bats, Mice, Rats, hate light ; so roudes and thieves
 Hate Justice-Hall, the Lord Mayor and the Shrieves
 Justice makes good men rise, and bad men sink,
 So Sol makes Gardens sweet, and Dunghills stink :
 The Sun in every place doth cast his Eye ;
 So Justice into a Guilty Soul can pry :
 Phœbus gives lustre, beauty, strength, growth, health ;
 So Justice shines upon a Common-wealth.
 I could enlarge, but that I fear my tongue,
 May at this instant do your patience wrong ;
 Therefore my Sun shall set, no more I'll say ;
 You're the Sun now, this is my Lord Mayor's Day.

His Lordship moving further, shewing evident signs, that he was
 very well pleased with the representation and speech, meeteth another
 Scene of Drolls, near St Laurence Lane End, which is a Stage very
 large, whereon is artificially planted a wilderiness as it is thus de-
 scribed.

A description of the Wilderiness.

The Wilderiness or Defart, doth consist of divers trees, in several
 sorts of Green colours, some in blossom, others wealthily laden, with
 some green and some ripe and proper Fruits and Spices, as Dates,
 Pine Apples, Cloves, Nutmegs in their Cortex, Figs, Raisins, large
 Plumbs, Vines laden with great clusters of red and white Grapes,
 Sebestens, Tamarinds, inhabited with Tawny Moors, who are labo-
 rious in gathering, carrying, setting, sorting, sowing, and ordering the

Fruits and other Physical Plants of their Country, several Baskets of which stand up and down here and there ready gathered ; there is of these labourers and gatherers five or six ; there are also three pipers, and several Kitchen Musicians, that play upon Tongs, Gridiron, Keys, and other such like confused musick ; whilst others are dancing and shewing tricks ; on the Trees are divers Birds, natives of that Country, as the Parrot, Popinjays, having their Breasts and Bellies of Purple Colour, and their Wings of other changeable colours, Turtle-Doves, white Wild Ducks with purple Heads, and several Serpents (of which West India doth much abound) turning, winding, rigling, and crawling about the Bodies and the Branches ; and upon a grass green Mountain natively crowned with a steep rock in a Pyramidical Figure, and all about it diaper'd with sundry colour'd Flowers ; eminently exalted above the Tops of the Trees, standeth the Representation of America, figuratively personating that part of the World.

The Description of America.

A proper Masculine Woman, with a Tawny Face, Raven-black long Hair curling up at the ends, on her Head a Crown Imperial ; her Breast naked and tawny, with several Necklaces of Pearl, Gold, and divers coloured Jewels, as blew, green, yellow, red, purple, and orange Colour ; her arms stripp'd up to her Elbows, on which hang variety of glittering Bracelets, a Vest of cloth of Silver, furlled about her arms, with Gold, Silver and Scarlet Ribbon ; a short Petticoat or Bases of Silver, fringed with Gold, reaching no lower than the Knees ; Aurora coloured Silk Stockings and a pair of Buskins of Silver, that are laced up to her Calf with golden Ribbons in puffs ; bearing the large Banner of the Lord Mayor's Family-Coat, and the Golden Eagle, which is the Crest of the Scriveners Company (which was his Function). She standing upright in a handsom posture, with an audible voice, delivereth this following narrative :—

The Third Speech, spoken by America.

That I the better may attention draw,
Be pleased to know I am America,
The Western Quarter of the World, whose Climes
Were not discover'd till these later times ;
When first Columbus found me out, where I
Lay hid a long time in obscurity,
(Unknown to Christendom) I liv'd at ease,
Enrich'd with Gold, Tranquility, and Peace ;
But when by Fierce Invasions, they did know
The Treasures of Peru and Mexico,
(My two Great Empires) I became a Prey

To divers Nations who did rob and slay
 My naked Natives, such as knew no Art,
 In war-like weapons, but the Bow and Dart.
 Then came the winged Ship, with thundring Gun,
 Which dimm'd the Eyes of our Great God the Sun,
 The only Deity we worship'd, and
 Ranfack'd my Riches, over-ran my Land,
 Ruin'd my Princes, (my sad fate was such)
 The haughty Spaniard and the cruel Dutch,
 (Than with the Devil is not worfe) did Build
 Fortifications, rout me in the Field,
 Brought over Priests, and Monks with Holy Hoods,
 To teach Religion, whilst they stole my Goods:
 Only the English Nation I did find
 Amongst the rest more peaceable and kind,
 Full of Humanity, who did perswade
 Me to a generous and fair way of Trade;
 Faithful in Word and Deed, which makes me come
 To this celestial part of Christendom,
 And bear my share in the Triumphant Glory
 Of Londons Magistrate, whose Fame and Story
 Throughout the Western World I'll boldly sing,
 A Faithful Subject to a Gracious King:
 And may they both ever preserved be
 From publick force or private Treachery,
 That so the Grocers Traffick may prevail
 So long as Ships on the curl'd Ocean Sail.
 May You (my Lord) be prosp'rous in your year
 By doing Justice, purchase Love and Fear.
 May you be always Merciful and Just,
 For what one will not do, the other must:
 May no Rebellious Seeds-men sow Discord
 Twixt White-Hall Scepter, and the Guild-Hall Sword:
 May peace, truth, trade, with plenty and content,
 Make all men Blefs'd under your Government.

This speech being ended, the Planters, the Gardners, and Pipers,
 sing this, ensuing Song, with a Chorus at the end of every verse.

A Song.

This Wilderネス is
 A place full of Blifs,
 For caring and sparing
 We know not what 'tis:
 By the sweat of our brows,
 We do purchase our meat:
 What we pluck from the boughs,
 We do lye down and eat.
 Chorus.

We labour all day, but we frolick at Night
 With smoaking and joking, and tricks of delight.

II.

The Merchant that Plows
 On the Seas rugged Brows,
 Submits all his hits
 To what Fortune allows:

If she do but frown
 The Trader is down ;
 Till he comes to his Port he has nothing his own.
 Chorus.
 We labour all day, yet we frolick at Night,
 With smoaking and joking, and tricks of delight.

III.
 Of Fruits that are ripe
 We all freely can take ;
 With Tongues and Bag-Pipe
 Jolly Musick we make :
 In our Pericraniums no mischief doth lurk ;
 We are happier then they that do set us a work.
 We never are losers
 Whatever Wind drive ;
 Then God blefs the Grocers
 And fend them to thrive.
 Chorus.
 We labour all day, yet we frolick at night,
 With smoaking and joking, and tricks of Delight.

The Song being ended the Foot Marshal having placed the assistants, Livery, and the Companies, on both sides of King Street, and their Pensioners, with their Targets hung on the Tops of their Javelins ; in the rear of them the Engine-bearers ; Drums and Fifes in the Front, and hasten the Foyns and Budge-Batchelors ; together with the Gentlemen-Ushers to Guild-hall where his Lordship is again saluted by the Artillery-men with three Volleys more, which conclude their duty ; his land attendants pass through the Gallery or Lane so made, into Guild-Hall ; after which the Companies repair to the Hall to Dinner ; and the several Silk-Works, and Triumphs are likewise conveyed into Blackwell-Hall ; and the Officers aforesaid, and the Children that sit in the Pageants, there refresh themselves, until his Lordship hath dined at Guild-Hall ; where (to make the Feast more famous,) his Lordship is glorified with the splendor and presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Prince Rupert, the Duke of Monmouth, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and all the other Bishops (at this time in London;) all the resident Embassadors and Envoyes ; all the Lords of the Privy-Council ; all the Principal Officers of State, all the Judges and Serjeants at Law, and their Ladies.

I must not omit to tell you, that (marching in the Van of the five Pageants) there are two exceeding Rarities, to be taken notice of ; that is, there are two extream great Giants, each of them of at least fifteen Foot high, that do sit and are drawn by horses in two several Chariots, moving, talking, and taking Tobacco as they ride along, to the great admiration and delight of all the Spectators. At the conclusion of the Show, they are to be set up in Guild-Hall, where they may be daily seen all the Year ; and I hope never to be demolished by

such dismal violence as happened to their predecessors, which are raised at the peculiar and proper cost of the City. But I must return to Guild Hall again, and wait upon my Lord, where his Lordship and the Guests being all seated, the City Musick begin to touch their Instruments with very artful fingers ; and after a Lesson being played, and their ears as well feasted as their mouths, a person with a good voice in good Humour, and audible utterance (the better to provoke digestion) Sings this new Droll,

To the tune of — With a Fadding.

A Song.

I.

Let's Drink and Droll and Dance and Sing,
And merily cry, Long live the King :
Tis Friendship and Peace
Makes Trading increase :
Blind Fortune has plaid
The changeable Jade ;
We may curse her.

II.

Let's sum up all that hath been done
From Forty two till Seventy-one,
Then he that loves changes
Let him go on :
But I'll venture my Fiddle and Forty to one
T'will be worser.

III.

When Ordinance Laws beat down the Kings
And Peters preach'd for Thimbles and Rings ;
When all that we priz'd
Were Sacrific'd ;
What did it produce
For general use,
But confusion.

IV.

The Conjuring party raised then
Spirits they ne're could lay agen ;
But suffer'd disasters,
Their servants grew Masters ;
Who flighted their Votes,
And cudgell'd their Coats
In conclusion.

V.

Thus did our Holy War succeed,
It made two hundred thousand bleed,
And fellows that neither
Could write nor read,
Did scatter in Pulpits
The Sanctifi'd Seed
Of Division.

VI.

[Cromwell.] The Captain of a Troop of Horſe,
With Courage and Conduct, cunning and force,
The Crown, King and Kingdom did divorce;
And put the Land into a Protectorly courſe,
By Execution.

VII.

And after that great fatal blow,
What did become of all you know;
The right Royal Heir
Return'd to his Chair;
By no means fallacious;
But by a good gracious
Director.

VIII.

Now let us ſurvey this preſent Age
Where freedom enlargeth the bounds of the ſtage:
Tis pleaſanter far than Ruin and Rage,
That ſwagger'd and ſway'd,
When Oliver play'd
The Protector.

IX.

Our Enſigns now are turn'd to Smocks,
And Ladies fight with their Fire Locks;
Wine, Women and Surgeon
Make work for the Surgeon,
The bonny Buff Jacket
Doth Tilt at a Placket
Of Roſes.

X.

Thus have you heard the Changes Rung;
As much as may be ſaid or ſung:
We muſt be not Talkers,
For fear the Night-Walkers
Do watch for our Words,
And wait with their Swords,
For our Noſes.

This Droll being ended, and well approved, a hearty Cup of Wine is ſet round the Table, in the mean time, the Muſick expreſs their ſkill in playing divers new ſprightly Ayres, whilſt another Muſician with a cup of Sack puts his Pipe in tune to ſing this Medley, call'd

The diſcontented Cavalier.

The Medley. Conſiſting of Six ſeveral Tunes.

Firſt Ayre.

I'll never truſt good Fellow more,
For I was told
My ſhelves ſhould ſhine with Gold
Bright as Tagus yellow ſtore;
But now the Iron age is gone,
An age of ſtone
I fear is rolling on;
Or a heavy Leaden one.

Old Loyalty is cramp'd with cold,
 And laid aside like Tales too often told
 Or not regarded because 'tis old :
 Our Trumpet's turned into a shalm,
 But yet our wounds have neither Tent nor Balm,
 We Freeze in Fire, Drown in a Calm.

Second Ayre.

The City now
 And Country too
 Cry out to the Court they have nothing to do ;
 The Stage and Stews
 Our Gallants use,
 And most of our Gentiles are turn'd into Jews ;
 For when Justice turns player,
 We may despair
 Of ever having an end on't :
 We have laid all our trade by,
 Ne're were worfe made by
 Presbyter or Independant.
 It ne're was so bad,
 We ne're were more mad ;
 But we must needs fall
 When the Dammees get all :
 From a King killing Saint,
 Patch, Powder and Paint,
 Where e're they be,
 Libera nos Domine.

Third Ayre.

The World is but a moral Cheat,
 And every vice is good that's great :
 Religion is a nose of Wax,
 Which Politicks use to raise a Tax :
 Lust is no sin in
 Fair white Linnen ;
 Or a fair Cambrick Frock on :
 Yet for Pride
 Jane Shore died,
 Some say, with never a Smock on ;
 The Politician
 Calls Ambition
 By the name of Honour ;
 But fortune
 Spoils our Tune,
 A Mischief Light upon her.

Fourth Ayre.

Hypocrisie and fair pretences convinces
 The City, the Country and Camp ;
 And all must pass currant, I'm sure on't,
 That comes from the Mint with a politick stamp.
 The Sects we have,
 And Gallants brave,
 Do the self-same Tenent hold ;
 For both can turn the Gospel into Gold.

To yes and nay,
 We were a prey ;
 But in this our latter fall,
 Your humble Servant, Madam, cheats us all.

Fifth Ayre.

Little we find
 In the turn of the wind
 For consolation ;
 Times are well changed, but Crimes are the fame ;
 Nothing is right to the minds that delight
 In Reformation ;
 Pride and Ambition are Cocks of the Game.
 He that can Gallant it in the French Rode,
 Swear he is Valiant and dame A la mode,
 By Ladies Letter-case,
 Shall have a better place
 Than me or he
 That hath indur'd the Lode.
 But still I hope that the vice of the Times
 Will not be permanent, pardon my Rhimes,
 I'll do no person wrong
 With my Pen or my Tongue,
 Though I let Fly
 So high at lofty Crimes.

Sixth Ayre.

Leave off thinking now,
 And laugh a Little ;
 Fall a drinking too,
 And quaff a little.
 Good Canary never
 Did miscarry ever ;
 Drink, or no good fellow will care for ye :
 Wine will never prick our Popish Crochets,
 Sack will never kick at Copes and Rotchets ;
 He that hatcheth Treason
 In a Merry season,
 Is a fellow void of Love and Reason.
 They that freely tipple, envy none that rise,
 But are well contented,
 And contented,
 (Untormented)
 To be truly
 Out of the care, and free from that plague,
 which rides like a Hag
 The Wife.
 Let us all be merry laugh, and change our chink ;
 Hold it, fill it,
 Swill it,
 Drink it fair and do not spill it ;
 Take it,
 Shake it,
 Vive le Roy :
 We'l Trade,
 And Wade
 In no other Joy
 But Drink,
 Then Drink.

This gave occasion for a Health to His Majesty, which was cheerfully performed, whilst the Musick play a well compos'd lively suite of Ayres, and make ready for a third Song.

The third Song.

To the Tune of Have at all.

OH! who would fix his Eyes upon
These fading Joyes under the Sun?
Alas, they are no sooner won,
But on a suddain all are gone.
Like Flint and Steel, they strike a show,
'Tis as he cry'd
Who lately dy'd,
Touch and go.

II.

Health, Strength and Beauty, Worth and Wit,
Wealth, Love and Honour, all may meet
Within one single person: yet
Be spoil'd with one unlucky hit:
Experience did lately show
That Greatness can—
Not fix a man:
Touch and go.

III.

Your Gardens large and Buildings fair
Are all but castles in the air:
Though some they say are so profuse
To turn a Town into a House,
Which they at last are forc'd to shun:
Leave Friends and Wives,
The Devil drives:
Touch and run.

IV.

All Joys are like a gliding stream;
Beauty is but a pleasing dream:
A Man his Mistress will prefer
Above his Soul; no Heaven but her:
He night and day doth hourly woe;
But having got
Wot yet what!
Touch and go.

V.

Reality and true intent
Are turn'd into a complement;
A person may preferment get
By playing of the Counterfeit:
But Time's true Touch-stone soon will show
What is exprest
Upon the test:
Touch and go.

VI.

The Gayest Gallants of our Age
 Are become students of the Stage :
 Oxford and Cambridge we lay by,
 For Playhouse University.
 Like Glow-worms in the night they shew,
 Whom when the Sun doth
 Doth peep upon,
 Touch and go.

VII.

Another, to express vain glory,
 Cries dam—him ten times in one story ;
 He Stares and Struts at such a rate
 As if he'd break St. George's pate.
 But when State-Stormy winds do blow,
 From Drums and Guns
 Away he runs :
 Touch and go.

VIII.

There's nothing fixt under the Skyes :
 London late fir'd, in ashes lyes :
 Nor could Man's wisdom bring't about
 To use a means to put it out :
 It did to such a blazing grow,
 With London 'twas
 In five dayes space
 But touch and go.

IX.

It would require (more to rehearse)
 A volum rather than a verse,
 To set down all the short delights
 That do attend our daies and nights :
 Mens Honours make a daring show,
 But prove at large
 As French-men charge :
 Touch and go.

A Song.

I am a lusty lively lad,
 Now come to One and Twenty,
 My Father left me all he had,
 Both Gold and Silver plenty ;
 Now He's in Grave, I will be Brave,
 The Ladies shall adore me,
 I'll Court and Kiss, what hurt's in this ?
 My Dad did so before me.

My Father was a Thrifty Sir,
 Till Soul and Body fundred,
 Some say he was a Usurer,
 For Thirty in the Hundred ;
 He scrapt and scratcht, She pinch'd and patch'd
 That in Her Body bore me,
 But I'll Flie, good cause why,
 My Father was born before me.

My Daddy had his Duty done,
 In getting so much Treasure,
 I'll be as dutiful a Son,
 For spending it in Pleasure:
 Five Pound a Quart, shall cheer my Heart,
 Such Nectar will restore me;
 When Ladies call, I'll have at all,
 My Father was born before me.

My Grandam liv'd at WASHINGTON,
 My Grandfir delv'd in Ditches,
 The Son of old John Thrashington,
 Whose Lanthorn Leathern Breeches,
 Cry'd, Whether go ye, Whether go ye?
 Though men do now adore me,
 They ne're did see my Pedigree,
 Nor who was born before me.

My Grandfir, striv'd, and wiv'd and thriv'd,
 Till he did Riches gather,
 And when he had much Wealth Atchiev'd,
 O! then he got my Father:
 Of happy Memory cry I,
 That e're his Mother bore him,
 I had not been worth one Penny,
 Had I been born before him.

To Free-School, Cambridge and Grays-Inn
 My Gray-Coat Grandfir put him,
 Till to forget he did begin,
 The Leathern Breech that got him:
 One dealt in Straw, t'other in Law,
 The one did ditch and delve it,
 My Father store of Satin wore,
 My Grandfire Beggars Velvet.

So I get Wealth, what care I if,
 My Grandfir were a Sawyer,
 My Father prov'd to be Chief,
 Subtle, and Learned Lawyer:
 By Cooks Reports, and Tricks in Court
 He did with Treasure store me,
 That I may say, Heavens blest the day,
 My Father was born before me.

Some say of late, a Merchant that
 Had gotten store of Riches,
 In's Dining-Room hung up his Hat,
 His Staff, and Leathern Breeches,
 His Stockings garter'd up with Straws,
 E're Providence did Store him,
 His Son was Sheriff of London, 'cause
 His Father was born before him.

So many Blades that rant in Silk,
 And put on Scarlet cloathing,
 At first did spring from Butter-Milk
 Their Ancestors worth nothing:
 Old Adam and our Grandam Eve,
 By Digging and by Spinning,
 Did to all Kings and Princes give,
 Their Radical beginning.

My Father to get my Estate,
 Though selfish yet was slavish,
 I'll spend it at another rate,
 And be as lewdly Lavish :
 From Mad-men, Fools and Knaves, he did
 Litigiously receive it ;
 If so he did Justice forbid,
 But I to such should leave it.

At Playhouses and Tennis Court,
 I'll prove a Noble Fellow,
 I'll court my Doxies to the Sport,
 Of, O brave Punchinello !
 I'll Dice and Drab, and Drink and Stab,
 No Hector shall out roar me ;
 If Teachers tell me Tales of Hell,
 My Father is gone before me.

Dinner being ended, and night approaching, his Lordship being attended by a retinue of his own Company, takes Coach and is conducted to Barber Chirurgeons-Hall, without that troublesome Night ceremony which hath been formerly, when St Pauls Church was standing ; When his Lordship is housed, those that attend on him depart with order and conveniency ; and the Triumphs and silk-works are (by the care of the Masters Artificers) lodged for that night in Black-well Hall, till the next day following ; and then they are to be conveyed to Grocers-Hall.

Thus to their Honours, the Company of Grocers have with unspeakable Love and Joyfulness, thrice been at the charge of such Triumphs since the happy restauration of His Majesty.

To close up all, the Artifts and Artificers employed in this dayes Triumph, (each of them deserving ample Commendations) bid you good Night.

Postscript.

It was so late e're we had information, that we must refer one of the most material things to the narrow limits of a Postscript, which is, That the Kings Most Excellent Majesty is pleased to illustrate these Triumphs with his Most Gracious Presence, and to dine at Guild-Hall.



*On the Lord Mayors Day in London, being the 29 day of
October, 1673.]*

London in its Splendor;

consisting of Triumphant Pageants,

whereon are represented many persons richly arrayed, properly habited, and significant to the design with several speeches,

and a song, suitable to the Solemnity,

all prepared for the honour of the prudent Magistrate,

SIR WILLIAM HOOKER, KT.

Lord Mayor of the City of London :

at the peculiar expences of the Worshipful Company of Grocers.

As also, a description of his Majesties Royal Entertainment at

Guildhall, by the City, in a plentiful feast,

and a glorious banquet.

Written by THO. JORDAN.

LONDON: Printed by W. G. for NATH. BROOK and JOHN

PLAYFORD, 1673.

To the Right Honourable Sir William Hooker, Kt.

Lord Mayor of the City of London.

MY LORD,

Since wisdom, wealth and legal succession have unanimously conspired to fix You in the supreme seat of this Metropolis, your merit and antient custom doth invite me to congratulate your deserved Dignity, and to wish you joy: For I am informed by Fame, that the worthiest and numerous part of this City are fill'd with great Expectation of your pious performances in prudent government; and that, to confirm their Security, you will faithfully joyn integrity with your authority, and make the progress of your limited rule, a year of Jubile, to God's Glory, the King's Honour, the Cities Safety, and your own Renown; which is also the prayers, wishes and hopes of

Your Lordships obedient Servant,

THO. JORDAN.

To the deservedly Worshipful, The Ancient Corporation and Company of Grocers.

GENTLEMEN,

According to my obligation and the civility of custom, I do once more salute you with my faithful service in a brief display of your chargeable Triumphs; which ye have nobly undergone these two years without intermission, and is the fourth time of performance since the happy restoration, of his Sacred Majesty. In such splendid actions, although some diminution of your Treasure, They are and will be plentifully recompensed in the addition of your fame which when time is five hundred years older will shine bright in the eyes of posterity, and prove a president for good men not only to admire, but imitate. In the interim, with many devout wishes for your advancement and duration, I assume the confidence of honouring myself with the honest title of,

Gentlemen,

Your really humble Serv^t,

THO. JORDAN.

The Movements of the Morning.

THE generous Citizens selected for the Order of this dayes triumph, (consenting with antient presidents,) come together about seven of the clock in the morning, according to custom.

1. The Masters, the Wardens, and Assistants in Gowns faced with foyns and their hoods.

2. The Livery in their Gowns faced with budge, and their hoods.

3. The Batchelors, a part thereof in Gowns, faced with Foyns, and their hoods.

4. Budg Batchelors, in Gowns and Scarlet Hoods.

5. Fifty Gentlemen Ushers in Velvet Coats, each of them a Chain of Gold about his shoulder, and in his hand a white staff.

6. Twelve other Gentlemen, for bearing banners and colours; some in Plush Coats and some in Buff; they also wearing Scarffs about their shoulders of the Companies Colours.

7. Thirty six Trumpets; the Serjeant Trumpet, with his Scarff of his Lordship's Colours, and of a Crimson about his shoulder, and a Leading-Staff in his Hand.

8. Fourteen Drums; the Drum Major with a Crimson Scarff about his waffe, his leading Staff in his hand, and three fifes with Banners.

9. Divers Drums and Fifes, with Red Scarffs, and the colours of the Company.

10. The two City Marshals, each of them riding on horse back, with six Servitors to attend them, with Scarffs and Colours of the Companies.

11. The Foot-Marshal, and six attendants with the like Scarffs and Colours.

12. The Master of Defence, with the same Scarff and Colours, having persons of his own science to attend him.

13. Three-score and six poor-men pensioners habited with Gowns and Caps, each of them employed in bearing Standards and Banners.

14. Ninety other pensioners in Red Gowns, White Sleeves, and flat Caps; each of them carrying a Javelin in one hand, and a Target in the other, wherein is painted the Coat-Armour of their Benefactors.

These persons are set apart for the duty of the day, who meeting at the time and place aforesaid proceed as followeth.

The foot Marshal Ranks them out, two and two, beginning with the pensioners in Gowns, and in the front of them placeth the Companies Ensigns, four Drums, and one Fife; in the rere of them falls in six Drums and one Fife. After the several Pensioners in Coats, bearing several Banners and Standards; after them, six Trumpets; after them the Gryphon and Camel, Ensigns, six Gentlemen Ushers; after them, the Budg Batchelors, which conclude this Division.

In the Rere of those, fall six Trumpets, after them two Gentlemen bearing two banners, the one of the Cities, the other of the Companies, after them follow eight Gentlemen-Ushers, and then the Foins Batchelors, concluding this division.

In the rere thereof first falls in, the King's Drum-Major and four other of the Kings Drums and Fife; after them two Gentlemen-Ushers bearing two Banners, the one the Kings, the other the Cities; after them ten Gentlemen-Ushers, habited as is set down before; and after them the Livery, which endeth that Division.

In the rere of them fall others of the City Trumpets, after them two Gentlemen bearing the Banners of the City and the Lord Mayor, Twelve Gentlemen-Ushers appointed as aforesaid follow them, and after the Court of Assistants, and put a period to that Division.

In the rere of them falls the Serjeant Trumpet, after him sixteen other of the Kings Trumpets and Kettle Drums; after them three other Gentlemen, bearing the King's, the Duke of York's, and St George his Banner; after them fourteen Gentlemen-Ushers, to follow them are appointed four Pages; and after them, The Master and Wardens, which terminate the first and Chief Division.

Thus accomplish'd they march from their place of meeting to Cloth-workers Hall, beginning with the Pensioners, until the Marshal comes

and makes a halt at the Gate, till such time as his Lordship and the Aldermen are mounted.

Which being done, the whole body move toward Guild Hall, where the Lord Mayor elect joyneth with the old Lord Mayor, and his retinue, so all of them march through Kings-Street down to Three-Crane-Wharf, where the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and their attendants, take Barge; also the Grocers' Company do likewise embarge, whilst the residue remain behind, viz. the Gentlemen Ushers; the Budget-bachelors and Foins Bachelors repair to places of Refreshment.

The Lord Mayors, the Grocers, and the several Companies Barges, hasten for Westminster, and near the Temple, his Lordship is accosted with two Pinnaces rigg'd and mann'd like Men of War, and beautified with divers Flags and Streamers, who saluteth his Lordship with several great Guns.

Which being past, His Lordship, the Aldermen, the Company of Grocers, and other Companies landing at Westminster, have a Lane made them, through which they pass to Westminster-Hall, and there having performed several ceremonial and customary duties and obligations, as, an oath to be true and faithful to his Majesty and Government established, sealing of Writs in the Court there held, and having taken leave of the Lords and Barons of the Exchequer &c. and doing some charitable offices to the poor of that place, return to their Barges; a Lane being made, as before, for their passage to the water-side, and there orderly embarge.

His Lordship, with those attending him (the Companies,) land at Pauls-Wharf and other places, in order to their stands in Cheapside; where he and they are saluted with three volleys, by (the Military Glory of this nation) the Company of Artillery-Men, under the conduct of the worshipful Sir Thomas Player; they being all in their accomplishments of gallantry, as Souldiers. From Pauls Wharf the march before my Lord Mayor and Aldermen, through Cheapside to Guildhal, those that went not to Westminster, viz. the Pensioners and Banners being set in order, ready to march, the Foot Marshal leads the way, and in the Rere of the Artillery-Company, up Pauls Wharf Hill, to St Paul's, where his Lordship is entertain'd by the first Scene or Pageant.

A Description of the First Pageant

Which is upon this Stage. In the front is erected the Crest of the Worshipful Company of Grocers, being the Figure of a Camel of magnitude, lively carved, and aptly painted, on whose bunch-back (in a riding posture) sitteth a Negro Boy, beautifully Black, betwixt two

Silver Panyers, that are fraught with several sorts of fruits, as Raysons, Almonds, Figs, Dates, Prunes, and other variety of Grocery Wares; which when the succeeding speech is spoken, he scattereth abroad amongst the People. This Negro holds in one hand a Banner of the Kings Arms, his Bridle Red and White Ribon, the Companies Colours, on his Head a Garland or Wreath of Feathers; at each side of him, on his Right hand, sitteth a beautiful Virgin-Lady representing Tellus the Goddess of the Earth, in a Green Mantle, and a Blossom colour'd Robe, a Garland of Roses; in one hand a Banner, in the other, a Shield painted with Trees and Flowers. On his left hand standeth a well-featured Virgin who doth prefigure Labour, in a Robe of Ash-colour fringed with Silver, a Mantle of Carnation edged with Gold, a White Straw Hat turned up on one side, with a great Knot of Scarlet and Silver Ribon; in one hand a Silver Spade, in the other a Golden Sickle, or Pruning-Hook.

And in the Rere of this Camel, in a Sublime Seat of Sovereignty, sitteth Pallas the Goddess of Arts and Arms, with long, thick, bright, curl'd Hair; on her head a silver Helmet, on which is stuck a tall flourishing Plume of Red Feathers, consisting of a Sprig and divers falls, with Silver Armour, and a golden Gantlet; Carnation Bases Embroidered with Gold, and from the right Shoulder to the left side is a Blew Scarf trimm'd with Silver; a short Sword by her side, with a rich hilt: on her feet Silver Buskins laced with Scarlet Ribon, in one hand a Lance, in the other a Book open, and on several Descents beneath her, in equal order, sit six figures, viz. Astraea, the Goddess of Justice, in a crimson Mantle trimm'd with Silver, over a sad-coloured Robe; on her head a wreath of Bayes, in one hand a sword, and in the other a pair of Equal Scales. Next to her is seated Prudence, in a Purple Robe, embroidered with Silver, a Mantle of Cloth of Gold, a Chaplet of divers colour'd Flowers, bearing in her right hand a Caduceus, and in her other, a Banner. Next to her sitteth Fortitude, in a Vest of Silver; about her Neck a Corset of Gold, holding in one Arm, a Pillar of Marble, and in the other hand a Shield vert, charged with an arm'd Citadel or Tower, Argent, bearing a Flag on the Battlements, Gules. On the left hand of Pallas, in correspondent Order, sitteth, first, Law, a proper Lady, aptly attired, having on her a long, Sable, plain Robe, with a Mantle of Scarlet, and on her head (adorn'd with long, curl'd Brown Hair) a round flat Velvet Cap, turn'd up with a Rose of Diamonds: Next to her sitteth Piety, in a White Robe, with a black Mantle, a Book in one hand, and an hour glass in the other; and on her head a bright long Silver Vail, reaching all over her Shoulders: and next to her sitteth a Sober Person representing Government, in a Scarlet Robe, faced with Furrs; about her neck a chain of

gold, and on her head a Cap of Maintenance; in one hand the Kings Banner, in the other the Cities. His Lordship being fixed in the posture of Attention, Pallas riseth up, descendeth to the Stage, and maketh addrefs in these expreffions :—

The first Speech, spoken by Pallas.

I am the Deity of Art and Arms,
That do by sciences and loud alarms
Give Orders to the Universe, from me
Doth ifle both Art and Artillerie;
My name is Pallas, by me men are endu'd
With Justice, Law, Prudence and Fortitude,
Safety and Government, which wait upon
Me at all times in my Etherial Throne;
With them to grace these Triumphs I appear
As a good Omen to th' ensuing Year.
How can a good design be brought about
In Mask or Shew, if Pallas be left out?
Which makes me in my Chariot of State
Present my love to London's Magistrate,
And that Society of which he's free,
The King-blest'd Loyal Grocers Company;
Whose Traffique into India and the Straits,
Doth feast you with delicious Delicates;
Which on this laden Camel they present ye,
As a small symptom of their greater Plenty.
May you, my Lord, be prosperous this year,
Dispensing Equity, sans Love or Fear;
That London and the Land may, gladly, see,
You will distribute Right Impartially;
That (like your Royal Master) in your Seat
You may appear as Gracious as Great:
So shall the King of Kings send down th' Increase
Of Unanimity, Plenty and Peace:
To further which we do (with joynt accord)
Present you with our Properties, my Lord,
Into your hands (your Power to advance,)
I render both my Learning & my Launce.

This Metrical Oration thus concluding, the Pageant moves through the Multitude, and his Lordship, with his Right Worshipful Retinue, advanceth through Cheapside, where against Milk-Street end his passage is interrupted, and his patience is invited to behold three other Pageants, the particulars of which are made manifest in this succeeding description.

The Three Pageants described.

What is first presented are the Effigies of two great Gryphons, standing ranked in front, (being the supporters in the Coat-Armour of the Grocers Company,) on whose backs are two Negroes properly mounted, in East-Indian shapes, both of them bearing in their hands a large Banner of the Cities and the Companies Arms; at each corner (in Front) standeth two honourable Ladies, the one representing

Union, who weareth a Robe of Green Sarfnet, sprinkled with divers Annulets of Gold, a chain of Gold twice double about her neck, her Legs and Feet beautified with Buskins of Gold, fursled with watchet filk and Silver; a Wreath of Green Laurel upon her head, about a long Perruke of bright hair; bearing in one hand an Escutcheon vert, charged with a Triangle within a Circle, Or; in the other hand a Banner. The other personateth Courage, in a Crimson Robe, fring'd with Gold, and Silver, a Golden Mantle, with a short broad Sword, in the right hand, drawn, and a Silver Buckler, in the other; a brown hair; on which is a Coronet, with a plume of divers-colour'd Feathers; about the Neck a Sky-colour and Silver Ribon, on which is hanged, before her breast, a Golden Heart.

In the Rere of the Gryphons contiguously is placed a large Stage, on which is artfully elevated a Golden Seat of Majesty, whereon sitteth a person of Princely presence, representing the God of Riches, on his head a Perruke of long black curl'd Hair, on it a Coronet of Gold; in a Cloth of Gold Robe, Mantle of Silver; on his Shoulder a pair of largely displayed Silver Wings, tipp'd with Gold; with Silver Buskins fursled with Gold Ribon; at his right and left hand sit Six Emblematical Representations suitable to his Deity. On his right hand sitteth the much ador'd, Madam Pecunia, (a Lady of great Splendor,) in a Tawny Robe chequer'd with broad pieces of Gold and Silver Coyn, a Gold and Silver Mantle, Yellow Hair, a Coronet of Gold, pointed round about with Medals of Gold, and Silver, and Copper-Plates; holding in one hand an Ingot of Gold, and in the other a Banner. Next to her sitteth Reputation, a lovely Lady, in purple Robe trimm'd with gold, a Mantle of Scarlet-colour edg'd with Silver, her hair of blackish Brown, a Silver Coronet set with Rubies, Emeralds and Saphires; in one hand a Cabinet open, displaying variety of Jewels, in the other a Banner. The next to her sitteth Security, with a long Flaxen Hair, on her Head a Golden Helmet, with White and Yellow Feathers, a Black Sarfinet Robe femmed with silver Stars, a Silver Mantle; in one hand a Shield azure, charged with a Lyon Rampant Argent, in the other a Writing of Parchment with a broad Seal: On his left hand sitteth Confidence, a Lady with a masculine face, attired in a Flame-colour'd Robe, a Crimson Mantle, Black Hair, a Coronet pointed round with Pennons or Petty Banners; in one hand the figure of a Rock, in the other a Banner; Next to her sitteth an amiable Virgin, representing Vigilance, in a Yellow Robe, a Sable Mantle fringed with Silver, and seeded with waking Eyes, a Chaplet of Myrtles; in her right hand a Lamp, and in the other a Bell; Sixthly, sitteth an active ey'd Lady personating Wit in an Indian Sarfnet Robe, of divers colours, a Limmon colour'd Mantle fringed with Gold, a curiously curl'd Brown Hair, and on it a

Chaplet of Bayes intermingled with Golden Berries in Clusters ; in her right hand an Escutcheon Vert, a Reynard Gules, with a Goose-neck in his mouth, and her Body circumflex'd over his Back argent ; in her left hand a banner. And the Deity of Riches rising up, doth thus Salute his Lordship :—

The Second Speech ; pronounced by Riches.

The God of Riches, under whose command
Lies obscure Treasure, with an open hand
Salutes your Lordship ; in my Cabinet
Is Honour, Pleasure, Profit, Love and Wit :
The wisest Polititian that Springs,
Flies with faint force, unless I gild his wings.
Treasure builds Cities, Castles, doth command
All martial forces, both by Sea and Land :
What Riches cannot do, is hard to say :
Therefore my Lord, on this Triumphant Day,
Presumption doth inform me, I shall be
Welcome to you, and to your Companie,
The Grocers Corporation, who at large,
Express their Liberal Love in this days charge,
To celebrate the Honour of your Name,
And give more Splendor to your fertile Fame.
These Virgins Names are, that attend on me,
Money, Repute, and good Securitie,
Confidence, Vigilance, and nimble Wit ;
Persons of Quality ; useful and fit
To wait on such great Magistrates, and add
Nerves to their Rule, such as may quell the Bad,
Relieve Good Men, and fortifie the Powers
Of you and your assisting Senators ;
That all and every one, under your wing,
May Honour, Love and Fear, God and the King ;
For whose good use, (to make my Love appear)
My Treasure shall stand open all the year.

His Lordship being well pleased with the perspicuity and brevity of this Speech, is encouraged to move further, and near S^t. Lawrence-Lanes end he is intercepted by another Scene of Drolls, in a Garden of Fruits and Spices, where the Black and Tawny Inhabitants are very actively employed, some in working and planting, others carrying and recarrying ; some are Drolling, Piping, Dancing, and Singing ; there are three Pipers, which, together with the Tongs, Key, Frying-pan, Gridiron, and Salt-Box, make very mel-odious musick, which the worse it is performed, the better it is accepted. But upon an Eminent Promontory richly embroydered with the native bravery of Flowers ; on the extreme height sits a Lady of comely Proportion and pleasant Complexion, representing Pomona, Goddess of Plantations, Orchards, and Fruits, in a Grass-green Robe fringed with Silver, adorned with divers fruits, of beautiful colour, a Silver and Gold Mantle crosses her, tyed upon the Shoulder with a large knot of de-

lightful Colours properly mingled ; a long fair hair, the trameis tyed with small Ribon of all the light colours ; a Garland of Flowers, and Fruits, in one hand a Scepter made of flowers, in the other a small silver basket of fruits ; and four Ladies attending her, properly arrayed for the four Seasons, viz. Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter ; who when his Lordship is fixed, and silence commanded, makes application in this following Poem :—

The Third Speech, spoken by Pomona.

I am the Pregnant Goddess of these Brutes,
That plant and gather all delicious Fruits
Which please the curious palates of those Guests
Where Princes are invited to their Feasts ;
And hearing that the best of Kings would be
A gracious Guest at this Solemnitie ;
That God-like Charles, his Queen, and Royal James
Would bless this new-built City with their Beams ;
Upon the wings of Love and Loyaltie
In curiosity I come to see
The Celebration, and adore the State
Of Charles the Great, the Good, the Fortunate ;
Who from the Royal Fountain of his Power
Gives Life and Strength to Londons Governour.
And may your Lordship prosper in your place,
That Righteousness with Justice may embrace
In all your Dispensations ; True and Even,
(Men Just on Earth will meet Mercy in Heaven)
And may the Grocers Company (the Root
Of this Days Revellings,) Revive and Shoot
Up with new growth, which may for ever spring
By the vernal virtue of my Lord the King ;
He is that Fount, which succors every Limb,
Our Lives and Fortunes all subsist in Him.

The Speech being ended, the Foot-Marshal having placed the assistants, Livery and the Companies, on both sides of King Street, and their pensioners with their Targets hung on the tops of their Javelins, in the rear of them the Ensign-bearers, Drums and Fifes in the front, and hasten the Foyns and Budge Batchelors, together with the Gentlemen Ushers, to Guild-Hall, where his Lordship is again saluted by the Artillery-Men with three volleys more, which conclude their duty. His Land Attendants pass through the Gallery or Lane so made into Guild Hall. After which, the Companies repair into the Hall to Dinner, and the several Silk Works and Triumphs are likewise conveyed to Blackwel Hall, and the Officers aforesaid, and the Children that sit in the Pageants, there refresh themselves until his Lordship hath dined at Guild-Hall ; where (to make the Feast more Famous) his Lordship is magnified with the sacred presence of the King and Queen, together with His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Prince

Rupert, the Duke of Monmouth, the Arch Bishop of Canterbury, and all the other Bishops (at this time in London) all the resident Embassadors and Envoys, all the Lords of the Privy Council, all the principal Officers of State, all the Judges and Serjeants, at Law, with their Ladies. His Majesty, with the Duke of York and Prince Rupert, Dined at a Table raised upon the Huftings, at the East end of the Hall. The Foreign Embassadors, the Lords of the Council, and others, of the Peerage and Nobility, at the two next Tables raised on each side of the Hall. The rest of the Hall was ordered as is usual in such a Solemnity, the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen dining at a table raised at the west-end of the Hall, and the Citizens of the Liveries at several tables, which filled the whole Body of the Hall.

His Lordship beginning the several Healths of His Majesty, the Queen, and His Royal Highness, the Hall was filled with Shouts and acclamations at the naming of the Health.

After dinner His Majesty was entertained with a Royal Banquet, glorious to the Eye, and delicious to the Palate, served in with excellent conformity.

The whole Service was managed with as good order and decency, as the circumstances could possibly admit; nothing being omitted by the City that might express their duty to their Majesties, and the humble sense they had particularly of this gracious condescension.

A Song sung at the Lord Mayor's Table.

Joy in the Gates,
And Peace to the States
Of this City, which so debonair is:
Let the Kings Health go round,
The Queen's and the Duke's Health be crown'd
With my Lord's, and the Lady Mayorefs.

Here is never a Pate
That hath Plots against the State,
All are pure, and ingenuously Loyal,
For it can never be
That he, or thee, or me,
Can be Righteous, that is not Royal.

Divisions are base,
And of Lucifer's race;
Civil Wars from the bottom of Hell come;
Before ye doth stand
The plenty of the Land,
And my Lord Mayor doth bid ye Welcome.

Chorus.

Let Buff Coat and Feather
Go Drumming together;
We fear not the force of Invasion:
The Voice and the Lute
Make a sweeter dispute,
Love is the best art of perswasion.

Then feast and be fat,
 Both in flesh and Estate;
 Be frolick with tempered pleasure;
 The Land doth exhibit,
 The World doth contribute,
 To line all the City with Treasure.

Then let us not want,
 What ever come on't;
 Jehovah on purpose did send it:
 For every man's Wealth
 Is a kind of stealth,
 If he do not Judiciously spend it.

Our Money, like muck,
 If thrown on a ruck,
 The fertil propriety ceases:
 Whilst it lyes in a heap,
 No harvest we reap,
 But if spread abroad it increaseth:

Then fill t'other Load,
 And cast it abroad,
 For the good of Men, Children, and Women,
 Else ye don't (I'll be true t'ye,)
 Perform all your Duty;
 True Citizens should be Free-men.

Chorus.

My Lord with his Power
 Makes the City secure,
 As a Tow'r-wall with valiant men on't.
 Then let us with Joy,
 Sing Vive le Roy,
 And drink to the King's Lieutenant.

May this Years Mayoralty so happy prove,
 That ye may wallow in each others Love;
 And every Subject his Endeavours bring
 To th' Fear of God and Honour of the King.
 May Trade increase, with Piety and Pity,
 (For Traffick is the Sinews of the City).
 That Fort shall hold out in despite of all weather,
 Where Courage and Conscience are coupl'd together.

Chorus.

This Land and this Town have no cause to despair;
 No Nation can tell us how happy we are,
 When each Person's fixt in his Judicial Chair,
 At Whitehall the King, and at Guildhall the Mayor.
 Then let all Joy and Honour preserve, with renown,
 The City, the Country, the Court and the Crown.

Dinner being ended, and Night drawing on, Their Majesties returned to Whitehall, extremely pleased at the great respects with which the City received the honour of their presence, which was accompanied with the universal Joy and acclamations of the People, who had on this occasion thronged all the Streets where Their Majesties past, in most incredible numbers.

His Lordship, being attended by a retinue of his own Company,

took Coach, and was conducted to Clothworkers-Hall, without that troublesome Night Ceremony, which hath been formerly, when St. Pauls Church was standing. When his Lordship was housed, those that attended on him departed with order and conveniency: and all the Triumphs and Silk-Works were, by the care of the Masters Artificers, lodged for that night in Blackwell-Hall, till the next Day following.

Thus, to their Honours, the Company of Grocers have with indefatigable Industry and Affection; four times been at the Charge of such Triumphs, since the happy Restauration of His Majesty.

To close up all, the Artists and Artificers employed in this Days Triumph (each of them deserving ample commendation) bid ye Farewel.



The Triumphs of London

Performed on Tuesday, October 29, 1678, for the Entertainment
of the

Right Honourable and truly Noble Pattern of
Prudence and Loyalty,

SIR JAMES EDWARDS, KNIGHT,
Lord Mayor of the City of London.

Containing A true description of the several Pageants, with the
Speeches spoken on each Pageant, together with
the Songs sung in this solemnity.

All set forth at the proper Costs and Charges of the worshipful
Company of Grocers.

Designed and Compos'd by THO. JORDAN, Gent.

Quando magis dignos licuit spectare triumphos?

LONDON, printed for JOHN PLAYFORD, at the Temple Church.
1678.

The Triumphs of London.

To The Right Honourable Sir James Edwards, Knight, Lord
Mayor of the City of London.

In all flourishing kingdoms throughout the universe (especially
islands) honest merchants and useful merchandize have been ever had in

a reverential esteem, their profession in all former ages highly magnified, and their persons honourably valued : in that by their cost, adventures, diligence, and vigilance, incognite countries have been discovered, royal amity introduced and confirmed with transmarine estates and princes : as also (by reason of their generous examples, and prevalent persuasions) very brutish nations, with barbarous natures, have been reduced to meekness, order, and civility. By merchants, all exotic commodities from every part of the world are made communicable in traffick with us, whose numerous varieties, pleasant rarities, and substantial necessities, serve both for delight and profit to the crown and kingdom. They increase shipping, multiply navigators, and employ all handicrafts. Many of them have not only been the erectors of stately structures, but the founders of great and famous cities. What may be said of merchants and their trafficks, their antiquity, dignity, magnanimity, generosity and urbanity, is fitter to fill a volume, than to be contracted in the narrow bondage of a compendious epistle.

Therefore since your Lordship hath so ample an interest in this precedent character, it is an especial act of Almighty Providence, to indulge and dignifie this honourable city with such an accomplished Magistrate, whose examples and precepts are both prudent and pious, and may justly provoke all persons under your government to be regular and obedient ; which although but for one year, yet is the epitome of a life-time : thorow which, that you may have the daily manuduction of that great Governour of heaven and earth (the only ruler of princes) shall be the assidual wishes and devout desires of,

My Lord,

Your heartily humble Servant,

THO. JORDAN.

To the Worthy Society and Worshipful Company of
Grocers.

GENTLEMEN,

In obedience to your commands, and punctual performance of my promise, I crave permission to salute you with a perfect Copy of this year's triumphs, wherein I have not express'd such sterility of invention, as to reiterate or imitate any thing which I have formerly done myself, or any other authors that heretofore have performed this duty, either in designation of the whole, or composition and order of the parts, relating either to the figures, structures, or orations, those things only excepted which are the trophies of antiquity, and especial marks of distinction, in the frequent representation of the worshipful companies' crest and supporters, the camel and gryphons, with all

their accomplishments and decoration. If in all, or anything I have my endeavours correspondent to your expectation, I shall humbly hope I may deservedly acquire the title of,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble and faithful Servant,

THO. JORDAN.

The Triumphs of London.

The Agitations of the Morning.

THE generous citizens, selected for the order of this day's triumph (according to the dictates of ancient form and custom) assemble together at seven of the clock in the morning, at Grocers-Hall.

1. Threescore poor men accommodated with gowns and caps, each of them employed in bearing a standard or banner.
2. Fifty gentlemen-ushers in velvet coats, each of them a chain of gold about his shoulder, and in his hand a white staff.
3. A certain number of budg-bachelors, in gowns and scarlet hoods.
4. The batchelors, a part thereof in gowns faced with foins, and their hoods.
5. The livery in their gowns faced with budg, and their hoods.
6. The masters, wardens, and assistants in gowns faced with foins and their hoods.
7. Twelve other gentlemen for bearing banners and colours, some in plush coats and some in buff, they also wearing scarfs about their shoulders, of the companies colours.
8. Thirty-six trumpets; the serjeant trumpet, with his scarf of his Lordship's colours, and of a crimson about his shoulder, and a leading staff in his hand.
9. Fourteen drums; the drum-major with a crimson scarf about his waste, his leading staff in his hand, and three fifes with banners.
10. Divers drums and fifes, with red scarfs, and the colours of the company.
11. The two city-marshals, each of them riding on horseback, with six servitors to attend them, with scarfs and colours of the company.
12. The foot-marshal and six attendants with the like scarfs and colours.
13. The Master of Defence, with the same scarf and colours, having persons of his own science to attend him.
14. Divers other Pensioners in red gowns, white sleeves, and flat

caps, each of them carrying a javelin in one hand, and a target in the other, wherein is painted the Coat-armour of their benefactors.

These persons are set apart for the duty of the day, who meeting at the time and place aforefaid, proceed as followeth.

The foot marshal ranks them out, two and two, beginning with the pensioners in gowns, and in the front of them placeth the companies ensigns, four drums, and one fife; in the rere of them fall in the several pensioners in coats bearing several banners and standards; after them, six trumpets; after them the gryphons and camel ensigns (the supporters and crest of the worshipful Company of Grocers) and six gentlemen ushers; after them the budg-batchelors, who conclude this division.

In the rere of those, fall six trumpets; after them two gentlemen bearing two banners, the one of the cities, the other of the companies; after them follow two gentlemen-ushers, after them the foins-batchelors, concluding this division.

In the rere thereof, first fall in the king's drum major and four other of the king's drums and fifes; after them, two gentlemen ushers bearing two banners, the one the king's, the other the cities; after them, ten gentlemen-ushers, habited as is set down before; and after them, the livery, which endeth that division.

In the rere of them fall others of the city trumpets; after them two gentlemen bearing the banners of the city and the Lord Mayor; twelve gentlemen ushers appointed as aforefaid follow them, and after them the court of assistants put a period to that division.

In the rere of them falls the serjeant trumpet, after him sixteen other of the king's trumpets and kettle-drums; after them three other gentlemen, bearing the king's, the Duke of York's, and St George's banner; after them fourteen gentlemen-ushers; to follow them are appointed four pages; and after them, the master and wardens, which terminate the first and chief division.

Thus accomplish'd, they march from their place of meeting to Goldsmith's-Hall, beginning with the pensioners, until the marshal comes and makes a halt at the gate, till such time as his lordship and the aldermen are mounted.

Which being done, the whole body move to Guild-Hall, where the Lord Mayor elect joyneth with the old Lord Mayor and his retinue; so all of them march through King-street down to Three-Crane-Wharf, where the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and their attendants take barge; also the Grocers Company do likewise embarge, whilst the residue remain behind, viz. the gentlemen ushers. The budg-batchelors repair to places of refreshment.

His Lordship, the Aldermen, the Company of Grocers, and other

companies, landing at Westminster, have a lane made them through which they pass to Westminster-Hall, and there having performed several ceremonial and customary duties and obligations, as an oath to be true and faithful to his majesty and government established, sealing of writs in the court there held; and having taken leave of the lords and barons of the exchequer, &c. and doing some charitable offices to the poor of that place, return to their barges, a lane being made as before for their passage to the water-side, and there orderly embarge.

His lordship, with those attending him (the companies) land at Black Fryar-stairs, in order to their stands in Cheap-side; where he and they are saluted with three volleys by (the military glory of this nation) the company of artillery-men, they being all in their martial ornaments of gallantry, some in buff with head-pieces, many of them massy silver. From Black Fryar stairs they march before my Lord Mayor and Aldermen through Cheap-side to Guild-Hall. Those that went not to Westminster, viz. the pensioners and banners, being set in order, ready to march, the foot marshal in the reer of the artillery-company, leads the way along by the channel up Ludgate-Hill, through Ludgate into St. Paul's churchyard, and so into Cheap-side, where his lordship is entertained by the first scene or pageant.

A Description of the first Pageant.

Upon a large stage, in the van, is exhibited the lively pourtraiture of a well grown camel, so curiously carved and exquisitely gilded, that it appeareth like a live animal in a hide of massy gold, and is the crest upon the arms of the worshipful Company of Grocers. This Camel is back'd by a young negro-boy, sitting betwixt two silver hampers plentifully stored with all sorts of fruits, and fragrant spices, and what ever else is pertinent to grocery; which after the subsequent speech is delivered, the negro with a prodigal hand, scatereth abroad in the tumult, where you might see an hundred persons confusedly scrambling in the dirt for the frail achievement of a bunch of raisins, or a handful of dates, almonds, nutmegs; this negro-boy is habited in an Indian robe of divers colours, a wreath of various colour'd feathers on his black woolly head; silver buskins laced and surled with gold, a bridle of white and red ribon (the companys colours); at each hand of him sitteth a virgin, one of them representing Industry, in a robe of russet colour'd silk, a green sarsnet mantle, a peruke of dark brown hair, about which is a wreath of flowers and fruits, watchet silk hose, gray buskins laced with crimson ribon; in one hand she beareth a silver pruning hook, in the other a banner of the companies. The other person is a beautiful young lady representing Fortune, in a yellow robe, a purple

mantle, a long curl'd bright brown hair, a golden coronet upon her head, carnation silk hose, and yellow buskins, laced with silver ribon; in her left hand she beareth a green shield, charged with a ship under sail; and in her right hand a banner of my Lord Mayors.

And in the rere of this pageant is a fortrefs, properly called the Fortrefs of Government, founded upon a Rock of Adamant, whose walls are of brasse, in a quadrangular form, embattail'd, with several turrets and bulwarks on which great brazen guns, mounted upon carriages, are planted; and within these walls (situate in the centre) is erected the grand golden tower royal, on which is displayed a very large banner of the Grocers:—

1. Fidelity, standing in front upon the battlement, is thus arrayed, in a vest of silver, on which is braced a golden breast plate, a silver corslet about his neck, long brown curl'd hair on his head, and upon that a golden helmet, with a large plume of white feathers, tipp'd with red, blew, yellow, and green; a scarf of scarlet colour'd silk and gold; a sword hanging in it, with a golden hilt; purple silk hose; gold buskins, laced and furred with scarlet and silver ribon; in his left hand he raiseth a lance of silver; and in his right hand (which is armed with a golden elbow gantlet) he advanceth a silver truncheon: his associates, confederates, and attendants, are Loyalty, Vigilancy, Justice, Constancy, Wit, Concord, Religion, Union, and Truth, in these significant distinct habits.

1. Loyalty, in a purple robe, semined with stars of gold, a golden scarf, cross from the right shoulder to the left side, scarlet colour'd silk hose, silver buskins, laced and furred with sky-colour and gold ribon; a long curl'd bright brown peruke, and on it a silver coronet of golden hearts; she beareth in her left hand, on a shield gules, the rose and crown, or, with this preceptive, divine, and moral motto about it,—

Deum time, regem honorate.

Fear God, honour the king.

In the other hand a banner of the Cities.

2. Vigilancy, in a silver robe, a French green mantle, seeded with waking eyes; a fair, long, bright, curling hair, a chaplet on her head of jefemine, mingled with mirtle, caprifolium, and eyebright; in one hand she beareth a shield argent, charged with a peacock, his tail displayed; in the other hand a banner of my lords.

3. Justice, in a long crimson robe, and on it a golden mantle, fringed with silver, on her head a long dishevel'd hair of a flaxen colour, on which is a coronet of silver; in one hand a balance; her buskins are purple, sprinkled with gold stars, laced and furred with gold and scarlet ribon; about her coronet is written this memento:—

Iniquitatem intermittite et iustitiam facite.

Ezech. xlv. 9.

Remove violence and execute justice.

4. Constancy, in a watchet robe, a silver mantle, silk hose, of Aurora colour'd silk, silver buskins, laced and surfled with sky-colour and gold ribon; a long brown curl'd hair, and on her head a golden crown, having in front the figure of a seaman's compass, to express the constant verticity of the needle to the north pole; she beareth a shield or, charged with a rock of adamant, the four winds blowing against it, and the motto *Immota triumphans*. In her right hand a banner of the Kings.

5. Wit, in an Indian farsnet robe, of divers colours, a lemon colour'd mantle, fringed with gold; a bright brown hair, curiously curl'd, and tyed with fundry knots of small ribon of all colours, and on it a chaplet of bayes, intermingled with golden berries in clusters. In her right hand an escutcheon, vert, a reynard or, with a goose neck in his mouth, and her body circumflexed over his back argent; in her left hand a banner of the cities.

6. Concord, a fair virgin in a scarlet colour'd robe, a sky colour and gold scarf, a fair bright hair, and about her head a garland of white and red roses, intimating the concord of York and Lancaster; white buskins, laced with watchet and gold ribon; in her left hand a shield, charged with a bower of mirtles, for such is the nature of those trees, that if they be planted a good space one from another, they will meet, and with twining, one embrace the other.

7. Religion, in a sable robe, a crimson mantle, a fair hair, on which is a coronet of golden stars, gold buskins, laced with black ribon, bearing a buckler in one hand, where (on a mount vert, planted with olives), is a crucifix, proper; in the other hand a banner on an angelical staff, bearing a cross gules, in a field, argent.

8. Union, in a robe of green farsnet, sprinkled with divers annulets of gold, a chain of gold thrice double about her neck, her legs and feet beautified with buskins of gold, surfled with watchet silk, and silver ribon, a wreath of green laurel, (about a long curl'd peruke of bright hair), on her head, bearing in one hand an escutcheon vert, charged with a triangle with a circle, or, in the other hand a banner of the grocers.

9. Truth in a white farsnet robe, a cloth of silver mantle, a fair bright crispy curl'd flaxen hair, a garland of white lillies, white silk hose, white buskins, laced with silver ribon; in one hand a large fan of stars, (with which she chafeth away error) in the other hand a banner of my Lord Mayors.

Fidelity, arising up from her seat with an obedient bow, addresseth to his lordship in this congratulation following :—

The First Speech, spoken by Fidelity.

Much honour'd Lord, this structure you behold,
 Whose outward walls are brass, and tower gold,
 Arm'd in such martial manner, doth present
 The faithful fortrefs of just government.
 The Adamantine rock 'tis built upon
 Merits the name of true religion.
 The Walls are made of Union, and well known
 To be intire ; Truth is the corner-stone.
 The battlements are Concord ; bulwarks be
 Built, man'd, and govern'd by integritie.
 The Guns are laws of wholesome institution ;
 The gunner puts them all in execution,
 When Justice gives command ; this golden tower
 Is built by Policy, and held by Power,
 Which is in all and every degree
 The Seat of government and soveraigntie :
 Loyalty, Vigilance, Fortitude, and Wit,
 With Constancy, and Concord, govern it ;
 Who all, by turns, do take orders from me,
 That bear the title of Fidelitie.
 And though this fort, thus arm'd and top'd by Glory,
 Is but a model built by Allegory,
 The moral's pertinent, and pregnant too,
 It intimates your government and you :
 Without these virtues which are here set forth,
 A magistrate will want much of his worth.
 Rebellion, fraud, whoredom, and felonie,
 In a short time will grow greater than he.
 But you, my lord, are furnish'd with all these
 Virtues, and of this fort deserve the keyes ; [*Pointing to the Tower.*]
 'Tis for your company a storehouse made ;
 This laden Camel bears part of your trade, [*To the Camel.*]
 Which, back'd by an Indian, sallies from the Fort,
 T' express their plenty, and to shew you sport :
 All which, with every good that traffick brings,
 This year desires the shelter of your wings.
 Because you are with all the graces plum'd,
 And 'tis by most wise virtuous men presum'd,
 That with true justice, piety, and power,
 You'll shew yourself a faithful governour.

This speech thus ended, and my Lord expressing some signals of acceptance, his honour advanceth with his right worshipful fraternity (the sage Senators of the City) further forward into Cheapside ; where he is again intercepted by two distinct stages, on which are eminently planted two great golden gryphons, the supporters to the Coat armour of the Grocers Company, on which are vigorously mounted two active Negros, in rich East Indian vestments, with coronets of many colour'd eathers, the one of them bears a large banner of his lordships family coat, and the other as large a banner of the Grocers' corporation

coat, and at the corners of both these stages, sit four figures in the habits and ornaments as hereafter is described :—

1. Love ; 2. Honour ; 3. Courage ; 4. Courtezy.

1. Love, a handsome fair boy, with a curl'd flaxen peruke, a coronet round beset with bleeding hearts ; a silver robe, a carnation scarf, on which hangeth a golden quiver full of gold and silver arrows, golden wings upon his shoulders ; a silver bow in one hand, and a banner of the cities in the other.

2. Honour, in a purple robe poudred with stars of gold, a scarlet mantle fringed with gold, curl'd black hair, on it a royal diadem, watchet filk hose ; white buskins laced with gold ribon, bearing a banner of the kings.

3. Courage, a person of heroick visage, with short brown hair, on it a golden coronet, a flame-colour'd short robe, a sky-colour'd scarf fringed with silver, plush-colour'd hose, blew buskins, with carnation ribon ; in his hand a banner of my Lord Mayors.

4. Courtezy, in a crimson robe fringed with gold, and silver scarf, bright brown hair ; a chaplet of red and white roses, in one hand she bears a shield charged with the figures of a salutation ; in the other, a banner of the Companies.

And in the rere of these gryphons, on another stage is a scene of great splendour, designed for—

The Pageant described.

A shrine, or Indian structure erected according to the Dorick order of architecture, adorned with lively pieces of imagerie round about, and on the nigh extremity is exalted a masculine lively person, richly vested in a silver robe ; a sky-colour'd mantle, a long bright hair, crowned with a coronet of pensils, of all colours, holding in his right hand a banner of the kings, and representeth the triumph of tranquillity, called Ovatio.

This temple-like fabrick in front stands so open that with easy perspecuity every common eye may discharge it's sight up to the high alter, on which [fits] an East-Indian deity called Opulenta, a representative of all the intrinsic treasure in the Oriental Indies ; and is their tutelary goddess, before whose shrine the idolatrous natives (after the preparation of a long feast) with pagan piety, and diabolical devotion, prostrate themselves with all the adoration imaginable.

Her face and hair are black ; her ears are adorned with two rich pendants of great round oriental pearl ; her shoulders, breast and neck, are bare, on which is a necklace of diamonds ; she is crown'd with a coronet of sun-beams ; her robe is of all colours, richly interwoven

with filk, gold, silver, and jewels ; a scarf of gold, silver buskins, laced with gold ribon ; in one hand she advanceth a golden sceptre, in the other she beareth a banner of the kings.

Beneath her sit three black Indian princes, viz. *Animalia*, *Mineralia*, *Vegetabilia*, who bear in their hands each of them a great golden key of eighteen inches long, as principal clavigers or key-keepers to all the treasuries of India, and generally to all human nature ; comprehending the diversities of traffick and several commodities, which our noble English merchants bring from India to England, by whom the druggests are furnished from thence, with barks, woods, roots, fruits and gums, ambergreece, with divers aromats ; which by the learned directions of the physician, wisdom of the chymist, and art of the apothecary, are extracted and compounded for curation and conservation. The grocers are supply'd and plentifully stor'd with all sorts of spices, as pepper, cinamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, also with rice, mastick, sannaars of all sorts, with varietie of fruits, and other commodities too numerous for repetition.

In several conspicuous and convenient vicinitys about this shrine, sit the representatives of six eminent Indian cities, in several rich Indian habits ; with the figures of Cities upon their heads worn as crowns or coronets, and are distinguished by these well known appellations, viz. Fortam, Sarabain, Tuban, Matura, Surat, and Bantam, the last of which is the City of most traffique, frequented by Portugals, Dutch, and English, in which every day are three several markets. The habits of these three princes first mentioned, are thus properly distinguished.

1. *ANIMALIA*, in a robe painted with quadrupedes, volatiles, and reptiles, viz. beasts, birds, flies, and crawling creatures or insects (as she representeth all animals that have life, and sense), an Indian Silk Scarf crosses her shoulder, interwoven with Silver ; black hair, a coronet of various colour'd feathers, a rope of pearl about her neck ; and pendant jewels in her ears : bearing in one hand a golden key, in the other a banner of the cities.

2. *VEGETABILIA*, in a painted robe of trees, flowers, herbs, and sundry plants, that have life and growth, but neither sense, nor voluntary motion ; a silver green and grey scarf, a dark brown peruke, a chaplet of flowers, and fruits upon her head ; in her left hand, a golden key, of like form and length with the other, and in her right hand a banner of my Lord Mayor's.

3. *MINERALIA*, in a rich robe, all imbroidered with gold, silver, and precious jewels ; a purple and silver scarf, on her head a black hair, crown'd with a diadem of precious stones, of divers colours and excellent lustre ; in one hand a golden key, set with diamonds, emeralds,

saphirs, amethifts, and smaragds, as the principal conferver of all mines, and minerals ; in the other hand ſhe waveth a banner of the Companie's.

My Lord Mayor being attentively prepared, the goddeſs Opulenta, riſing up from her feat, with a majeſtick behaviour, doth oblige his lordſhip's regard, to the delivery of a ſpeech.

The Second Speech, ſpoken by Opulenta.

This clime is England ſure : it doth preſent [*Look about her.*

So much of honour, union, government ;

And this muſt needs be London, who in ſtate, }

As fame tells me, this day doth celebrate

Th' inauguration of their magiſtrate.

This muſt be hee. I wiſh him good event ;

His preſence doth preſage good government.

[*Look on the Lord Mayor.*

Then I addreſs myſelf, much honour'd lord, [*Bows.*

To you, that bear the civil city ſword.

And I have brought three princes with me : theſe [*Pointeth to them.*

Are they that keep my oriental keys,

Vegetabilia, Animalia, and }

Rich Mineralia, under whoſe command }

Are all the treaſures of the Indian land.

Six cities do attend me too, but none

So bright and beautiful as is your own.

Here's Fortam, Sarabin, Tuban (that

Yields ſpice), Matura, Bantam, and Surat. [*To the cities.*

Cities, great Sir, whoſe traffique hath been free

T' your Lordſhip and the Grocer's Company,

Who do this day (mov'd by your high deſerts)

In triumphs pay the tribute of their hearts :

Becauſe their good Lord Mayor's power doth ſpring

From honour's fountain, in my Lord the King.

The head of four great kingdoms, yet would be }

(Such was his candour and urbanity) }

A Member of the Grocers Company.

May you prove prosperous, and (when you pleaſe)

You ſhall command my cities and my keys ;

My Deity itſelf : but I divine

You do adore a power greater than mine ;

A God that doth all other Gods excell ;

Imitate him, and you will govern well.

His Lordſhip, well pleaſed with the aptitude of this compoſition, and the promptitude of the emphatical ſpeaker, expreſſeth ſome demonſtrations of approbation and moveth through the multitude, until a ſcene of delight doth invite him to a ſtand ; which is an Indian plantation, with its governor, the ſpeaker with ſeveral laborers, planters, and drolls ; both for utility, jucundity, profit and pleaſure.

The Plantation delineated.

Under the declivity of a verdant hill, which the floriferous hand of

nature had crown'd with a diverse colour'd diadem of flowers, inclining to that fertil point of the compass, which is the empire of Auster; on a rich vale is situate a copious plantation of spices, as woods of cinamon, pleasant groves of nutmegs and cloves, orchards of lemons and oranges, surpassing those of Spain, representing a plantation in that part of East-India called the Island of Zelon, not far distant from the point of India called Cape Comerin, which for fertility may be compared to any country in the whole universe.

It abounds in odoriferous aromatical spices, with whole woods of the best cinamon that ever the sun saw; also there are found the best smaragds, rubies, and ambergreece throughout all Asia. In this Island, the place of greatest note is Colmucki, the seat royal of the chief king of that Island, situate on a capacious bay in the south-west of it, and of most trade in all this Country; many great ships laden with cinamon, gems, elephants, and other Indian commodities going yearly thence.

But in this representative plantation in that Island, on an eminent conspicuous position, sitteth Aromatario, the Governour of it, thus habited and accomodated: in a robe of scarlet-colour'd silk and gold; a mantle of purple and silver; a black curl'd peruke; a coronet of gold, pointed with several sorts of Indian trees, which stand erect, as if growing about his head; green buskins starried with gold, and laced with silver and gold ribon; in his hand a banner of the companie's. Beneath him sit four figures, representing Toyl, Traffick, Treasure and Triumph, thus accoutred.

1. TOYL. In a gray silk robe; an orange-colour'd mantle, edg'd and fring'd with silver; a brownish curl'd hair; a wreath of leaves; green nutmegs, cloves, and large mace; gray silk hose; sky-colour'd buskins, laced with yellow ribon: in one hand a shield, painted with mattock, spade, and grafting knives; in the other hand a banner of my lord's.

2. TRAFFICK. In a sand-colour'd robe of silk; or sea-green mantle, fringed with silver and gold; a fair curl'd peruke; a coronet upon his head, bearing on the top the figure of a Ship under sail: in one hand a shield, argent, charged with the four winds, perflant; in the other hand a banner of the citie's.

3. TREASURE. In a cloth of gold robe; a watchet silk and silver mantle; a long brown curl'd peruke, a coronet of gold, richly adorn'd with jewels; crimson silk stockings; gold buskins, with purple and silver ribon; a banner of the Companie's.

4. TRIUMPH. In a robe of carnation and silver; a mantle of diverse-colour'd feathers, tip'd with gold and silver; a black long curl'd peruke; a ducal crown of gold, with a plume of feathers of several orient colours; pearl-colour'd hose; silver buskins, laced with pink-colour'd

ribon ; in one hand she beareth a target, vert, charged with a similitude of a triumphant chariot, or ; in the other hand a banner of the king's.

The front part of the stage is planted with variety of trees, bearing all sorts of spices, and fruits, as oranges and lemons, citrons and pomegranates ; with several planters and labourers at work, some digging, some planting ; others pruning, dressing, and gathering ; with divers drolls, piping, dancing, tumbling ; and sundry kinds of mimical gestures, antick motions, ingenious confusion, and studious disorder : but a general cessation, and silence being proclaim'd Aromatorio, their Governor, standing up in the posture of an address, delivereth this following oration to his lordship.

The Third Speech, spoken by Aromatorio, the Governor.

Illustrious Lord, under whose wise commands
The chiefest city in Great Britain stands,
Aromatorio, the governour
Of this plantation, doth present his power
And profits to your prætorship, whose wit
And well-known worth can govern him and it.
I do not to your honour's hands prefer
The gifts of gold, of frankincense and myrrh :
Nor can I offer up the golden fleece,
But smaragds, rubies, pearls, and ambergreece,
Gums, aromats, and spices of the best,
More Odoriferous than the Phoenix nest,
Or her own flames, whose ashes on that hearth
At once produce both funeral and birth.
But you, my Lord, in sweets excell that flame,
Who have the precious ointment of good name.
No aromats like his, that is indeed
With justice, prudence, temperance, fortitude :
No brighter jewels in both Indies be
Comparative to faith, hope, charity,
Love, Loyalty, sincerity and truth
(The honour of old age : glory of youth) ;
These are those jewels, which, when just men have,
They never dye, but bloom even in the grave.
You being thus enriched, well may the voyce
Of your electors triumph in their choyce,
And so do I, who wish you the best fate
That ever blest'd a happy magistrate.
My planting people now shall sing and play :
Fall to your sports, this is my Lord Mayor's day.

[To the planters, they all shout.

The speech thus ended, and the acclamation over, a stout planter, with a voice like a trumpet, distendeth his copious chops, and holloweth out this sonnet ; and all the rest of the workmen and drollists sing the chorus, whilst the porters bear the burden.

A Song.

With mattock, spade, pruning-hook, shovel, and sieve,
What a life of delight do we laborers live !

The bonny brisk planter (for delving design'd)
 Hath health in his body, and peace in his mind.
 Though this as a curse in the Scripture we read,
 In the sweat of thy brows thou shalt purchase thy bread,
Chorus. Yet by patience and labour, in digging and dressing,
 The old curse is converted into a new blessing.

II.

With cinamon, cloves, mace, and all other spice,
 We planters have planted a new paradise.
 We feel no effects of the fault that was Adam's,
 Here's pepper for gallants, and nutmegs for madams.
 We work and we sweat, yet are never the worse;
 At the most we have but a spice of the curse.
Chorus. But by patience and labour our treasures increasing,
 Hath made a conversion on't into a blessing.

III.

For London's great grocers we labour and work,
 No plots against princes in our heads do lurk:
 We plant, set, and sow, likewise for the physician,
 But plant no rebellion, and sow no sedition.
 The grocers and merchants are men of renown,
 They are just in their trading, and true to the crown.
Chorus. And we faithful planters; since all this is so, Sirs,
 Let's pray for King Charles, and his brethren the Grocers.

The song being sung, they all fall to their drolleries, and the foot-marshal having placed the assistants, livery, and the companies on both sides of King-street, and their pensioners with their targets hung on the top of the javelins; in the rear of them, the ensign bearers, drums and fifes in the front; and hasten the foyns and budg-batchelors, together with the Gentlemen ushers to Guild-Hall, where his lordship is again saluted by the artillery men, with three volleys more, which conclude their duty: his land attendants pass through the gallery or lane so made into Guild-Hall: after which the companies repair to their respective halls to dinner, and their silk-works and triumphs are likewise conveyed into Blackwell Hall and the Officers aforesaid, and the children that sit in the pageants, these refresh themselves, until his lordship hath dined at Guild-Hall.

His Lordship and the guests being all seated, the city musick, after a little consideration and consultation one with another, conclude to habit themselves for the performance of a song of three parts, in stilo recitativo; or a musical interlude presented by three persons; Crab, a west countryman; Swab, a seaman: and Self, a citizen.

The Scene, the Royal Exchange.

Enter Crab, staring up and down.

Crab. This new-made zitty zeemeth strange
 Since last time chee did zee't;
 Cham vinding out the Royal-Change,
 To try if che con meet

Zome honest plain west country mon,
That we may go and doin,
And zit and chat and gulge a can,
Vor that is wellafoin.

II.

Thic is th' Exchange that zhoins so pure,
Che ne're zaw building neater;
They burn'd it down on purpose zhour
To buildne up the better.
Here all the zitty mezles meet
In vest and velvet rocket;
And here a woundy crafty cheat
One day did pike my pocket.

III.

'Tis very yarly day it zeems,
Vor there are vew men come;
Within thic hour they'l vlow in streams,
A mon can get no rome. [*Enter Swab, the Seaman.*
But who comes here that doth appear
Rigg'd like a mon of war:
'Tis a Black-wall-ey'd zea-mon, zhowre. [*The tune changeth.*

Swab. A fail! a fail! a fail!
The Sea-mans come to fight;
Whose starboard
And larboard
Hath been bruifed in fight.

Crab. A flail, a flail, a flail,
Iche tell the mon of zeas,
Your failors
Are failors,
Without pork and peas.

Swab. I have flood
Bath'd in my blood,
When a brazen broad-side roars;
My men dying,
No flying——

Crab. Zhips ha' no back doors.

Swab. Where so're
Enemies were,
I would chafe them like a flock:
And fly at 'em——

Crab. From Chatham
Up to Wapping dock.

II.

Swab. The dreadful name of Drake,
In thundering eighty-eight,
Whose courage
Did forage
For the Spaniard's plate,
I have with heart and ease,
And valour on the seas,
Out-run him,
Out-done him.

Crab. What pickl'd lies are these? [*Aside.*

Swab. I did once dive
Down at Queen-hive,
I did it all at one jerk,

And under water,
Two hours after,

Crab. Rose again at Dunkirk.

Swab. Why, thou sheep-biter, how dar'st thou interrupt me? [*Speak.*]

Crab. Why, thou zhip-zhiter, I did but make up rhyme, vor in my conscience thou hadst almost zung thy reason out of breath. You zaid you were two hours under water, and I thought I would zet you azhore to dry your doublet.

Swab. What, at Dunkirk? amongst strangers?

Crab. Yes; why not? zhour the purchasfers of that place may allow an Englishmon to dry his doublet there; che believe they have bargain good enough on't.

<i>Swab.</i> My fame rings	} <i>Sing on a repetition of the last strain of the tune.</i>
Abroad, among kings	
My valour is renowned;	
In salt water	
I was never	

Crab. Born to be drown'd.

Swab. And what mean you by that, Sir? [*Speak.*]

Crab. Iche mean you'll have rope enough about you to devend you vrom drowning.

Swab. Sirrah! you have a faucie interpretation; and I could find in my heart to chaftife you with my cane.

Crab. I am a whipfter, Sir, I carry my weapon in my hand; cham not avraid of a whole team of tarpaulins, vor I cham zure you ha'nt a broadside of brafs guns in your pocket.

Swab. Go, thou'rt a tar-box!

Crab. How, brother pitch-barrel? [*Enter Self, the citizen.*] But who comes here?

Swab. By his venerable face and posture, it should be one Mr. Self, a citizen.

Crab. Zelf? Iche think that be a great name in every town and country, especially amongst the Longeners. But I don't know'n.

Swab. Thou art a pretty comical fellow: what's thy name?

Crab. Why, zur, cham not azham'd of my name; my name is Crab.

Swab. Gaffer Crab? a land Crab? I have seen a great many of your crawling kindred in the Indies, Gaffer Crab. [*Swab walks away.*]

Crab. Gaffer Crab? crawling kindred? Doth the meazle take me vor a Crab-louse? Iche could find in my heart. [*Advanceth his whip.*]

Swab. How now, what's the matter? [*And Swab turns about.*]

Crab. Faldera, laldera, laldera, leero.

[*Crab sings a few notes of the Canarys, and danceth to it.*]

Swab. You are very actively merry, Mr. Crab.

Crab. Yes, I can crab it away, I warrant ye, as well as any zea-crab o' ye all.

Another tune.

Swab. O! the valiant strife

Of a Seaman's life,
Whose fame is never fading.

Self. Though the Change be full,
Yet the City's dull,

And droops for want of trading;
It is to little purpose now, our weighty bills of lading,
Shop keepers know not what to do.

Crab. The contry-mon doth plow and zow,
Harrow, weed, and reap, and mow,
But yet is like to starve on't.

Swab. The greatest fort of bufiness now
Is, ma'am, your humble servant.

II.

Self. What the reason is
That doth cause all this,
I gladly would be guided:

Swab. Want of amity
Breeds calamity,
We are too much divided
By atheistick persons ; too,
Religion is derided.

Self. With argument as light as air,
Swab. Opinion's got in Reason's chair,
And would controul the great affair
Of man's eternal being.
Crab. The new-vound lights have spoil'd our zights,
And caus'd this difagreeing.

III.

Swab. Though the citizens,
With tongues and pens,
Are new distresses faining,
Crab. They do veast their chopps
With zhugard zopps,
They have but little gaining.
Swab. They keep both Town and Country house.
Crab. They veed on capon, pig, and goofe.
Swab. In sack and claret they carouse,
And spread their plumes in training :
Crab. And yet, as if not worth a lowse,
They'r every hour complaining.

IV.

Swab. Through the Ocean curl'd,
We furround the world,
For merchandize to serve yee :
Crab. And the country cheap
Brings bread and meat,
That vamine may not ztarve yee.
Swab. You live at home in wealth and peace,
Whilst we do rock and shelve it,
You wallow in delight and ease.
Crab. Wee zend you bacon, beef and peas,
Whilst we do ditch and delve it ;
And done such zimple clodes as dese,
When you weare zilk and velvet.

V.

Self. In your vain dispute of every thing,
Y' are very much misguided ;
As it is the chamber of the king,
It should be so provided ;
Therefore let no diffention spring,
This argument's decided.
Swab. Your London tables do excell ;
Crab. Y' have vorty dishes at a meal ;
Swab. And yet ye neither buy nor sell,
But suffer diminution.
Crab. You vead on veasant, cock, and teal,
Yet cry out persecution. [*The tune changeth.*]
Swab. Though in dust and ashes it lately was hurl'd,
This City may vye with all parts of the world ;
For true uniformity, substance, and show,
These fabricks all buildings in Europe out-go.
Self. But if that no trading come into the Town,
The City is up, but the citizen's down.

II.

Swab. In storms and in tempests, through waters and fires,
 The seaman doth fetch what the city desires;
 From all points of the world we bring treasure untold,
 Musk, ambergreece, silk, silver, jewels, and gold.
 'Tis by the success of the sea-man's affairs,
 The City's supplied with Shreves and Lord Mayors.

III.

Through Europe, to Asia, and Africk we fly,
 In Russia we freeze, and in India we fry;
 Th' antartick and artick we visit by turn,
 In one are we frozen, in t' other we burn.
 We venture by dangerous seas, sands, and shelves,
 To bring wares to the City——

Crab. And wealth to yourzelves.

IV.

Self. Our City's the market, to vend all our wares,
 And money's the marrow of all our affairs.

Crab. We zarve ye with wheat and malt, wool, milk and honey,

Self. It is much for our love,

Crab. I, but more vor your money.

Swab. You'l sacrifice all the fat sheep in your fold,
 To the beautiful idol of silver and gold.

V.

Self. Your sheep and your ships do replenish our stock,
 And therefore God prosper the fleet and the flock:
 The one in the winter time keepeth us warm,
 The t' other brings treasure and guards us from harm.
 If we want your traffic, and you want our coyn,
 Like members, let's all in one body conjoyn.

Chorus.

Since union and concord bring plenty and peace,
 And amity is the kind cause of increase:
 Let love from division our fancys release,
 And all our dissentions ever shall cease. [*Exeunt.*]

Dinner being ended, and night approaching, his lordship, being attended by a private retinue of his own company, takes coach, and is conducted to Goldsmith's Hall (where for this year he doth intend to keep his mayoralty (without the night ceremony which hath been formerly, when old St. Paul's was standing. When his lordship is housed, those that attend on him depart with order and convenience; and the triumphs and silk-works are by the care of the masters-artificers, lodged for the night in Blackwell Hall 'till the next day following, and then they were convey'd to Grocers Hall. To close up all, the Artists and Artificers (each of them deserving ample commendations) bid you all good night.

London's Joy,

or

The Lord Mayors Show:

Triumphantly exhibited in various representations, scenes, and splended ornaments, with divers pertinent figures and movements ;
performed on Saturday, October 29, 1681,
at the inauguration of the

RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN MOORE, KNIGHT,
Lord Mayor of the City of London,

with the several Speeches and Songs which were spoken on the pageants in Cheapside, and sung in Guild-Hall during Dinner.

All the Charges and expences of the industrious
designs, being the sole undertaking
of the Worshipful Company of Grocers,
devised and composed by THO. JORDAN, Gent.

Omne tulit punctum qui Misuit utile Dulci.

LONDON : *printed for* JOHN and HENRY PLAYFORD, 1681.

To the Right Honorable John Moore, Knight, Lord
Mayor of the City of London.

MY LORD,

BY the right of succession (which ought to be indisputable), by the concession of the Commons, who have their legal Liberty of Election, and by the gracious condescension of his Majesty, you are for this year, the object of this Day's Triumph ; The members of your Politick Body, the Worshipful Company of Grocers have been very industrious, indulgent and liberal, to crown the Head of their loving Brother and new installed Magistrate, with triumphal ornaments and pacifick garlands, having high hopes, almost as sure as certainties, that your Lordship will make them such gracious returns in the upright dispensations of Justice in your government, that they and the whole City may have a happy cause to give you thanks, and perfume your fame with the incense of prayers and praises ; which also is the devout desires and wishes of

My Lord,

Your humble Servant and faithful honourer,

THO. JORDAN.

To the Worshipful Company of Grocers.

GENTLEMEN,

I think I have left nothing undone that might disguise the Designs of this Day's Triumph, to oblige my Lord's acceptation, or your approbation. If any person shall ask why (in this age, when our highest compositions are significantly expressed in native English) I should perplex the Readers with many abstruse Terms, I answer, that in descriptions of Architecture, Music, Heraldry, Painting and Dressing; it is most commendable to speak properly in their peculiar and distinct dialects. If others do object that I have muster'd up a number of gaudy words to sweeten my descriptions, let them consider, they are for a gay subject, my Lord Mayor's Show, where every thing ought to glitter. This I can assure ye, that in these Triumphs, there is nothing Designed, written, said or sung, that ever was presented in any show till this present day. Although the Dignity of the Subject is the more venerable for its Antiquity, yet the Rarity of the circumstance ought to be most commendable for novelty, which whosoever will examine shall find it performed in these Triumphs by

Gentlemen

Your humble and faithful Servant,

THO. JORDAN.

In proper habits orderly array'd,
 The movements of the morning are display'd.
 Selected Citizens i' th' morning all
 At Sev'n a Clock, do meet at Grocers-Hall.
 The Master, Wardens, and Assists Joyns
 For the first Rank, in the Gowns fac'd with Foyns.
 The second Order do, in merry moods,
 March in Gowns fac'd with Budge and Livery Hoods.
 In Gowns and Scarlet Hoods, Thirdly appears
 A youthful number of Foyns Batchellors.
 Forty Budge Batchellors the Triumph crowns,
 Gravely attir'd in Scarlet Hoods and Gowns.
 Gentlemen-Ushers, which white Staves do hold,
 Sixty in Velvet Coats and Chains of Gold.
 Next, thirty more in Plush and Buff there are,
 That several colours wave and banners bear.
 The Sergeant Trumpet Thirty-six more brings,
 All of the Silver Trumpets, of the Kings.
 The Sergeant wears two Scarfs, whose colours be,
 One the Lord Mayor's, th' other's the Company.
 The King's Drum-Major, follow'd by four more
 Of the King's Drums and fifes, makes London roar.
 Seven Drums and two fifes more, in vests of Buff,
 March with waste Scarfs, and Breeches of Black Stuff.
 Two City Marshals, mounted and attended,
 Are by the Company with Scarfs befriended,
 And (next to the Drums) do troop it in the rear;
 But the foot Marshal doth next appear,
 Who puts them all in Rank and File, and wears

A Shoulder Scarff as broad and rich as theirs.
 Attended by six persons, that dare do
 What e're their Marshall may command them to.
 Next the Fence Master Troops, and (to defend him)
 Divers with drawn broad bright swords do attend him.
 Many poor pensioners that march i' th' Rear,
 With Gowns and Caps, Standers and Banners bear;
 A numerous Troop of persons that are poor,
 In red gowns and flat caps, one hundred more,
 With Javelings and with Targets, are all actors,
 And bear the arms of their good benefactors.

Being thus prepared :

By the Foot Marshall's Judgment they are guided,
 And into six divisions are divided :
 Ranked out by two and two. The first that firs
 Are the poor company of pensioners ;
 But in the front of them orderly be,
 Placed the ensigns of the Company.
 I' th' Rear of them four Drums and one Fife more,
 Then pensioners in Coats describ'd before,
 Persons of worth, who do in martial manner,
 Bear each of them a Standard or a Banner.
 Four Trumpets more to them, and in the Reer
 Two of the Grocer's Ensigns march, which bear
 (As by the Herald Painter is exprest)
 The draught of their supporters and their crest :
 Six Gentlemen Ushers in order trudge,
 And after them the Batchelors in Budge :
 Marching in measur'd distance, and endu'd
 With order, this division doth conclude.
 I' the rear of them six trumpets do appear,
 And after them, two Gentlemen that bear,
 Two Coats of Arms, which appertaining be
 To th' City and the Grocer's Company.
 Then do march up Eight Gentlemen that wears,
 The Golden chains, then the Foins Batchelors
 In amicable measure move like Friends,
 Fill'd with one Joy : so this division ends.
 Two Gentlemen in velvet Coats array'd,
 March after them with two Banners display'd ;
 Then succeed them, ten Gentlemen Ushers more
 In Coats and Chains of Gold described before,
 And gradually after them you'll see
 A very worthy large Society :
 With each of them a Gown and Livery Hood,
 And all Lord Mayors in the Potential Mood.
 I' th' rear of these (with silver sounds to fit ye)
 Do fall in divers Trumpets of the City ;
 And after them two gentlemen accord
 To bear the arms o' th City and my Lord :
 And then the gentlemen with equal distance
 That usher in the grave Court of Assistants.
 I' th' Rear of them, four drums, six trumpets, be
 Order'd to bring up the Catastrophe,
 Three gallants, gradually follow them,
 Bearing the Banners of the Diadem ;
 Kings, Queens and Cities Ensigns which engages
 Six gentlemen to wait on them as pages ;
 The Masters and the Wardens bring up all,
 And thus equipp'd, they march from Grocer's Hall

To my Lords House, where the Aldermen and He
 Take Horse, and rank according to degree:
 Which being done, the whole body in State
 Doth move towards Guild-Hall, but at the Gate
 The new Lord with the old Lord Mayor unites,
 Guarded by Gentlemen; Esquires and Knights,
 Then thus attir'd, with Gown, fur hood and scarf,
 March all through King-Street down to Theee-Crane-Wharf,
 Where the Lord Mayor and th' Aldermen discharge
 A few gentlemen waiters and take barge
 At the west end o' th' wharf; and at the East
 The Court Assistant, livery, and the best
 Gentlemen Ushers: Such as stay on Shore
 Are Ushers, Foins and the Budge batchelor:
 Who for a time repose themselves and men,
 Until his Lordship shall return again:
 Who now with several Companies make haste
 To Westminster, but in the way is plac't
 A pleasure-Boat, that hath great guns aboard,
 And with two broad sides doth salute my Lord.
 They row in triumph all along by th' Strand,
 But when my Lord and Companies do Land
 At the New Palace Stairs Orderly all
 Do make a Lane to pass him to the Hall,
 Where having took an Oath, that he will be
 Loyal and Faithful to his Majesty,
 His Government, His crown and Dignity; }
 With other ceremonials said and done
 In order to his confirmation;
 Sealing of Writs in Courts, and such like things
 As shows his power abstracted from the Kings,
 He takes his leave o' th' Lords and Barons, then
 With his Retinue he retreats agen,
 To th' Water side, and (having given at large
 To the poor of Westminster) doth Re-imbarge
 And send along the River 'till he comes
 To Black-Fryers Stairs, where guns and thundring drums
 Proclaim his landing, when he's set ashore
 He is saluted by three volleys more.

By (the Military Glory of this Nation) the Company of Artillery men they being all in their Martial Ornaments of Gallantry, Some in Buff with head pieces, many of them maffy Silver.

From Black-Fryars-Stairs, They march before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, through Cheapside to Guild Hall, Those that went not to Westminster, viz. the Pentioners and Banners, being set in order, ready to march, the Foot-Marshal, in the Rere of the Artillery-Company, Leads the way along-by the Channel up by Ludgate Hill, through Ludgate into St Pauls Church yard, and so into Cheapside, where his Lordship is entertained by the first scene or pageant.

The first Scene described.

According to the order and propriety of Antiquity, on the first Stage is the Image of that animal which is the ancient crest to the arms of

the Worshipful Company of Grocers, an artificial well carved Camel, of which creature without manifest Digression I have something to say. Of Camels there are two sorts, the Bactrian and Arabian, which differ thus ; The Bactrians have two bunches or swellings on the Back and are call'd Dromedaries, the Arabians but one, and another on the breast, on which they lean when they lie down to rest ; they want the upper order of their teeth, and are sometimes used in war. In swiftness they exceed horses, but most commonly in bearing ponderous burdens, every one is acquainted with his own lading ; less wait they desire not, and more they will not bear. They are taught to kneel till they have their load, and then they will rise of themselves ; Neither in their Journey will they change their pace : They can abstain from water four days together, but then they drink as well for the time past as to come, yet not before with their Feet they have troubled the Stream. They live to fifty years of age, and some to a Hundred ; This is not only proper for the Companies Crest in the transportation of their Fruits and Spices in India and other parts, but are as genuine to the purpose to shew his Lordship's general Negotiation in all kinds of Merchandise whatsoever.

This ever was, and now is the first appearing and marching Pageant, that leads the way of the whole Triumph. On whose back is mounted a young Negro betwixt two Silver Panniers, who representeth liberality, as appeareth by his bountiful distribution of the delicacies which are the Lading of his Camel, and the delicious Traffic of the Grocers Company. He is arrayed in a rich East Indian habit, his head adorned with a Golden Coronet, variously feather'd with a round orient Pendant of Pearl in each Ear. Scarlet colour'd Silk Hose, Buskins of Gold laced and furred with Silver and purple Ribon, A bridle of a broad Red and White Satin, according to the Companies colours. He advanceth the Kings Banner. At each hand of him on the same Stage, Figuratively sit two Virgin Ladies Representing Abundantia and Saluberrima, Plenty and wholesome. The first of which is deck'd in a white silk Robe fringed with Gold, sprinkled all over with Cloves, a rich Mantle of Gold and Cinamon colour'd Silk, a long black curl'd hair, on which is a Garland of Dates with leaves and branches, white silk hose, and purple Shoes, tyed with gold Ribon, white Gloves : in one hand she beareth a Silver Basket, in the other a Banner of the Companies.

Saluberrima is adorned with an orange colour'd Silk and Gold Robe, a Sky colour and Silver Mantle, a long curl'd and flaxen Hair, on which is a wreath of Saffron Flowers intermingled with Green Leaves : pearl coloured Hose, yellow Shoes, Scarlet and Gold-Ribon Shoe-strings,

White Gloves : In one hand she beareth an Almond-tree, leav'd and blossom'd, Fructified. In the other, a Banner of the Cities.

And in the Rere of this Camel, is the figure of a Royal Theatre, framed, formed, and loftily erected according to the Ionick Order of Architecture, where the elaborate hand of art has been as accurate in the little Model of this Fabric, as some others have been in the more magnificent dimensions of much greater Structures ; nor hath the curiosity of the Painter been wanting in the copious accomplishments of this beautiful Building, which according to its name, is accommodated with several Heroic and victorious persons, of Honour, pertinently representing the seven Champions of Christendom, (viz.) S^t George for England, S^t Andrew for Scotland, S^t Dennis for France, S^t Patric for Ireland, S^t David for Wales, S^t James for Spain, S^t Anthony for Italy ; with five beautiful Ladies which in proper order personate the five Senses, all these Seeing, Hearing, Tasting, Feeling, Smelling ; all of them richly and aptly attired as followeth.

S^t George, with black curl'd Hair, on it a Golden Helmet, with a large Sprig and plume of Feathers red and white, a Vest of Silver, a Scarf of Scarlet Silk and Gold. In his left hand he beareth a Shield vert, charged with a Virgin array'd Argent : In his right hand, the Banner of S^t George.

2. S^t Andrew. His hair, bright Brown, curl'd on which is fixt a Coronet of Gold, with a plume of white and blew Feathers ; a short Coat of Purple and Gold, a Scarf of Silver fringed with Gold : On his left arm he bears a Target Azure with a Saltier argent. In his right hand the arms of Scotland, which is Sol, a Lion Rampant within a Double Treasure flowry counter flowry Mars.

3. S^t Dennis. His hair a deep dark Brown, crown'd with Laurel, tipt with Gold ; a warlike Coat of Sky colour and Gold ; a Scarf of purple and Gold : Buskins of Scarlet colour laced and furred with Silver and Gold ; In his right hand he beareth a Banner with the arms of France. In the other a Shield with the like arms. In a Field Jupiter, 3 Flowers de Lis Sol.

4. S^t Patric. His hair dark Yellow ; on it a blew Coronet pointed with Golden Harps, Green and White Cotton Trowzes, a Gray Mantle with a thick Shag about his Neck of large Green Silk and Gold Fringes, bearing in one hand a Banner of the arms of Ireland, which is Azure, a Harp Sol, strung Luna : In the other hand he beareth a Shield vert, charged with Serpents, Toads, and Spiders.

5. S^t David. In a Chestnut Brown Hair, a Wreath of Green Silk and Silver-headed Leeks, a Grafs-green Silk and Gold Robe ; a crimson Silk and Silver Mantle. In his left hand, a Golden warlike Welch

Bill : In his right hand the Banner of the Principality of Wales, Jupiter ; a Plume of Feathers, Luna, in a Coronet, Sol.

6. St James. Black curl'd Hair ; on it, a golden Coronet tipp'd with Silver Towers ; a Robe of Black Silk and Gold, a Silver and Gold Scarf. In one hand a Shield charged with a golden Fleece. In the other a Banner with the arms of Spain.

7. St Anthony. A curl'd bright Hair ; on it a Wreath of Olive Leaves and Fruit tipt with gold ; a robe of Olive colour'd Silk interwoven with Silver and Gold ; a Scarf of Crimfon Silk and Silver. In one hand he beareth a Target Argent, charged with an Olive-tree Leaved, blossoms and fruit ; In the other the arms of Italy. This Saint Anthony is the Speaker, esteemed the most proper, as he is the ancient Patron of the Grocers Company.

The Habits and Ornaments of the Five Senfes.

1. Seeing. Hair long bright curling, on which is a golden Coronet, tipp'd with Eyes, a robe of Silver and Gold, a Mantle of Sea Green Sarfinet ; In one hand a Target Argent, charg'd with the picture of Argus having an hundred Eyes : In her Right hand a Banner of the Kings.

2. Hearing. With Hair long, black, curl'd ; a Coronet of Mufical Instruments ; a Robe of Carnation and Silver, a Mantle of Orange colour fringed with gold ; In one hand she beareth a Shield Vert, charged with Apollo's Harp Or : In the other hand she beareth a Banner of the City.

3. Tafting. In a long curl'd bright brown Peruke ; and on it a garland of all lovely delicious Fruits ; a Robe of Watchet Sattin, a Mantle of Gold ; In one hand a Cornucopia : In the other a Banner of My Lord Mayor's : thus Blazon'd, Argent, three Greyhounds Currant Arm'd and Collard, Gules.

4. Feeling. In a lovely brown, soft crispy hair, a Coronet of Gold, with a plume of various colour'd fine Feathers, a Robe of Sables, a Mantle of Ermin ; In one hand a Shield Or : charged with a Beaver dormant. In the other hand a Banner of the Companies.

5. Smelling. Her head is adorned with a long curl'd flaxen hair enclining to bright Yellow, crown'd with a Garland of Roses, Violets, Jefamine, and divers-colour'd sweet scenting flowers, a Robe of Orange-colour, on it a Mantle of Willow-green and Silver, in one hand she bears a Shield Argent, charg'd with a Civet Cat proper : In the other the Banner of the Kings.

His Lordship having placed himself oppofite to the front of this Scene

with expectation and attention, S^t Anthony rising up, with Majesty and Humility, addresseth to his Lordship, In this Oration.

The first Speech by S^t. Anthonie.

The Seven Champions of Christendom,
With all their Tutelary Powers, are come
To gratulate my Lord, and guard you from
Mutinous Mithchiefs, which occultly wait,
Maliciously to circumvent the State
Of an upright unbias'd Magistrate :
Such is your Lordship : My name's Anthony,
The celebrated Saint of Italy,
And Patron of the Grocers Company :
By whom I was desired to let you know,
The great Respects they to your Honour Owe,
From Inward Love which rais'd this Outward Show
My Lord, this Camel here doth represent
The Means and Ends of Righteous Government.
Industry is the means, Plenty the event,
The well poised Hampers of this equal Lading,
Like Justice Scales, admit of no degrading ;
Equity brings true Peace, and Peace good Trading,
Trading brings plenty, and 'tis pity that,
Plenty breeds Pride, and quarrels in a State,
Till an invasion make them Friends too late,
And Reconcile in Ruine ; But my Lord,
We hope the Civil, not the Souldiers Sword,
Shall moderate all feud ; For in a Word,
Let this be England's great Memento Mori,
That Civil Wars, as you may read in Story,
Did ruin Royal Rome in all her Glory.
I presume better things ; My Lord, Y^e are here,
I' th' City, the Kings Vice-Roy for a Year ;
His Throne, is represented by your Chair ;
Your Sword, his Scepter ; you are in a place
Renown'd by Majesty and Crown'd by Grace :
Y^e are one whom all good citizens embrace.
And therefore Gratitude, and what is Just,
May move you to be true unto your trust,
Least God do lay your Honour in the Dust.
But I'm superstitious and tedious too ;
Instructing him from whom I ought to know
Your Lordship knows best what you have to do.

The Speech thus ended, his Lordship by expressing some gestures of acceptance, faceth about and proceedeth in his march towards Guildhall : but is civilly intercepted by a second Scene, attended by two Pageants, which are two Golden Gryphons, the supporters to the Arms of the Worshipful Company of Grocers, on whose backs are mounted two European Natives pretty Boyes, representing Jucundity and Utility.

1. Jucundity. With flaxen hair, on it a Garland of diverse colour'd Flowers mix'd with many-colour'd Ribbons ; a Robe of Sky-colour

and Gold, with a Silk Mantle of Peach-blossom and Silver. In one hand he beareth a Target Sable, charged with three Violins Or; frung Argent: In his Right hand the Royal Banner.

2. Utility. With a brown long curl'd Hair, trimmed with Ribon, on it a Wreath of Laurel tip'd with Gold; a Robe of Scarlet colour'd Satin, a Purple and Gold Mantle: his left hand holding a bridle, which is a Ribon of the Companies Colours mix'd with Silver: In his right hand the Companies Banner.

On these two Stages are eight Figures, viz. one at each corner, call'd Power, Prudence, Fate, Fame, Fertility, Integrity, Agility, and Alacrity, properly attired.

Between these two Stages, in rank appeareth another delightful and magnificent Fabrick, according to the Composit Order, which participateth of all the four other Orders of Architecture; and is a piece worthy of an artful man's Examination, called,

The Academy of Sciences.

On which are placed several learned Philosophers and prudent Women, called as followeth; In several capacities sitteth, Aristotle, a Peripatetic; Plato, an Academic; Socrates, an Ethic; and Diogenes (in Dolio) a Cynick, who representing Severity, is the Speaker. Here is also a Learned Woman called Diotima, so famous in Philosophy, that Plato and Socrates came to hear her Lectures. All properly habited according to time, Country and Function. And on the other ascending seats in circular order sit, The Four Elements, Fire, Air, Earth, and Water, and the Four Complexions, viz. Sanguine, Cholor, Phlegm and Melancholy; personated by Eight Virgin Ladies; Drefs'd in their proper habits.

Diogenes cometh out of his Tub, and with a morose visage and rugged Deportment makes application to his Lordship in this humorous manner:—

The Second Speech spoken by Diogenes, representing Severity.

Where is your Magistrate? O! Is this Hee?
 You have done well to fix him before Mee;
 I have something to say to him, which may
 Prove better than the Glories of his Day.
 My Name's Diogenes; I am not sent
 To 'gratulate you with a Complement, }
 But boldly mind you of your Government. }
 You are Sworn to't and nothing worse can be
 To corrupt Magistrates than Perjury;
 There is a Pre-existent power that will
 For all your Deeds make you accomptable:
 Live honestly yourself, the Devil will Laugh,

To see men punish what they are guilty of;
 Be Loyal to your Prince, Rebellions Name,
 Like Witchcraft, will destroy both Soul and Fame.
 In order to it, Let your Argus Eyes
 Search and find out Privy Conspiracies,
 Seditious Cabals, where Spirits consent
 To undermine all peaceful government;
 The Law doth call them Conjurations, which
 Must needs imply a Plotter is a Witch:
 They are mortiferous, and in their breath,
 Bring Battail, Murther, Theft and Sudden Death.
 Suppress Pamphlet Contentions, for they are
 The Serpentry Seeds of Civil War;
 Though some are dress'd up with ingenious Sence
 The more the Wit the worse the consequence.
 Be Just and let not Lucre, Fear no favour,
 Tempt, awe, or by perswasions make you waver.
 Let not Report or Hearsay be your Guide, }
 By your own Senses let all things be try'd, }
 Examin every thing on every side;
 Let not a stately Murtherer go Free,
 Whom if you save you are as bad as Hee.
 Tis very wholsome doctrine which I teach,
 Punish all Harlots that are in your reach,
 They corrupt Prentizes, and bring disasters
 Upon themselves, Souls, Parents, and their Masters,
 Tho' they'r call'd Misses, which fond men adore,
 I can not gild their Crime, a Whore's a Whore;
 Tho' ne'r so brave, and count'nanc'd by bad Times,
 Their grandeur doth not mitigate their Crimes.
 I must declare my mind, please or displease,
 Truth and plain dealing fits Diogenes.
 Your Lordship knows, tho' I give many a Rub,
 Truth is the same, altho' taught in a Tub:
 I have dwelt in a Tub, in Dayes of Yore,
 But ne're taught in a Currant-Butt before.
 The Grocers lent it mee, and I'm as well
 Pleas'd as if planted in a Citadel;
 What I have said you know, doubtless you'l do,
 I only put in my opinion too:
 Disdain me not, tho' y' are a great Commander,
 I have e're now admonish'd Alexander.

The Speech thus ended, we suppose his Lordship was more pleased with his Morality than his Morosity, with his reason more than his rigour, and the composition of his Speech, rather than the manner of his speaking, and considering it was the right humour of a Cynick, bids adieu to Diogenes, who re-enters the Tub Tenement, whilst his Lordship continueth his Motion through the Multitude till he is a third time obstructed by another pleasant Pageant, which containeth an Indian Garden of Spices, where in a Beautiful Bower adjacent to a Rustic Building, Majestically sitteth Fru&tfifera, the Lady Governess, with four other Delightful Ladies to attend her, who sit about her, viz. Fragra, Florida, Delicia, and Placentia, array'd in Robes correspondent to their representations.

1. *Fructifera*, the Governess of the Garden, who personateth Moderation, weareth on her head an Indian black curl'd hair, with large pendants of pearl, diamonds, emeralds, saphyrs, topazes, and amethists, in her ears; a Raven black Face, Hands and Breasts; a Rope of large round orient pearl about her neck, on her head a costly coronet of Gold and Jewels. A Robe of blossom-colour Silk and Silver, a Mantle of grass-green Silk and Gold: In her hand she bears a Shield charged with a spring Garden in perspective.

2. *Fragra*, in dark brown hair, on it a Garland of various colour'd flowers and fruits, as Oranges, Lemons, Pomegranates, &c. a Robe of Carnation and Silver: a Mantle of Sky-colour and Gold: In one hand she beareth a Shield Argent, charged with a Rosary or Nursery of Roses, and in the other a Banner of the Kings.

3. *Florida*, her Hair flaxen trim'd with divers colour'd small Ribon, a Chaplet of Indian Fruits; a Flowry Robe of sundry colours, a Mantle of florid Silk interweaved with Silver and Gold, Hofs of Bloom colour'd Silk: under her left arm a Cornucopia, and in her Right hand a Banner of my Lord Mayors.

4. *Delicia*, her hair bright yellow, curl'd and adorned with variety of Ribon: a Coronet of Cupids, Silver wing'd and arm'd with Gold, Robe of Dove-colour'd Silk and Silver, a Mantle of pink-colour'd sarsnet fringed with Gold: in one hand she bears on a shield azure, all kind of Musical Instruments Or and Argent, In the other a Banner of the Companies.

5. *Placentia*, with long black curl'd Hair ty'd with Silver, Gold, Sky colour and Scarlet Ribon. On it a Coronet of divers colour'd Feathers: a Robe of Orange colour and Silver, a Mantle of Pale Purple and Gold: in one hand a Shield Or, charged with a Society of Indian dancers in several Antic postures and forms of movement. These last 4 are Europeans.

Fructifera, the Governess of the Indian Garden of Spicerie, and principal prefentor, standeth up, and with curteous demeanour addresseth to his Lordship in his own language,

The third Speech, spoken by *Fructifera* the Governess.

The great Creator, in whose Power doth lurk
 All wisdom, having wrought and view'd his work,
 Saw it was good, and to the numerous fry
 Of all created Beings did apply
 The Blessing of Encrease and Multiply, }
 Which produc'd plenty, who by Poetic Law }
 I personate, my Name *Fructifera*, }
 The Plenty-Governess of India. }
 These Mutes, whose Names you soon will understand }
 Are *Fragra*, *Florida*, *Delicia* and }
Placentia, Virgins under my Command }

From India to London now their trade is,
 To please my Lord Mayor and delight the Ladies,
 You make your Feasts on what we have been planting,
 Then is it fit that Plenty should be wanting
 In such a place as this? I have heard by some,
 London's the Dining Room of Christendom;
 That the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs do command
 The choicest Rarities of every Land
 In Feasts; Indeed tis pity that wise States
 Should make Hide-bound curmudgeous Magistrates.
 My Lord, to let your Honour understand
 That I'm Plenty, I have in my hand
 Brought you a Fountain from our Indian land: }
 Whole Spring being touch'd will make the Liquor fly, [Opens the
 No less Dimensions than Fifty foot high, Bottle.
 And fall down on the Earth again in Showers,
 My Fountain is a true Emblem of yours:
 You from the Fountain of your Justice can
 Spring and distribute right to every man.
 Perhaps you think it strange, my Lord, that I }
 An Indian Moor, should talk of Piety,
 Of the Creation and the Deity;
 I have been Baptiz'd in the Christian Faith,
 And do believe in all the Scripture faith!
 I am a Moor, yet a good Christian too,
 With Reverence to your Lordship, so are you.

The Speech concluded, and my Lord contented: on this stage are
 several Planters, Tumblers, Dancers, and Vaulters, all Blacks, Men
 and Women, who are supposed to be brought over by the Governess,
 to celebrate the Day, and to delight his Lordship with their ridicu-
 lous Rusticity, and Mimical Motion. One of which crew having a
 Song composed for the purpose, being endued with a melodious
 Voice, doth in a proper posture extend his Jawes, and chanteth out
 this Madrigal to a pleasant tune:—

The Song.

We are Jolly Planters that live in the East,
 And furnish the World with delights when they Feast.
 For by our Endeavours this Country presumes
 To fit them with phyfic, food, gold, and perfumes:
 Our trading is whirl'd
 All over the World
 In vast Voyages, on the Ocean so curl'd;
 France, Spain, Holland, England, have sent men to know
 Where Jewels are found; and how Spices do grow;
 Where Voyagers with a small stock have been made,
 By the Wealthy returns of an East India Trade.

From torments or troubles of Body or Mind,
 Your Bonny Brisk Planters are Free as the wind,
 We eat well to labour, and labour to eat,
 Our planting doth get us both Stomach and Meat;
 There's no better Phyfic
 To vanquish the Phthific,

And when we're at Leisure our Voices are Music :
 And now we are come with a brisk drolling Ditty
 To honour my Lord ; and to humour the City :
 We sing, dance, and trip it, as frolick as Ranters ;
 Such are the Sweet lives of your bonny brave Planters.

Our weighty Endeavours have Drams of Delight,
 We slave it all Day but we sleep well at Night ;
 Let us but obtain a kind hour to be merry,
 Our Digging and Delving will ne're make us weary.
 And when we do prate
 In Reason of State,
 What's wanting in Wit will be made up in weight ;
 They'l currently pass, I do simply suppose,
 At them no wise man will take pepper i' th' nose.
 No Vaunters, or Fawnters, or Canters, or Ranters,
 Do lead such a life as the bonny brave Planters.

Of Cinamon, Nutmegs, of Mace, and of Cloves,
 We have so much plenty they grow in whole Groves,
 Which yeild such a favour when Sol's beams do blefs 'em
 That 'ts a sweet kind of contentment to drefs 'em.
 Our Sugar and Gums,
 Our Spices and Plums,
 Are better than Battels of Bullets and Drums :
 From Wars and Batta'ia's we have such release
 We lie down in quiet and rise up in peace.
 We sing it and dance it, we jig it, and skip it,
 Whilst our Indian Lasses do gingery trip it.

Our gracious good Governess hath brought us over
 To England and London that we may discover,
 The generous Triumphs that this year doth wait
 To Honour the Day of their wise Magistrate ;
 A Merchant of Fame,
 Let's love him for shame,
 For Moor is our nature, and Moor is his name ;
 They Feast him with Dainties, in peace let him reign ;
 The More is his honour, the More is our gain,
 God prosper The King, and enthrone him with Blifs,
 And blefs the Lord Mayor, who his Lieutenant is.
 No Ranters, or Vaunters, or Chanters, or Flaunters,
 Doth lead such a Life as the Bonny Boon Planters.

The Song being sung they all fell to their Drolleries, and the foot Marshal having placed the Assistants, Livery, and the Companies, on both sides of King Street, and their Pensioners with their Targets hung on the tops of their Javelings, in the rear of them ; the Ensign-Bearers, Drums and Fifes in the Front, hastens the Foyns and Budget-bachelors, together with the Gentlemen-Officers to Guild Hall, where his Lordship is again saluted by the Artillery-men with three Volleys more, which conclude their Duty. His Land Attendants pass through the Gallery or Lane so made into Guild-Hall, after which the Companies to their respective Halls to Dinner, and their Silk Works and Triumphs are likewise conveyed into Blackwell-Hall, and the Officers

aforesaid, and the Children that sit in the Pageants refresh themselves until his Lordship hath dined at Guild-Hall, where (to make the Feast the more famous) his Lordship is magnified with the sacred Presence of The King and Queen, Prince, Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, and all the other Bishops (at this time in London), all the Resident Embassadors and Envoys, all the Lords of the Privy-Council, all the Principal Officers of State, all the Judges and Serjeants at Law, with their Ladies. His Majesty dined at a Table raised upon the Hustings at the East end of the Hall, The Foreign Embassadors, the Lords of the Council, and others of the Peerage and Nobility, at the two next Tables raised on each side of the Hall. The rest of the Hall was ordered as is usual in such a Solemnity, the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen Dining at a Table raised at the West end of the Hall, and the Citizens of the Liveries at several Tables which filled the whole body of the Hall.

His Lordship beginning the several Healths of his Majesty and the Royal Family, the Hall was filled with Shouts and Acclamations at the naming of each Health.

After Dinner His Majesty was entertained with a Royal Banquet, Glorious to the Eye, and Delicious to the Palate, served in with excellent conformity.

The whole Service was managed with as good order and decency as the circumstances could possibly admit, nothing being omitted by the City that might express their Duty to their Majesties, and the humble Sense they had particularly of this gracious condescension.

A Song at the Lord Mayor's Table.

Joy in the Gates,
And Peace to the States
Of this City, which so debonair is :
Let the Kings health go round,
And his Comforts be Crown'd
With my Lord and Lady Mayress.

Here is never a Pate
That hath Plots against State,
All are pure and Ingeniously Loyal :
For it never can be
That hee, or thee, or mee,
Can be righteous, that is not Royal.

Divisions are base,
And of Lucifers Race :
Civil Wars from the bottom of Hell come,
Before you doth stand
The plenty of the Land,
And my Lord Mayor doth bid ye Welcome.

Chorus.

Let Buff-Coat and Feather
Go Drumming together ;
We fear not the force of Invasion,
The Voice and the Lute
Make a sweeter dispute,
Love is the best art of persuasion.

Then Feast and be fat,
Both in Flesh and Estate,
Be Frolic with tempered pleasure,
The Land doth exhibit,
The World doth contribute,
To line all the City with Treasure.

Then let us not want
What ever come on't,
Jehovah on purpose did send it :
For every man's Wealth
Is a kind of a Stealth,
If he do not Judicially spend it.

Our Money, like muck
'Sthrown on a ruck,
The fertil propriety ceases,
Whil't it lyes in a heap
No Harveſt we reap,
But if ſpread abroad it increaſes.

Then fill t' other Load
And caſt it abroad
For the good of Men, Children, and Women,
Elſe ye dont (I'll be trut 'ye)
Perform all your Duty ;
True Citizens ſhould be Freemen.

Chorus.

My Lord with his Power
Makes the City ſecure,
As a Tow'r-wall with valiant men on't.
Then let us with Joy
Sing Vive le Roy,
And drink to the Kings Lieutenant.

May this years Mayoralty ſo happy prove,
That ye may wallow in each others Love ;
And every Subject his Endeavours bring
To th' Fear of God, and Honour of the King.
May Trade increaſe with Piety and Pity,
(For Traffick is the Sinews of the City.)
That Fort ſhall hold out in deſpite of all weather,
Where Courage and Conſcience are coupl'd together.

Chorus.

This Land and this Town have no cauſe to deſpair,
No Nation can tell us how happy we are ;
When each Perſon's ſitt in his Judicial Chair :
At White-Hall the King, and at Guild Hall the Mayor.
Then let all Joy and Honour preſerve, with renown,
The City, The Country, the Court, and the Crown.

Dinner being ended, and night drawing on, Their Majeſties returned

to White-Hall, extreamly pleased at the great respects with which the City received the Honour of their Presence, which was accompanied with univerfal Joy and acclamations of the people, who had on this occasion thronged all streets where their Majesties past, in most incredible numbers.

His Lordship, being attended by a retinue of his own Company, took Coach, and was conducted to Grocers Hall.

Thus, to their Honours, the Company of Grocers have, with indefatigable industry and affection, five times been at the charge of such Triumphs since the happy Restauration of his Majesty.

To close up all, the Artists and Artificers employed in this Days Triumphs (each of them deserving ample commendations) bid ye farewell.



The Triumphs of London,

Performed on Saturday, Octob. 29, 1692,

for the Entertainment of the

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN FLEET, KT.

Lord Mayor of the City of London,

Containing a true description of the several Pageants, with the Speeches spoken on each Pageant. All set forth,

at the proper Cofts and Charges of the

Worshipful Company of Grocers.

Together, with an exact relation of the most splendid Entertainments, prepared for the Reception of Their Sacred Majesties.

B. E. S.

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To the Right Honourable Sir John Fleet, Kt. Lord
Mayor of the City of London.

MY LORD,

AS it lies in my Duty to congratulate your Lordships Accession to the Pretorian Chair; amongst the many unquestion'd merits that have promoted you to that Dignity, I must joyn with the accla-

mations of all that have the honour to know your Lordship, that you stand so qualified for Magistracy, that I may truly say, in your advance to the Seat of Justice, you come experienced to the ballance you hold : Your Commerce with the World, and indeed your whole Life has been such, that the Scales of Justice have been your constant Standard.

The Dealings of your Lordship with all mankind, have always stood that Test, That a hard Bargain, an Over-reach, a rigour or extremity, those too common, and indeed reputed venials in Trade and Traffick, have been so utterly Strangers to you, that from your Equality, down to the poorest person concern'd with you, You never made a murmurer. A hard word of Sir John Fleet is a sound that never came near your Gates : The common Voice that Speaks your true Worth and Goodness is, without an exception, universal : And if 'tis possible your Lordship can have an enemy, he that is so, must renounce common Humanity, and write *Barbarian* to qualifye for that name. Your known Integrity has been so remarkably signal, that chaffering or Factoring have been thought so unnecessary Preliminaries in dealing with Sir John Fleet, that 'tis enough You are the mouth and oracle both of Buyer and Seller ; Equity and Justice are left to your own Decree ; insomuch that you sit Chancellor, when you trade Merchant.

And that so fair a Character of your Lordship is no artful or borrow'd Colours, but your Natural and Substantial Complexion ; besides the Concurrence of all Tongues to give you this Right, we have the particular Smiles of Providence to joyn in the Testimonial ; Your extraordinary Affluence of blessings, and so early and quick an advance to such a mass of prosperity, being undoubtedly the peculiar Showers of Heaven in reward of so much deserving Virtue.

But now, my Lord, to usher Your Lordship to your Inauguration, and the publick manifestation of the General applause that waits your Lordships Enstallment ; here, as too humble an Intruder, I leave you to your Worthier Train of Votaries. But, in all the Honours of the day, the proudest of your Triumph is your Reception of your Royal Guests ; and the Richest of their Feast, the hearty Zeal that entertains Them ; it being indeed (to summe your merits) no little pride to all good men, to have two such Princes served by such a Magistrate : In which Post of Glory I leave Your Lordship, being in all Humility,

My Lord,

Your Lordships most dutiful Servant,

E. SETTLE.

To the Worshipful Company of Grocers.

GENTLEMEN,

When I appear before you, and enter'd under so spacious a Roof, perfume on one Hand to Survey the Worthy and numerous Members of your Honorable Society; or on the other hand the more large Extent of your Commerce and Traffick, (either of which contemplations are a Providence above me) I shall content myself to sum up my speculation on so inviting a Subject, by giving you this Due.

Gentlemen, The whole world is but your Garden, and nature your Confectioner, whilst all the Richest Sweets and Spices, and all the Treasures of your own Phoenix Nest are so intirely Yours, that I may justly say, the softest Dew of Heaven falls for your sakes, and the warmest Beams of Day smile and cherish for you, whilst the noblest Fruits and Products of the Earth only furnish your Granary: And if the Creation, since the shut Gates of Eden, and the flaming Sword before it, has any remains of Paradise left, 'tis only in your hands.

To tell the World, how many Monarchs have vouchsafed to make themselves Members of the Grocers Company; for instance, the Second Charles, and our present Gracious William, (not to mention the several nobility that have been proud of being enroll'd in the same List) too plainly intimates your Particular worth and deserts, when the Inclinations of so many crown'd heads have singled out your favourite Society their Particular Election and Choice.

And when we look into the Records of your numerous Patrons and Benefactors, methinks they stand a perfect Emulation of Piety and Bounty. Nor has your own continued splendour, and ways derogated from the Lustre of your Great Founders. Your magnificence, on all occasions, sometimes perhaps even to a Fault (if Glory can be one, and poor I may dare to call it so,) has ever been Extraordinary. And if the Particular Gallantry design'd for this day fall any ways short of your Intended Entertainment of his Lordship, the Misfortune lies only in the Shortness of the Preparation, occasion'd by his Lordships Translation to your Society, not early enough to supply the Artists Hands with Time sufficient for a more sumptuous Cavalcade.

I have a very ample Field before me; but in recounting the many honours so justly your due, alas! I make you but a very slender oblation, when the Incense I offer is all your own; for the Grandeur of so Honorable a Company challenges both that Eminence and Antiquity, that the little Oratory of so poor a Pen, is but a very feeble illustration to Merits and Virtues so conspicuous.

I shall therefore conclude, with only one hearty wish : As you have been blest with so many Noble Founders, may the Honorable Living be inspired by the Example of the Great Dead ; and may you never want, what you shall always deserve, the kindest of Benefactors : Which shall be the Prayer of,

Gentlemen,
Your Most Devoted humble Servant,
E. SETTLE.

The Movements of the Morning.

Between Seven and Eight in the Morning the whole Company design'd for the Duty of the Day, meet at Grocer's-Hall.

1. The Master, Wardens, and Assistants, in Gowns faced with Foins, and their Hoods.

2. The Livery in the Gowns faced with Budg, and their Hoods.

3. Forty Foyns Batchelors in Gowns and Scarlet Hoods.

4. Forty Budg-Bachelors in Gowns and Scarlet Hoods.

5. Forty Gentlemen Ushers in Velvet Coats, each of them a Chain of Gold about his Shoulder, and a White Staff in his Hand.

6. Several Drums and Fifes with Scarfs, and the Colours of the Company in their Hats, Crimfon and White.

7. The Serjeant Trumpet, and Twenty-four Trumpets more, wherof Sixteen are their Majesties, the Serjeant Trumpet wearing two Scarfs, a Crimfon, and a White.

8. The Drum-Major to the King, wearing a Shoulder Scarf of the Companies Colours, with others of their Majesties Drums and Fifes.

9. The two City Marshals, each of them mounted on horse back, with Rich Furniture, Hoofings, and Crupper all Embroider'd : Six Servitors likewise mounted to attend, with Scarfs, and Colours of the Companies.

10. The Foot-Marshal with a Scarf, and six attendants in Colours.

11. The Master of Defence with the same Scarf and Colours, Eight Persons of the same Science to attend him.

12. Twenty Pensioners with Coats and Caps, employed in carrying Standards and Banners.

This order'd, and accommodated, they are committed to the management of the Foot-Marshal, who distributes them in seven divisions, and rank'd all two by two, beginning with the inferior part of the Standard-Bearers. In the head of them are placed two Drums, one Fife, and one Gentleman bearing the Companies Arms.

In the Rear of them, two Gentlemen bearing banners, containing the Arms of the deceased Benefactors.

In the Center of them, fall two Drums.

In the rear of them three Drums, one Fife, and two Gentlemen in Plush-Coats, bearing two Banners, one of their Majesties, the other of the Companies, After them Six Gentlemen-Ushers, follow'd by the Budg-Bachelors.

The next, two Gentlemen bearing two other Banners; after them Six Gentlemen Ushers, succeeded by the Foyns Batchelors.

In the Rear fall in two Drums, and Fife. Then two Gentlemen, one bearing my Lord Mayors, the other the City Banners, Then twelve Gentlemen Ushers, and after them the Court of Assistance, which makes the last Division.

The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, with the Principal Aldermen and Sheriffs, mounts his Horse, with the Aldermen two by two, the Sheriffs in the Rear.

In this Equipage of two and two, the whole Body move toward Grocers-Hall, where the Lord Mayor elect attended from Clothworkers Hall joins with the old Lord Mayor and his retinue; whence all of them in this order march through King Street down to Three-Crane-Wharf, there entering into their several Barges which are gloriously adorned with Flags and Pendants, His Lordship and his Gallant Company all landing at Westminster, is conducted to the Exchequer Bar; there having performed several ceremonial and customary duties, and taken the Oaths to their Majesties, he returns again by Water to Black-Fryers-Stairs, with Drums beating, Trumpets sounding, Musick playing &c.

There his Lordship, and the several Companys landing from their respective Barges, the rest of the Attendants that went not to Westminster, waiting for his reception, the whole body moves in order before him to Cheapside, where his Lordship is saluted with the first Pageant.

The first Pageant.

On a large Stage is mounted a Golden Camel upon a Pedestal most richly ornamented with Carved works of gold and silver, being a proper Basis for so Noble a Creature, as the Honourable Crest of the Worshipful Company of Grocers.

On the Back of this Magnificent Creature, between two Frails of Fruits, as Raisins, and Almonds, Dates, Spices, and Gumms, of all sorts, sits a Negro habited according to the Indian manner, in one hand the King's Banner, with the other liberally distributing the Bountiful

Product of his Country, his Bridle and Trappings being Crimson, as the proper colours of the Ancient Company of Grocers.

On a descent beneath, fit placed four Cardinal Virtues, Justice, Temperance, Prudence, and Fortitude, Habited with their proper Ornaments; as Justice in a Robe of White Silk to shew her Innocency; in one hand a large Banner of my Lords Arms, in the other a Sword of Justice, and a pair of Golden Scales; which young Virgin makes a Speech to the Lord Mayor, as his first Entertainment in Cheapside.

The reason why Justice is exprest by a Young Virgin, to shew that Judges and Administrators of the Law ought to be Incorrupt and free from Bribes, Partiality, or Flattery, but constant and sincere.

On the four Corners of the Stage are Erected four Pyramids of Honour, Ornamented with the Coats of Arms of the Worthy Benefactors and Freemen of the Virtuous Company of Grocers, as a true Emblem of their Justice and Piety.

The Speech spoken by Justice.

Behold proud Londons Great Prætorian Lord
Commands at once my Ballance, and my Sword.
Yes, Sir, with Triumph I my Wreaths resign:
So well my Chaplets must those Brows entwine.
Justice to you must Tributary be:
My Ballance weighs the World, and You weigh Me.
Justice!—How nobly must you fill that Sphear,
When Sacred William mounts and plants you there?
When Greatness, Honour, Truth so all Divine,
'Tis He that lends those Rays with which you shine;
Whilst from His hand you hold your rolling Year,
Drive on, Great Sir, a Glorious Charioteer,
A fairer Circle you can never run,
Nor can you borrow from a Warmer Sun.

The two following Pageants

Are two Griffons, erected on two large Stages, being the Antient Supporters of the Arms of the Company of Grocers, elaborated, gilded, and painted according to their proper bearings. On the Backs of these two stately Creatures, between their Wings fit mounted on two large Frails of Fruit and Spice, two Tawny-Moors richly adorned, and array'd in choice Indian Silks, the Habit befitting the Degree and Quality of the Figures, in all the gayest Finery suitable to the Occasion. In their Right Hands they hold the King's Banner, and the Cities; in their left, a Shield, with the Arms of the Company. On their Heads are Coronets of Feathers, beset with Pearls and Jewels.

On the 8 Corners of the two Stages sit eight Figures, intimating

eight more Virtues, as Love and Honour, Industry and Vigilance, Truth and Mercy, Hope and Piety, All habited according to the Ancients Description, with Banners Flying, and Trumpets Sounding, in Honour to the Worthy Magistrate, the Right Honourable Sir John Fleet.

The fourth Pageant.

The Triumphal Temple of Pallas.

This Temple is most exquisitely contrived, and beautified with all the Ornaments, and Embellishments imaginable, the Compofure of the Fabrick being of the most stately ancient Architecture.

In the contrivance of this Temple, are four Arches or Neiches, wherein are placed four figures, representing four Poetical Deities, all most richly habited.

First Pallas the Goddess of Wisdom, Arts, and Arms, according to her three titles of Pallas, Minerva and Bellona; her habit is a robe of Purple, with a Silver Head-piece, and a plume of Red and White Feathers; in her Right hand, she holds a Banner of the City-Arms, and in her left a Spear and Shield charged with a Gorgons Head.

The Second Figure is Neptune the God of the Sea, in a Sea-Green filken Robe, his Coronet of Shells and Corals, in one hand the Kings-Banner, in the other a Trident, intimating his Sovereignty of the Seas.

The third figure Thetis the Goddess of the Sea, in a watchet colour silk Robe, and a Coronet of Flowers.

The fourth Figure is Mercury the God of Wit in a Sky-colour'd Robe, on his head a Silver Cap with two small Silver Wings, in one hand his Caduce, in the other the Banner of the Companies.

The whole Temple is dedicated to the Honour of the Grocers, in intimating these four Gods and Goddesses, the Wisdom and Wit requisite for the management of their Traffick through all parts of the Universe; and the Ocean the proper Scene of their Commerce, as importing from thence all their Spices and Fruits from the remotest Plantations of the World. And the whole likewise applicable to his Lordship, the Goddess of Wisdom being the principal Figure in the front of the Temple, implying the necessity of Wisdom to preside at the Helm, in governing the Metropolis of England.

The Speech spoken by Pallas.

When Arts, Armes, Wisdom, in one Goddess Joyn,	}
By such proud Attributes enstall'd Divine,	
How bright must the Illustrious Pallas shine?	
But hold; why do I fill this borrow'd Throne?	

And arrogate those Plumes are not my own ?
 To you, Great Sir, I all my Laurels owe ;
 They're only Plants which from your Garden grow.
 Arts Glorious Patron, and their Founder too,
 Are Titles, Sir, alone belong to you.
 Arms too are yours. Does the shrill Trumpet sound
 To Battle ? is the conquering Heroe Crown'd ?
 'Tis Wealth, the Nerve of War, the Soldier fires,
 And the Rich City the rough Camp Inspires.
 And Wisdom, Sir, that's doubly yours, that fair
 And brightest Jewel that adorns your Chair ;
 The Merit that advanc'd, and fixt you there. }
 Let that, Great Magistrate, your Councils guide,
 And win all Hearts, the Cities Love and Pride.
 Then, what Rich Blessings from your Power shall flow !
 For, Oh, what Wonders cannot Wisdom do ?
 When Wisdom steers the Helm, and Rules the Stage,
 She Plants a Golden, 'midst an Iron, Age.

Hence the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, the Aldermen and this whole Honourable Train, move to Guildhall ; where they finish the Triumphs of the Day, in the Honour they receive of attending on their Majesties at Dinner.

The Preparations for whose Reception, are as follows :

Upon the Huffings, at the upper-end of the Hall, is erected a stately Structure of the Corinthian Order.

This Structure is supported first by two noble Columns of Ægyptian Marble, whose Bases and Capitals are Gold.

On the top of these are advanced two Pyramids of Modern Trophies, as Banners, Head-Pieces, &c.

Between these two Columns is planted an Arch, on which is erected the King's-Arms in a most noble Shield, with Festoons of Silver on each side, and the Cities Arms beneath it.

On the right and left of these Columns, stand four Pilasters of Lapis Lazuli, with Capitals and Bases of Gold, Ornamented with Festoons and Shields of Silver. On the tops of these Pilasters are erected Neptune and Pallas.

On the other two Pilasters, are two Pyramids of Ancient Military Trophies, as Helmets, Plumes, Bows, Quivers, &c.

Over all is a large Entablature of Silver, in the middle of which, between the Pilaster and Columns, are planted eight Shields, or Targets, bearing the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, interchanged.

The other four, the Kings, the Cities, the Lord Mayors, and Grocers, likewise interchanged.

Round the columns are twisted this Motto, relating to the Poetical Story of Perseus and Andromeda.

Huc volat, hoc fugat, hanc solvens cupiente potitur.

Thus Englisht.

Hither he flew, this Monster he destroy'd,
And his dear Care the grateful Nymph enjoy'd.

On the Front of all, annex to the Entablature, are four Shields.

Two of which contain the King and Queens Effigies, and the other two the late memorable Fight at Sea, with these Motto's.

Fidei Statores.

Thus Paraphrased.

T' our Faiths Defenders let our Homage bow,
Those Titular Names are solid Glories now.

Imperium Oceano Famam non terminet Astris.

Let the wide Ocean his Dominion bound,
But his loud Fame beyond the Stars resound.

Nassovæ nil non efficient Manus.

What Glories are for Nassau's Arms decreed,
His own Steel Pen shall write, and Ages Read.

In the two Naval Targets, under the French Fleet, is written this motto.

Extincto sole, victa invincibili.

When Power meets Pride, thus Insolence pursu'd,
Their Sun extinct, Invincible subdu'd.

Under this Structure adorned with all other state and magnificence suitable, Dine their Majesties and the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber.

On their Right hand, on the North side of the Hall, on a rais'd Work sumptuously cover'd Dine the Foreign Agents and Principal Ministers of State.

On their Left, on a rais'd Work, equally adorned, Dine their Majesties Privy Council, and the other Lords Spiritual and Temporal.

On a second rais'd Work, on the same side, are seated the Commissioners of the Treasury and Custom-House, &c.

Right over-against their Majesties Table, at the West end of the Hall, sit the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; and beneath, on either hand, Dine the Livery.

In the Lord Mayors Court above, Dine the Lady Mayores, and the Aldermens Ladies; and after them, at the same Table, new spread, are the Queens Maids of Honour entertain'd.

In the Old Council Chamber, are seated all the Judges and Serjeants at Law, and in the Orphans Court, all the Clerks and their Retinue.

And in the Irish Chamber, all those Honourable Attendants that wait on the King at Dinner.

The Entertainment is furnish'd with three sets of musick, Their Majesties Private Musick on a Scaffold over the Huftings; The King's and City Musick in the Gallery of the Hall, and the Trumpets and Kettle-Drums, &c., on a stage at the Lower-end of the Hall, the Serjeant-Trumpet on all occasions giving the Signal to the Trumpets and Kettle-Drums of their Majesties and the Lord Mayor's Health, from either Table.

Having thus far introduced my reader into this glittering Scene of Gallantry, I shall not pretend to give him any farther Particulars, either in setting forth the tables, or marshalling the Dishes; I'll omit that unnecessary Relation. I believe there needs but little description of that Feast, where the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Court of Aldermen, &c. are the founders. I leave my Reader therefore to his own imagination to think, how such Royal Guests may be entertain'd by such Invited.

But among these gay and jovial Guests I had almost forgotten a very important part of our Good Company, viz. the numerous crowd of Gazers and Spectators of both Sexes, who though not altogether so well provided for, as the other seated Guests, and perhaps their mouths go not so chearfully, will have nevertheless all the rest of their Senses so highly banqueted, that undoubtedly they will receive that intire content and satisfaction, as to depart with Little less than the whole Pleasure and Riot of a perfect Festival.

And, Gentlemen, you that do me the honour to peruse this short, but exact Narration I have here made you, being indeed no more than the Feast in minature, were I that Artist, as Apelles with his Grapes, to give your well pleas'd Fancy any Relish or Taste of so glorious an Entertainment, I should not a little pride my self, in adding my Readers to the number of the Guests.

Here leaving the City to their Pride and Glory, in their humblest Tenders of their Loyalty and Zeal to their Royal Guests, and their Majesties themselves to the unquestion'd Delight they shall receive from the Loyal Hearts and Knees that wait them there; in all this Splendour, and all the Honour and Quality that swell the Grandeur of the Day; I beg the Readers leave, in drawing to a conclusion, to thrust in my self, so far a Sharer and Participater of the Feast, as to joyn both with the Guests and Spectators in, at least, one of the chearfullest parts of the Entertainment, viz. in the universal acclamations of

Long Live our Gracious Sovereigns,
 KING WILLIAM and QUEEN MARY;
 And ever flourish the Honourable City of LONDON.

London's Love,

or

The Entertainment of the Parliament.

Being a true discription of the great and generous welcome, given to
the Houses of Lords and Commons

on the 19 day of Jan. at Grocers Hall, 1641, by divers Citizens
of good quality. Wherein is declared the great and
manifold expressions of Love betwixt the

Lords and Commons.

Likewise the Cities Protestation both to the King and Parliament, concerning
their Loyall Affections and unexpressible Loves.

LONDON, *Printed for* JOHN THOMAS, 1641.

LONDON'S LOVE,

or The Parliaments Entertainment.

THE City as it is rich in treasure, so is it stor'd with a great measure of that chiefeſt treasure; namely, Love, and courteous Generosity, being so neere allied to their natures, as Gentility to their bloods, being for the Major part Gentlemen, artificiall, as well as Gentlemen naturall, though Younger brothers, who, cause their Fathers indulgence to their eldest, caused a want of indulgence towards them, their owne studious endeavours are become fruitful; so that (though the youngest) they are become the chiefeſt supporters of their Fathers Armes, since Gentility without wealth staggers like a sicke man not able to support them; therefore, it is a vaine and fruitlesse judgement, that shall preferre painted Prodigality before naturall industry, can it be a crime, or deserves it a scorne to be fixt in the middle Region, not like Icarus, soaring against the Sunne, whose refulgent heate would quickly melt the waxe that cimments such ambition, then they fall and plunge themselves into a certeene Golgotha, where sad affliction hourelly waits on them, want, grim despayre, and all those megre fiends, that waits on Poverty, every Peasants scorne, each abject slave will thinke himselfe too good to lend a hand to catch a falling Starre, and though a Gentleman of the best blood of Brittain e if he want wealth, hee's not so much respected as the Poorest Begger, be he ne're so base, if he be worth a shilling, then who can blame

these Buds of Brittaines hope, if by industrious care they strive to gaine meanes to support their Fames, let those proud gallants, that doe strive to walke like painted Camells (laden with more wealth in one poore suite, then all their Estates is worth) scorne honest, thrift and carefull industry, let them embrace sloth, drunkenesse, and lust, and with them poverty, for that must follow, yet let these gentle and much Nobler Plants strive by their honest and industrious Arts to doe themselves good, and their Countrey in scorning those baser abjects that despise the name of Tradesman or of Citizen, when spight of their Gentility, and Wit, one Citizen for perfect Judgement, Gentry, Wealth, may buy a hundred of those broken Gallants, and for a generall welfare will expend more wealth at one poore meeting, then they are, or ever shall be worth, although they beg ten Pattents in a yeare, and after flye for it.

A firme example of this was seene in this City on Wednesday last being the 19. day of January. The Lords sitting the day before at Grocers Hall, where divers noble Citizens of good Ranke came and invited them and the whole House of Commons to a Feast the next day, which was courteously accepted of the Lords, but the Honourable House of Commons not knowing what occasion might happen, they would not promise them, but the next day, finding that their engagements to the Invitors love was great, they were pleas'd for that present day to wave their proceedings and at the appoynted time they came generally, very few being absent that were resident in the Citie, the Lords likewise were all present (onely two, or three, which were engag'd about some unexpected affaires,) at which time there was exprefs't (to the great joy and comfort of those noble minded Invitors) many unexpressible, though voluntary signes of substantiall Love, betweene the Lords, and Commons, declaring with sweet alacrity a firme and inseperable union, withall declaring by noble expressions, their courteous acknowledgements to the Citie in generall, and to the Invitors in particular, so great was their Entertainment, and so free a welcome they received being attended almost by 150 Citizens of good ranke, (being the Invitors) as divers that have Fin'd for Sheriffe, Common Councill Men, Merchants, & Tradesmen, of the best ranke and quality, both for wealth, and wisdom.

After both Houses were risen from Dinner the Tables were all fill'd with their attendants, well furnished with all sorts of provision, and a large expression of welcome, made by the Citizans, to them likewise.

Also Captaine Langham and his Company, who then guarded both Houses, were feasted in a most bountifull manner.

Such is the Love of the City of London, to those Worthy Heroes

of our times, the Members of Parliament, that as they have often expressed to them, they are, and will be alwaies ready, not onely to lay downe their estates, but also their lives, in all lawfull wayes to preserve and defend his Majesties Royall persons and theirs, and the Priviledges of Parliament against all opposites whatsoever.

This great Entertainment and Protestation shewes them to be as truly Noble as rich, and as truly Loyall as Loving, since their Providence is not attended with Penury, nor their Bounty with Prodigality, but a Judicious moderation, expressing to the World, that they know as well how to employ wealth, as to get it; therefore let not any man that is used to judge of other mens actions by his owne, tearme this entertainment a vaine glorious action, lest he incurre to himselfe a condemnation, Repentance can hardly cure, for true Love and zealous Loyalty may be Ambitious to expresse it selfe, but it cannot be vaine glory to performe any good action, since a wise man knowes it is regarded in the performance as doubtles theirs will be, since what they have expended in Coyne, they have largely received in Love, having had a large testimony of the Parliaments care and Protection of them and their welfares, which to the Comfort of all the City, will, no doubt, bee largely shewed upon them.

Thus have I given you a short yet true Discription of the Cities glory and Parliaments Love, now I shall leave all true Subjects to follow their examples, hoping that no man will be backward, to expresse their Loves and Loyalty to so gracious a Prince, and so Honourable a Parliament, which strive with their Religious cares to plant a true Religion and a Firme peace in his Majesties Kingdome, which that they may bring to passe, let all true and Loyall Subjects daily pray to God, to give a blessing upon their Councils and consultations, and let all the people say, AMEN.



Notes.

The Triumphs of London.

P. 502, l. 34.—*Surfled*.] Properly purfled, from *pourfiler*, Fr. to ornament with trimmings, flounces or embroidery. The sense in which the word is here used, to indicate plaited ribbon is precisely the same as in Spenser's "Faerie Queen."

"Purfled upon with many a folded plight."

P. 504, l. 4.—*watchet*.] Blue, pale blue; Todd's Johnson. "Watchet Eyes" are mentioned in Dryden's Juvenal.

P. 506, l. 23.—*The Pageant described*.] This line, so awkwardly introduced in the midst of a sentence, could not be omitted or placed elsewhere; and this remark is merely made, to point out its position as being the same in the original copy.

P. 506, l. 28.—*penfils*.] Small pointed flags.

P. 510, l. 47.—*the porters bear the burden*.] This appears to be a pun upon the porters, who bore the pageant, and the children who personated the various characters on these occasions; and this is not the only instance of a similar infliction.

P. 512, l. 10.—*velvet rocket*.] A close upper garment.

P. 513, l. 8.—*Dunkirk*.] The disgraceful sale of Dunkirk by Charles II., was universally unpopular, and with no class of men more so than the London merchants, in whose eyes it was as precious as Calais had before been to Queen Mary; and they offered through the Mayor any sum of money to the king, so that this conquest, won by Cromwell, might not be alienated. Spain, Holland, and France bid for it, and Charles sold it to Louis XIV. for five millions of livres, payable in three years, by bills of different dates, and which money was squandered among the disreputables of his Court. Clarendon, who sanctioned and aided the sale, came in for a full share of odium, and his gorgeous town house was christened "Dunkirk-House" by the people who believed it to be erected with some portion of the money.

P. 513, l. 39.—*the Canary*.] An old lively dance, the notes of which may be found in Thoinett Arbeau, and Merfenne; it is mentioned by Shakespeare in his "Love's Labour's Lost," Act III. sc. 1. "Jig off a tune at the tongue's end, canary to it with your feet." See notes to the Variorum edition.

P. 514, l. 14.—*new distresses faining*.] The severity with which Jordan has satirized the Citizens in this little interlude composed for and sung at the principal feast of the year, may be considered as a specimen of independent feeling a little out of character in a writer, who was not scrupulous in making money by flattering dedications and new title pages to old books. He, however, seems to have considered himself at liberty to tell the Citizens of their faults to their faces, and speak out on political matters with perfect freedom upon all public occasions, whenever his services were required. The reader will notice this, in his Entertainments for the Mayor and Sheriffs, reprinted as an Appendix to this volume; and he will also observe another of his peculiarities, the introduction of a "Zummerzet-zheere man," as the type of Countrymen in general.

No. XVII.

Some Account of the Estate belonging to the Worshipful Company of Grocers, in the County of Derry, in Ireland.

The causes which led to the establishment of a Colony of Londoners in the North of Ireland being but little known, it may not be considered irrelevant to give a brief account of them by way of introduction to the history of the Grocers' estate in the sister country.

Origin of
the Plan-
tation in
Ulster.

In the early part of the seventeenth century, at the close of the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, several distinguished Roman Catholics of the province of Ulster in the north of Ireland, and, at their head, *O'Neill, Earl of Tir-Owen*, broke out into a revolt against the Crown of England. After considerable resistance on their part, they were overcome and, finally, attainted of high treason and their princely possessions, consisting of six counties,¹ were, in the reign of *James I.* vested in the Crown by act of parliament as forfeited property.

This part of Ireland having been always notorious for the shelter it afforded to disaffected persons, the King, on his accession to the throne, resolved, in order to support his power, to avail himself of the reformed religion as a means of establishing a settlement on the escheated lands, to be composed of such English and Scottish Protestants as could be induced to settle amongst a people so turbulent and restless as the natives of this part of the country then were; and, with a view to the formation of such a colony, he applied to the City of London, offering to grant the citizens a large portion of the forfeited estates by way of inducement to them to entertain the project. The citizens accordingly undertook the plantation, and *King James*, on the 29th of March 1613, granted them a charter for carrying the same into effect; and, although they encountered great difficulties on account of the enormous expense which attended the measure and the opposition they met with, they finally succeeded in accomplishing the intended object.

By this charter *the Irish Society* were incorporated; and they acted under it until the reign of *Charles I.* when it was revoked and declared void by a sentence in the Court of Star Chamber; but on the 16th of April 1662, *Charles II.* granted a new charter, confirming the previous one of *James I.* and restoring the Society to their rights; under this, the Society continue to act as a Corporation.²

The first proceedings of the Grocers' Company relative to the

¹ Armagh, Tyrone, Coleraine, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan.

² A concise View of the Origin, &c. of the Irish Society, 1822.

estates in Ireland, are detailed at length in the books and are conceived in the following terms :—

1609. “ 4 July.—This day, at an assembly of the Ward^{ns} & C^t of Assistants, a precept was read dated the 1st ins^t. directed to them by the Lord Mayor, with a copy of certain MOTIVES AND REASONS to induce the Citizens of this City TO UNDERTAKE A PLANTATION in the NORTH PARTS OF IRELAND, and a printed book, containing a collection of such Orders and Conditions as are to be observed by the Undertakers, upon the distribution and plantation of the escheated lands in Ulster, lately received by his Lordsh^p from the Lords of H. Maj^{tie}'s Most Hon. Privy Council and to the said precept annexed, the tenor of which precept and motives do hereafter ensue, viz^t.

“BY THE MAIOR.

To the Master and Ward^{ns} of the Companie of Grocers.

Precept
from the
Lord
Mayor.

Whereas I have latelie received from the Lords of His Ma^{tie}'s Most Ho^{ble} Privie Counsell, a project for a Plantation in Ireland, the copie whereof, togeather wth a printed booke you shall receive herevnto annexed, wth intimation of His Ma^{tie}'s most gracious favo^r & love to the Cittie of London to graunt vnto us the first offer of soe worthie an a^ccⁱon, w^{ch} is likelie to proove pleasinge to Almighty God, ho^{ble} to the Cittie & profitable to the vndertakers ; *Theis* are therefore to will and require you p^rsentlie to assemble togeather a competent number of the gravest & most substanciall men of yo^r Companie, to consider advisedlie of the sayd Projecte, & of them to nominate fowre men of most judgement & experience to joyne wth like number of fowre men of eu^re other of the Companies of this Cittie amongst themselves, to consider of & sett downe in writinge such reasons, orders, demandes, and other circumstances as are fitt to be remembered, required, or reformed in the undertaking of soe worthie & soe ho^{ble} an a^ccⁱon, & certefie me in wrytinge, before the fiveth daye of this instant Julie, the names of such fowre of yo^r Companie as you shall soe nominate & appoynt wherein you are not to faile in any wyse. From Guildhall, this first daye of Julie 1609.

SEBRIGHT.”

25 Maij
1609.

Motives and Reasons to induce the Cittie of London to undertake Plantation in the Northe of Ireland.

The late ruined Cittie of the Derrie, scittuated vppon the river of Loughfoyle, navigable wth good vessels above the Derrie, & one

other place at or neare the castle of Colraine, scittuate vppon the river of the Ban, navigable wth small vessells onlie, by reason of the Barre a litle above Colraine, doe seeme to be fittest places for the Cittie of London to plant.

Theire scittuacon is such as, wth small chardges and industrie, the foresayde places (especiallie the Derrie) may be made by land almost impregnable, & soe will more safelie afforde safetie & securitie to those that shalbe sent thither to inhabite.

To theise townes his Ma^{tie} may be pleased to graunt not onlie Corporacon^s wth such liberties & priviledges for their good goverment, &c. as shalbe convenient, but alsoe the whole territorie or county betwext them, w^{ch} is above xx^{tie} myles in lengthe, included wth the sea on the northe, the river of Ban on the east, and the river of Derrye or Loughfoyle on the west; out of w^{ch} one thousand acres or more may be allotted to eche of the townes for their comons rent free, the rest to be planted wth such vndertakers as the Cittie of London shall thinke good for their best profit, payeing onlie for the same the easy rent of the vndertakers.

His Ma^{tie} may be likewise pleased to graunte to theis townes the benifit of all the customes of all goods to be imported thither or exported thence, as well pondage as tunnage, as the greate & small customes for xx^{tie} yeares payeing yearlie vis. viiij*d*. Irishe, as an acknowledgement.

Further, that his Ma^{ty} wolde be pleased to buye from the possessors the Salmon Fishings of the rivers of Ban & Loughfoyle, and, out of his princelie bowntie, bestowe the same vppon theis townes for their better encouragement, w^{ch} some yeares prooveth verie plentiful & profitable.

As likewise to graunte them licence to transporte all prohibited wares growinge vppon their owne lands.

And, lastlie, the admiraltie in the coasts of Terconnell and Colraine, now (as is supposed) in the Lorde Deputie by the Lord Admiral's graunte maye be by his Ma^{ties} meanes transferred vnto them for the like term of xxj yeares.

The Land Commodities w^{ch} the Northe of Ireland affordeth.

The countrie is well watered gen^rallie by abundance of good springs, brooks, and rivers, and plentie of fewel, either by meanes of wood, or, where that is wantinge, of good & wholesome turfe.

It yieldeth store of all things necessarie for manne's sustenance in such measure as maye not onlie maineteyne yt selfe, but alsoe furnishe

the Cittie of London yearelie wth manyfolde provision, especiallie for theire fleetes, as, namelie, wth beeves, porke, fishe, rye, beare, pease, & beanes, w^{ch} will also in some yeares helpe the dearthe of the Cittie & countrie about, & the storehowses appoynted for releife of the poore.

As it is fitt for all sortes of husbandrie, soe for breedingewares, & increase cattell it doth excell, where may be expected plentie of butter & cheefe, hides & tallowe.

English sheepe will breede abundantlie in Ireland, the sea-coast & the nature of the soyle beinge verie whollsome for them; and, if neede were, wool might be had cheaplie & plentifulle out of the west pts of Scotland.

Itt is held to be good in many places for madder, hoppes, and wood.

Itt affowrdeth fells of all sortes in greate quantitie, redd deare, foxes, sheepe, lambe, conye, martin, squirrell, &c.

Hempe & flax doe more naturallie growe theare than el sewheare, w^{ch} beinge verie well regarded might give greate provision for canvassie, cables, cordage, and such like requisites for shippinge, besides the redd linnen cloth, & all stuffs made of linnen yarne, w^{ch} is both fyner & more plentifull there than in all the rest of the kingdome.

Materialls for buildinge—tymber, stone, lyme-stone, slate, and shingle is affowrde in moste pts of the countrie, and the soyle is good for briche and tyle.

All materialls for buyldinge shippes (excepted tarre) is here to be had in great plentie; &, in countries nere adioyninge, the goodliest & largest tymber in the woods of Clancunkene & Killetroughe that maye be, & maye compare wth any in his Ma^{ties} domynions, w^{ch} maye be easilie brought to the sea by the Lough Eagh & the river of the Ban.

The firre masts of all sorts maye be had out of Lochabar in Scotland, not farre distant from the northe of Ireland, much more easilie then from Norweye.

Other sorts of wood doth affowrde other manner of services—of pipe-stafes, hoggesheade - stafes, hoopen - stafes, clapboarde-stafes, waynescott, soape & dyeinge ashes, glasse, & iron workes for iron & copper oare are there plentyfullie founde.

The countrie is verie fitt for honnye & waxe.

Sea and River Commodities.

First, The harbor of the Derrie is exceedingly good, & the roade at Portrushe & Loughville (not farre distant from the Derrie) tollerable.

The sea-fishings of that coaste are verie plentifull of all manner of vsuall sea-fishes, especiallie herrings & eeles, there beinge yearelie after

Michaelmas, for takinge of herrings, above seaven or eight score of fayle of his Ma^{tie}'s subjects & straingers for loadinge, besides an infinitt number of botes for fishing & killinge.

Greate & profitable fishings are in the next adjacent Isles of Scotland, where many Hollanders doe sitt all the somer season; and doe plentifulle vent their fishes into Spayne and the Strayghts.

Much trane or fish oyle of seale, herringes, &c. maye be had vpon that coast.

As the sea yieldeth verie greate plentie & varietie of sea fishe, soe doth the coaste affoord aboundaunce of all kinde of sea fowle, and the rivers greater store of freshe fishes then any of the rivers of England.

Theare be alsoe some store of good pearles vpon this coaste, especiallye wthin the river of Loughfoyle.

Their coastes be reddie for traffique wth England & Scotland, and for supplie of provision from or to them; and doth lye open & convenient for Spayne & the Streights, & fittest & nearest for Newfoundland.

The profitt that London shall receive by this Plantacon.

Iff multitudes of men were employed proportionable to their commodities wh^{ch} might be there by their industrie atteyned many thousands wolde be sett on worke to the greate service of the Kinge, strength of his realmes, advancement of severall trades, & benefitte of the particular persons whome the infinitt increasing greatenes (that often doth minister occasion of ruine to ytfelfe) of this Cittie might not onlie conveniently spare, but alsoe reape a singuler comoditie hereby, by easinge of an insupportable burthen w^{ch} so furchargeth all the p^{ts} of the Cittie, that one tradesman can scarce live by another, w^{ch} in all probabilitie wolde be a meanes alsoe to free & preserve the Cittie from infection, & by consequence the wholle kingdome, w^{ch} of necessitie must have recourse thither, which persons pestered or closed vpp together can neither otherwise or verie hardlie avoyde.

Adhuc the profitt that London shall receive by the fayde Plantacon.

Their colonies maye be a meanes to vtter infinitt commodities from London to furnishe the wholl northe of Ireland & Isles of Scotland, w^{ch} maye be transported by meanes of the river of Ban & Loughfoyle,

into the Counties of Colran, Dunnegall, Tyrone, Armagh, & Antrim.

The Cittie of Dublyn beinge desolate by the slaughter of the Easterlinges, who were the auncient Inhabitants thereof, was given by King Henry the Second vnto the Cittie of Bristoll to be inhabited, w^{ch} without any charge to the Kinge, Bristoll did vndertake & p^rformed, whose posteritie doth there continue vnto this daye. This plantacon thus p^rformed to the p^rpetuall prayse of Bristoll was not the least cause of civilizinge & securinge that p^{te} of the countrie.

It were to be wished this noble precedent were followed by the Cittie of London in theis times, wth foe much the more alacritie, as in abilitie & meanes they doe excell them, & foe much the rather that the comodities w^{ch} the Cittie of London shall reape hereby doth farre surpass the proffitt that would redownde to Bristoll by th' other.

And therevpon the sayde Mr. Wardens, togeather wth the sayde Assistents here assembled, advisedlie consideringe, as well of the sayde p^rcepte & motives or proiecte, as of the sayde printed Booke, have accordinge to the sayde p^rcepte nominated Mr. Anthony Loda, Mr. Will^m. Pennyfather, Mr. Will^m. Millett, & Mr. Robert Johnson of this Companie, beinge thoughte to be men of judgement & experience, fitt to joyne wth the like number off fowre men of ev^rie of the other Companies of this Cittie, amongst themselves to consider of & sett downe in wrytinge such reasons, orders, demandes & other circumstances as are fitt to be remembred, required, or performed in the vndertaking of foe worthie & ho^{ble} an accōn.

And therevpon Certificate was made & given to the Right Ho^{ble}. the Lord Maior, in answere of the foresayde precepte, as followeth.

The form of Mr. Warden's Certificate to the Right Ho ^{ble} . the Lord Maior, in answere of the foresayde precepte.	}	To the Right Ho ^{ble} . S ^r . Humfrey Welde, Knight, Lord Maior of the Cittie of London. ¹
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The Certificate of vs, Robert Cocks, Edmond Peshall, & Tymothie Batherst, Wardens of the Companie of Grocers, wthin the sayde Cittie.

Accordinge to the tenor of yo^r Lordshipp's p^rcepte to vs directed, bearinge date the firste of this instant Julie, wee, togeather wth certain of the Assistants of ow^r. sayde Companie, havinge assembled o^rselves, & uppon advise & delibāte consideracon had, as well of the sayde p^rcepte, & of the coppie of the motives & reasons to induce y^e Cittizens of this Cittie to vndertake a Plantacon in the northe p^{te} of Ireland, as

¹ It is rather curious that the Lord Mayor, at this particular period, was himself a Grocer.

alsoe of a prynted Booke conteyninge a collecōn of such orders & condicions as are to be observed by the sayde undertakers vpon the distri-
bucion of the escheated lands in Ulster, latelie received by yo^r Lord^{pp}
from the Lords of his Ma^{ty}. most Ho^{ble}. Privie Counsell, & to the
sayde p^rcepte annexed, beinge read unto vs, we have nominated Mr.
Anthony Loda, Mr. Will^m. Pennyfather, Mr. Will^m. Millett, & Mr.
Robert Johnson, brothers of this Companie, beinge by us thought to be
men of judgem^t & experience, fytt to joyne wth the like number of fowre
men of everie of the Companies of this Cittie, amongst themselves to
consider & sett downe in wrytinge, such reasons, orders, & demandes,
wth other circumstaunces as are fytt to be remembered, required, or
p^rformed in the vndertakinge of soe worthie & ho^{ble}. an acōn: Hum-
blie referringe the further consideracon thereof to y^r good Lordshipp.

JOHN GROVE.

26 July, } Lord Mayo^r's precept, as to the Plantatⁿ of Ireland, was
1609. } read this day to a Cowrt or Gen^l Assembly of the Com-
pany, as follows :

To Mr. and Wardens of the }
Company of Grocers. }

By the Maior.

Whereas two severall precepts have been heretofore directed to you
and other Companies, concerning a Plantation in Ireland, with an in-
tent and purpose that “the Committee by you named should have con-
ferred with his Ma^{ty}'s Counsell of the realme of Ireland concerning the
same: But, by reason of some mistaking, the Committees of yo^r.
sev^{al}l Companies made awnswere in writinge, before anye conference
had wth his Ma^{ty}'s C^{ou}nse^{ll} of Ireland, which was ill accepted by the
Lords of his Ma^{ty}'s most ho. Privy Counsell, as hath been publicklye
delivered at a full assemblie: Whereupon, I and my brethren th^r Ald-
ermen, with the advice of divers of the chief commoners, entreated
Mr. Recorder to enforme the Lordes, that the answere formerly made,
proceeding out of mistaking, and not entent of any undutiful entent or
purpose; and, therefore, there was nominated for conference wth the
Counsell of Ireland, towching the matter projected,—Sir Thomas
Bennett, Sir Thomas Lowe, Sir Leonard Hallydaye, Sir Henrye Rowe,
Sir James Pomberton, Mr. Bond, Mr. Leate, Mr. Wheler, Mr.
Meggs, Mr. Greene, Mr. Sade, Mr. Rob^t. Middleton, Mr. Fox, Mr.
Speringe, Mr. Claxton, Mr. Creyfords, commoners, to treat and con-
ferre concerninge the sayd Planta^{ti}on, and to make report to me and
my brethren th^r Aldermen, what should passe in that conference, that
such furtherance may be given to the accion in hand as the honor of
such an offer deserveth. Now forasmuch as the said Commyties, after

a full and large conference had with the Counsell of Ireland, have received such satisfaction, as well for the honour of the action, the good that may come to this kingdom and Cittie by the same, as the profit that is likelie to redound to the particuler adventurers as have given good encouragement to the Committees and others to become adventurers therein; and libertie is also given for further satisfaction, that all things shall be answerable to that which is reported, that certain men be chosen and sent by us, to viewe the place, and make returne unto us; soe that yf it prove not conformable to that w^{ch} be reported and profittable for the vndertakers, wee may be at libertie to leave this vndertaking; anye thing now done notwithstanding. These are, therefore, in his Ma^{tie}'s name, to will and require you, upon Wednesday morn^g next, to assemble in yo^r Comon Hall all the Aldermen of yo^r Company, & the fowre Committees by you formerly named, and all other, the Assistants, Livery, and men of note of yo^r yeomanrye, by especiall summons then and there to understand and be enformed of the whole proceedings, &c." He further orders a book to be made of all their names, and what each would willingly contribute, in order that his Maj^y might be informed of the readines of the City, and to the end that any of the Comp^y then absent with proper excuse, might be fined for his contempt, and afterwards dealt with accordingly.

Deliberation having been had, a list follows of subscribers, beginning with Humphrey Weld Lord May^r. £50, and a Certificate of the result, directed to his Lordship. The whole sum subscribed by the City was £20,000, of which the Grocer's Company paid, by instalments, their proportion of £1748.

1617.
Allotment
of the
lands.

The definitive allotment of the lands did not take place until the year 1617, as is manifest from the following particulars inserted in the Company's books.¹

"A view of the proportion of the country lands allotted unto the right worshipfull the Company of Grocers of London, made the 12th of February, 1617.

¹ "At a Court of Common Council convened soon afterwards, Mr. Alderman Cockayne, the Governor of the Irish Society, represented to the Court, and to the Masters and Wardens of all the several Companies then assembled, that a division of the estates, which was proposed to be made in Ireland, belonging to the Plantation, had been made into twelve parts, which were particularly expressed on twelve several sheets of paper, the same being numbered from one to twelve inclusive; and that, answerable to those proportions, the Committee for the Plantation had prepared twelve pieces of paper, each piece having one of the aforesaid numbers thereon, which were rolled and tied up severally, like lots, each lot referring to some one of the same twelve proportions of land; which twelve lots were brought into the Court, by the Governor, in a box by themselves."

Concise View of the Irish Society, p. 34.

“ Upon the Moyes, alias the Muffe, *are situate,*

“ One stone house of one story, and half slated, containing from out to out, or within the walls, 36 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, having a flanker or outlet of stone of 12 feet square; the walls are 14 feet high. The shafts of the chimneys, the door-cases, windows and coigns, both within and without the house, are made of free stone. This house contained a kitchen, hall, buttery, and three lodging-chambers, and hath four chimneys.

“ One other house of the same materials and contents.

“ Two other houses conjoined, of the same materials and contents severally.

“ The walls of two other houses conjoined, of the same materials, brought up to the height of 10 feet, having timber, lath, slate and lime in place for the finishing thereof.

“ One house of one story, and half the roof slated, containing within the walls 32 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 14 feet high, and hath 4 rooms & 3 chimneys.”

“ Upon the Cregan.

“ One stone house of one story, and half the roof in slated, containing without the walls 38 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth; the walls are 14 feet high, whereunto is added, on the one side thereof, 2 rooms for a buttery and a milk-house of stone in form of fish-head. This house hath otherwise 4 rooms with chimneys.”

“ Upon Gortney.

“ One stone house of one story and a garret slated, containing within the walls 30 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth; the walls are 10 feet high. It hath 2 rooms, 2 garrets and chimneys.”

“ All these houses stand within view of each other.”

“ Upon Belud.

“ One stone house, not yet covered, of 2 stories and a garret, containing within the walls, in length 42 feet, in breadth 21 feet, whereunto is added a porch and stair-case of stone. The walls are 7 feet high. A hall, kitchen, pantry and a parlour upon one floor, and, under the parlour, a cellar; over which rooms are intended to be made 10 other chambers, garrets and closets; the roof, slate and lime are ready for the covering thereof, and it has 4 chimneys.”

“ Upon the Mornceys.

“ One stone house of one story and half slated, containing within the walls, in length $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and in breadth $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet; it hath 14 rooms and 2 chimneys. These two buildings last-mentioned are within a quarter of a mile of each other.”

“ Upon Midown.

“ One mill, with a house of stone and timber, are building. The stone and timber in the place.”

“ Upon Edenreaghmore.

“ One stone house is to be builded before Bartholomewtide next, by one Andrew Rinningham, Gentⁿ, according to the covenants in that behalf made.”

N.B. The tenants of all the houses are named.

To the preceding list is added a notice from the Governor and Committee of Irish Lands, requiring the speedy finishing and furnishing of a church by this Company upon their proportion of land, for the honour of God. It also enjoins the providing of sufficient arms and powder for defence of the country.

1619.
Mr. Goodwyn's Letter.

On the 23rd July 1619, is inserted a long letter from a *Mr. Goodwyn* of Londonderry, informing the Court that he had made Livery of Seisin of their manor to their proper use and behoof, in presence of a competent number of witnesses; namely, to *Mr. Freeman*, tenant of the Goldsmiths, for their proportion, which next adjoined this Company's land, and *James Vaughan*, Gentleman, a tenant of the Fishmongers' proportion. As touching their Barony and Castle, he adds, “ such are the difficulties accompanying this plantation, that take we never so sure and orderly course in our best judgments for the execution of our affairs, yet many times the success does not answer our care and travel; for so it is, that a proclamation being published the last year, commanding the Irish to depart upon certain pain before the first of this month, and afterwards to be at His Majesty's pleasure, that the most of them are fled from off the land, to our great loss in rent and hindrance in buildings, wherein they served us as labourers, and to bring materials in place; our workmen, also, are but few, of little skill, and less honesty; to whom, if we make any payment beforehand, they leave our work behind, and many times are, by unneighbourly practices, enticed from us.” He states, in continuation, that their timber-work is framed at Coleraine, and from thence brought

through some part of the sea into the river of Lough-foyle to their proportion; in which passage part of the Goldsmiths' frames, as well as theirs, had miscarried: yet they had, notwithstanding, finished the Barony and brought up the Castle to the second floor, and were in hopes to finish the whole before St. James's tide.

Concerning the church, he states that he had viewed and measured the ruins of the one they proposed to have repaired, which stood within half a mile of their town, and found it to be thirty-six feet in length, and eighteen feet in width; and, on conferring with the inhabitants around, they seemed to be averse to its being restored as a church, as it was not large enough for the parishioners, and was too far from the town, subjecting, on that account, all who would repair to it to surprisal. They further objected that the site had only been "a burial-place for children dying without baptism, and for such as had misdone themselves." That the parish church of Faughan Vale, wherein the town lies, with most part of the Company's proportion, extended seven miles, or from the river of Faughan unto the common wood, along by the river of Lough-foyle, in the midway whereof their town was situate, on the highway leading from the city of Londonderry to Coleraine, which rendered their town a more indifferent situation for the parish church of Faughan Vale than the ruins mentioned; and the parishioners offering, therefore, themselves rather to contribute towards building a church in the town for its ornament, good, and conveniency, than have one in the place proposed. He concludes by advising the building of a new church in the town, sixty feet in length and twenty feet in breadth, the charge whereof to the Company would only be one year's rent. He adds that the Fishmongers, their next neighbours, had built a church in their town: in addition to which the inhabitants had also repaired part of the monastery and left their parish church. The Drapers likewise had built a chapel of ease to their castle.

This letter having been read, and its contents discussed, the Company voted the sum of £150 towards building a new church, as recommended by *Mr. Goodwyn*.

In the year 1622 the Governor and Committee of the plantation in Ireland, sent a number of queries to the Wardens of the Grocers' Company; I insert the replies because they clearly show the particulars of the Company's possessions at that period.

1622.
Queries
from the
Irish So-
ciety.

I. "We have, upon our proportion of land in Ireland, builded a faire, stout, and substantial Castle, with a faire tower upon it of 12 feet high above the ground, well coped, and strongly builded like the wall of a town of war, with loop-holes and spaces on the top of the wall for ordnance or other pieces of defence. Also there are 34 substantial and

tenantable houses, fully built and finished, upon our said portion, inhabited by British tenants.

2. "Our freeholders' names are *Devereux Chicbley Gent.*, *John Chicbley Gent.*, *John Wray Gent.*, *Robert Goodwyn Gent.*, *John Lewis Gent.*, & *Elias Smyth, Gent.*, all or most of them, as we are informed, residing upon our said portion. The names of British tenants are *Rich^d. Grislin*, *Tho^s. Davis*, *W^m. Taylor*, *Andrew Gingham*, *Walter Alipine*, *Jeremy Rose*, *John Wyer Sen^r.*, *John Wyer J^r.*, *Fran^c. Burrell*, *John Todd*, *John Taylor*, *John Jelefon*, *John Clerk*, *Edward Widstone*, *John Appellis*, *John Wright*, *Edward ap Edward*, *Robert Haverley*, *Rich^d. Cooke*, *Mr. Lewis*, *Mr. Woodroffe*, *Mr. Roney*, *John Todd*, *John Fowler*, besides others, of which we have not yet received informations of their names.

3. "We have in readines, upon our said portion, 24 corsletts, 31 muskets and calivers, all completely furnished for defence of the country.

4. "We have erected and builded upon our portion A FAIRE CHURCH. The Dean of Derry claimeth to be rector thereof, as we are informed; and that tenant hath disbursed much money upon enclosing, ditching, and quick-setting our good proportion.

5. "We have let our proportion unto Thomas Harrington Gentⁿ. for the term of 54 years, yet to come, for the yearly rent of £116: 13: 4, who hath covenanted with our Company not to let or set any of our said proportion to any tenant, but unto such as were born within the realms of England or Scotland and shall take the oath of Allegiance to his Majesty afore their plantation there; and concerning the natives residing upon our said portion, we will endeavour for their expulsion and supplantation by degrees as soon as may be. We have expended and disbursed in buildings, upon our said portion of land £2000, or near thereabouts, over and besides £5000 paid by our Company to the Chamber of London for our said plantation.

6. "We have received for rents since the first allotment for our said plantation, £850.

7. "We have also received of Capⁿ. Marcus Ochan, who is estated a freeholder of 2000 acres of land by the Governor and Committees of the said plantation, and holdeth of our manor there, the yearly rent of £21: 6: 8, the which we yearly pay to the said Governor and Committees, according to our covenants in our assurance from the said Governor and Committee."

A particular of such Churches, Castles, Mills, Barnes, Houses of English building, British families, number of British men and arms, that are upon the portion of lands belonging to the Right Worshipfull Company of Grocers of London, January the 28th, Anno Domini 1622.

“ONE FAIR CHURCH new built of stone and covered with slate, with pulpit, reading seat, and communion table, and many seats built therein by the parishioners.

“One sufficient grist mill.

“ONE FAIRE AND STRONG CASTLE, with a large and strong bar about it, with 4 flankers at each corner, every flanker being two stories and a half high, with a roof thereon and slated at the top.

“Sixteen fair and strong stone houses, the most of them having the door cases, windows, and chimneys, all of free stone, and all of them slated.

“One other house; the walls and gable ends of stone, and thatch on the roof.

“Five timber-houses well built after the English form, besides divers of the houses built with coplers, and inhabited by the English.

“Forty-four house keepers with their wives and families of British men, in all, between the ages of 60 and 16, eighty and two persons.

“Twenty-five corslets compleat, nineteen long pikes, five halberds, four brown bills, 33 full muskets, eight long pieces, 18 calivers with belts, head pieces, flasks, and touch boxes; 100 swords, two horsemen’s pieces, and 160 pounds of powder with a competency of bullets and 100 weight of lead, ready upon any occasion.”

In the year 1625, his Majesty *Charles I.* ascended the throne, *Lord Wentworth* was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and *Dr. Bramhall*, who was afterwards elevated to the see of Derry, accompanied him as chaplain.

1625.
Charles I.

In the beginning of his Majesty’s reign, *Sir Thomas Phillips*,¹ who appears to have entertained hostile feelings against the Citizens of London, as undertakers of the plantation, transmitted to the King a violent accusation against them, charging them with a breach of the original articles and conditions, and urging his Majesty to revoke the charter and seize into his own hands the territories in Ulster: in addition to this circumstance, various informations were sent from Ireland, at the instigation of *Dr. Bramhall*, against the citizens, accusing them of crimes and misdemeanors, in consequence of which a writ of sequestration was issued, and the county of Londonderry seized into the King’s hands.

¹ Sir Thomas Phillips was Governor of Coleraine in 1611. He made a survey of the plantation in 1622, which is preserved in Lambeth Palace.

1631.
Sentence
of the Star
Chamber.

In 1631, the matter was submitted to the High Court of Star Chamber, who appointed Commissioners to examine into the particulars, and the result was a sentence against the Londoners. In 1632 the whole County of Londonderry was formally sequestered and the rents levied for the King's use, *Bishop Bramhall* being appointed chief receiver; and in 1634, the Court of Star Chamber decided that the letters patent of *James I.* should be brought into court to be cancelled. Commissioners were appointed for managing the estates and for entering into contracts for leases with the tenants on the plantation, and, accordingly, the said Commissioners made grants and demises of the manors, lands, and possessions belonging, as well to the twelve chief Companies as to the Irish Society.¹

By the books at the Heralds' College it appears that on the return from Scotland of *Charles I.* in 1641, he was invited to dinner by the Corporation of London, on which occasion he publicly declared that he was much troubled at the judgement that had been given for taking away his father's grant of the Irish estates, and he promised the City they should be restored. He accordingly ordered that the Irish Society and Companies should recover their possessions; but the rebellion afterwards breaking out, his Majesty's intentions were not fulfilled.

1642.
Relief sent
to London-
derry in
provision
and arms.

. During the rebellion in Ireland in 1642, the City of London sent four ships to Londonderry, with all kinds of provision, clothing, and accoutrements; the Grocers' Company having, in the month of March, received a letter from the Lord Mayor "desiring this Company's care and provision for the furnishing of Londonderry in Ireland with some pieces of artillery, being in great danger by reason of the rebellion;" it was resolved, that the Wardens should inquire what the other Companies proposed doing, "and that they should have the power to do the like." The twelve chief companies contributed each, two pieces of ordnance.

Revoca-
tion of the
sentence of
the Star
Chamber
by Parlia-
ment.

In August the same year, the Mayor and Citizens of London, on behalf of themselves and of the Companies, presented their petition to parliament, and, upon mature consideration had and taken of the judgement and sentence against the City, it was voted in parliament that the sentence in the Star Chamber was unlawful and unjust, that the Citizens of London, and all those against whom the judgement was so given, in the *scire facias*, should be discharged of that judgement; and that both

¹ The various grants and agreements were engrossed on vellum and regularly signed. They were preserved among the records of the Irish Society till the fire which happened in the Irish Chamber in 1784, when these important documents were damaged; the fragments, however, which remain are valuable and interesting as they establish the titles of the twelve chief companies to their manorial town lands which are described by name.

the Citizens of London, and those of the new plantation, and all under-tenants and all those put out of possession, should be restored to the same estate which they were in before the said sentence in the Star Chamber.

In 1655, during the protectorate of *Oliver Cromwell*, a *Mr. Saunders*, who was the representative of the Grocers' Company in the Irish Committee, communicated to the Court of Assistants the recommendation of the said Committee, "that agents should be sent over to make formal claim to the lands at Londonderry, in Ireland, in behalf of the Companies, which was well approved of by the Court, and it was ordered and appointed that the writings concerning the Company's proportion, be perused and notice taken how the same was leased out; and the time yet to come therein, and when the last rent was paid, and whether any rent be due to the Company, and inquiry made how long the tenant enjoyed the same or received the rent thereof after the sentence in the Star Chamber? That if the Company's tenants shall claim his interest therein, upon the recovery of the same, the dues to the Company may be called in question."

1655.
Oliver
Cromwell.

In the month of May in the same year, it was signified to the Court that "whereas it has pleased his Highness the Lord Protector and his Council to restore the Companies unto their former estates in Londonderry, and their lands and other their rights there, and that new letters patent are to be issued forth for the consideration of the same, and Commissioners sent over for settling these affairs," it was requested that the Company would contribute £50 towards defraying the charges to be incurred in carrying the resolution of the Council into effect; which was immediately done. Letters patent were accordingly granted, in which the Protector restored the Irish Society as originally ordained, and conferred on them the same rights as they enjoyed under the charter of *James I.* In August 1658, the Society, in virtue of the above letters patent, made new conveyances to the twelve chief Companies of their respective proportions of land in Ulster.

No rent having been paid for the estate to the Company for many years, and "one *Mr. Harrington*, who pretends to an interest in the lease thereof from this Company, having gone over to collect rents and arrears," the Court appointed as their agent *Lieutenant-Colonel Tristram Beresford*, who being furnished with a power of attorney, was sent to Ireland to look after their interests. The following letter received from him in November 1658, will afford some idea of the state of the Company's affairs in Ireland at that period.

"To the Worshipfull the Master and Wardens of the Grocers' Company:

"Right Worshipfull,

"According to the power and authoritie by you given unto me, I came upon the lands in the County of Londonderry, and there called the tenants together and read to them the letter of attorney unto me given. I found in them a general opposition against me, and not only by the tenants but by the agent left by *Mr. Harrington*, who had particular orders not to pay me one penny, soe that I was forced to go roundly to worke with them, and begin with *Mr. Harrington's* agent, one *Mr. Paul Brasfer*, taking his distresse, making him and the rest a little tamer; to bee shorth I got up £100 from them and this account from the agent which is as followeth:—

	£	s.	d.
"The whole rent of your proportion, from the 16th October 1654 till May 1658, is, besides the arrears of the freeholders	451	0	0
"Paid in contribution to the said time and the col- lector's fees	200	16	0
"Paid by <i>Mr. Harrington</i>	37	14	0
"Expended in prosecuting the claims of the freeholders	15	0	0
"Sent you herewith a bill of exchange, payable by the Treasury of the Army, at twenty days' fight	97	10	0
	£451	0	0

"This should have been £100, but the carrying of it up to Dublin and the exchange of it thence took up the £2: 10. Thus I have given you a relation how I found things, and what I have done.

"Now I will give you my advice, but take your own resolutions in doing what seems best in your judgments. Your tenants are in a very unsettled condition. Leases they have none; then you may imagine what kind of houses they live in. There is very much land in Ireland waste, and if these few tenants of yours go off your land, as it is hazardous they will if a speedy course be not taken to settle them, your land will not be planted again in haste. My advice is that you either settle *Mr. Harrington* again in your land, or else eject him by a legal course of law, or else purchase him out, the last of which I conceive may be the best way; for what with his arrears which he is owing before the rebellion, and his arrears since, I conceive some small sum may doe it, which, if you compasse, I will (making me a lease of the said proportion for sixty-one years) pay you *Mr. Harrington's* rent,

which is £138 a-year, over and above all fees and contribution, and haply give you something towards the buying out of *Mr. Harrington*.

"Of this and other your resolutions I pray, with as much speed as conveniently you may, let me receive your resolution and commands, and by the next post pray let me receive an acquittance or receipt for this £100, now sent unto you by bill and in expence; so takes leave

"Your very humble servant,

"*Dublin, this 26 October,*

"TRISTRAM BERESFORD.

"1658."

About the time this letter was received, *Mr. Harrington* applied to the Company for a lease of the estate; but the consideration of his proposal was postponed, and Mr. Beresford continued to act as the Company's agent.

At the restoration of *King Charles the Second*, the City of London, to make sure of the possession of the estates, petitioned the Crown for a reversal of the judgment given against their first letters patent; but, as it was thought that the proceedings necessary to be adopted in this respect would be tedious, the King proposed to grant a new charter, which should embrace all the possessions and rights the City and the Companies originally possessed: and accordingly, on the 10th of April 1662, letters patent were made out, which contained, with very little alteration, all the clauses of the first charter of *James the First*, and thus the title of the Grocers' Company to their estate was fully confirmed and established.

1662.
Charles
the Se-
cond.

In June 1664 the Wardens received the following note from the Governor of the Irish Society:—

1664.
Letter
from the
Irish So-
ciety.

"*To the Master and Wardens of the Company of Grocers; by the
Society for the Irish Plantation.*

"Whereas the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor of England was heretofore pleased to declare that it was expected by His Majesty that especial care should be taken by those to whom we granted any estate in the lands and other things, in Ulster in the kingdom of Ireland, then lately granted and confirmed to by his Majesty's letters patent under the great seal of England, and that the English be therein preferred; and that such ministers as we should present to any living or spiritual promotions should be able and orthodox divines, and certified so to be by the Lord Bishop of Londonderry for the time being: Now, forasmuch as we have lately conveyed to your Company a considerable quantity of the lands and premises so granted, we thought it requisite to acquaint you therewith, to the end that, as well in your presentments as also in granting any estate in the lands and premises so conveyed

unto you, you may have respect thereunto and observe the same, as you will answer the contrary. Dated at Guildhall, the 7th of June, 1664.

“By order of the said Society,

“JOHN SPRACKLING, *Sec.*”

1675.
The estate
demised to
Mr. Finch.

In 1675 the Company being greatly embarrassed in its circumstances, on account of the forced loans, which had never been repaid, and of the losses incurred by the great fire of London,¹ came to the determination of raising a sum of money to relieve their immediate wants, by granting a long lease of their Irish estate for a fine in hand, and at a trifling rent. Advertisements for tenders were circulated, and the result was that they demised the lands to Mr. George Finch, for a period of thirty-one years from Allhallowtide 1676, at a rent of £10, and a fine of £3600.

1689.
Siege of
Londonderry.

In 1689 the Company's possessions in Ireland were placed in jeopardy by the siege of Londonderry, which lasted 105 days, and which, after the rebels had been beaten off with enormous loss, left the city almost in ruins, and the inhabitants in a state of extreme distress.² At this juncture, *Mr. George Walker*,³ who with such courage and constancy had conducted the defence, applied in person to the Irish Society for a contribution to relieve his suffering fellow citizens. This naturally induced the Society to address the twelve Companies of London, as the most interested in the prosperity of Ireland; and the result of the application was, a gift of £100 from each of them. This had the desired effect of inducing those who had abandoned the city to return and build their houses again.

The tenant, Mr. Finch, dying about this period, his widow addressed the Company by letter, in October 1693, stating that in consequence of the estate having been devastated, and the houses upon it burned during the defence of Londonderry, she would be totally ruined, unless the Company granted her an extension of time on her

¹ See pages 21 and 125.

² “Of seven thousand five hundred men regimented in Derry, four thousand three hundred only remained to be witnesses of this deliverance; and of these more than one thousand were incapable of service. The wretched spectres had scarcely tasted food, when they had the hardiness to march in quest of the enemy; and some few men were lost by adventuring too boldly on their rear guard. They retired in vexation to Strabane, having lost eight thousand men by the sword, and by various disorders in a siege of one hundred and five days.”—*Leland's History of Ireland*.

³ “*Mr. Walker*, so justly famous for his defence of Derry, (when *Lundy*, the Governor, would have surrendered it to *King James*,) was a Clergyman, and Rector of Donoughmore, near Derry. He received the thanks of Parliament, and a gift of £5,000 for his valour, and was created D.D. by the University of Oxford in 1690.”—*Derriana*.

lease ; which being considered, the Court resolved to add seven years to her term.

A Mr. Connolly, having purchased from the Finches their interest in the lease, made an arrangement with the Company, by which their Irish estate was let to him for 61 years, and three lives, from the 10th of October 1760. Mr. David Babington, law-agent to the Irish Society, afterwards bought the lease of the Connolly family ; and, at the expiration of the third life, which was that of his late Majesty George III. testified great anxiety that a new term should be granted to him, which the Company declined granting. The system of underletting in Ireland having given rise to general and well-founded complaints, the Court of Assistants resolved to do all in their power to ameliorate the condition of the occupiers of the soil, by enabling them, without reference to the more or less quantity of land they rented, to hold immediately from the Company. When the estate was surrendered up they proceeded to carry their project into effect : lands have since been enclosed ; the town of Muff rebuilt, with every attention to the wants and comforts of the tenants ; schools have been established, and all the public establishments in the vicinity, whether for the improvement of the mind, or the relief of the body in sickness, have been munificently aided.

The result of these measures has, so far, been most gratifying ; and when the Company's plans are carried into full effect, there is no doubt that the condition of the peasantry in these districts, will hold out an inducement to the possessors of lands in other parts of Ireland to follow so noble an example.¹

No. XVIII.

SONG

*Written expressly for the 500th Anniversary of the
Worshipful Company of Grocers.*

By C. W. HALLETT, Esq.

Sung by MR. MACHIN.

Tune—*Vicar of Bray.*

When festive assemblies so often record

Events that are trivial and fleeting,

How favoured the Brethren who circle our board

At this hallowed and glorious meeting !

¹ I ought not to dismiss the subject of the Company's Irish estate without stating, that *Erasmus Smith*, a Grocer, and the friend and contemporary of *Sir John Cutler*, in 1669, obtained permission by charter, to erect and endow, at his own expense, three public schools, in Drogheda, Galway, and Tipperary. This is known by the designation of Erasmus Smith's Charity. The Company gave the Governors of it, in 1810, a piece of ground, not exceeding two acres, near the church, at Muff, for a school.

What true-hearted Grocer, this season of joy,
 For costliest treasures would barter?
 When time rolling onward has stamped as he passed,
Five centuries' Age on our Charter!

Chorus.

Then send round the bowl
 Which enlivens the soul!
 We've a subject that makes the heart glow, Sirs;—
 Fill high to the toast
 That we all honour most,—
 The Church!—the Queen!—and the Grocers!

What a host of bright names to remembrance endear'd,
 In our annals are proudly recorded!
 By the voice of the Citizens, justly revered—
 By their gratitude justly rewarded!
 Here Judges, and Statesmen, and Peers are arrayed,
 With Heroes renowned in all ages!
 And hands which the Sceptre of Britain have sway'd,
 Have been pledged to the oath in our pages!
 Then send, &c.

When hideous rebellion, o'er spreading the land,
 Affail'd both the Throne and the Altar,
 Not once did this gallant and brotherly band
 In their courage and loyalty falter:
 Still true to their Country, their Church, and their King,
 They triumph'd o'er every disaster,
 And were foremost to welcome a Monarch restored,¹
 And hail him their Sovereign Master!
 Then send, &c.

In more recent times, when Republican France,
 Her Jacobin frenzy was spreading,
 And a tempest was rais'd, whose portentous advance,
 Each true English bosom was dreading.
 At last, o'er our heads as it threaten'd to form,
 And burst with a terrible blow, Sir,
 Billy Pitt was "the pilot who weather'd the Storm,"
 And with pride, we all hail him a "Grocer!"
 Then send, &c.

In the face of the country our rulers declared
 But lately, no threats should restrain them;
 If our rights are invaded, we find they're prepared,
 Against every foe to maintain them.
 To a man will the Grocers respond to this call,
 With hearts ever firm and undaunted;
 They've a spice of the "*Spicerer*" left in 'em yet,
 And are "*Pepperers*" still, if they're wanted.
 Then send, &c.

¹ Charles II.





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